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TERMS OF THE BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Overflow in Texas.

Lynch Law in Missouri.

Boiler Explosion in Philadelphia.

Many Lives Lost.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenians.

Miscellaneous Matters.

Commercial News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 6.—The revenue cutter Lincoln, stationed on the Pacific Coast, is ordered to prepare for a permanent cruise off Russian America, to look after the revenue, the Russian authorities having authorized their agents to admit American shipments properly manifested.

Six members of the Coast Survey and two men assigned from the Smithsonian Institute are permanently attached to the Lincoln, for the purpose of obtaining general information in regard to the country.

Revenue receipts to-day $622,000.

Admiral Farragut had an attack of vertigo yesterday. He is here arranging to take command of the Mediterranean squadron.

It is stated that Schofield's registration order meets Stanton and Grant's approval. Grant forwarded it to Ord for his direction, not officially, however

Sheridan telegraphs as follows to Gen. Grant regarding the progress of registration in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.

Gen. Grant, commanding the armies of the U. S.:

I have returns of registration from most of the parishes of this State, also reports of officers supervising registration, which report to you the greatest success and the best of feeling existing among the people.

Signed: P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

New York, June 6.—The Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at a meeting held in this city on the 5th inst., unanimously resolved to accede to the provisions of the National Telegraph law passed by Congress, and directed that the necessary notices be filed with the Postmaster General immediately.

By this action the Government will acquire the right to purchase the company's lines and property, at a valuation to be determined by commissioners chosen, two by the company, two by the Government, and one by the other four, whenever Congress shall decide to make the telegraph a part of our postal system.

The company also acquires the right to build and maintain their lines along all the railroads and highways in the United States which have been or shall be hereafter declared post roads, and over all the public lands, without charge. It has been claimed that the law above referred to give these important privileges exclusively to another company. This is a mistake, as the provisions are general, and as the Western Union Company already controls nearly all the lines in the country, whatever value they possess must be greater to that Company than to any other. This action cannot fail to exert an important and beneficial influence upon the interests of the Telegraph Company, if she Government shall hereafter decide to take entire or even partial control of the telegraph business. It will undoubtedly purchase or arrange for the use of the lines of this Company, which, it is claimed, cannot now be duplicated for a much larger sum than it is now represented by the present price of the stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—The jury in the suit of Parker, Wright & North & Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., against the Western Union Telegraph Company, to recover $10,000 damages for money delayed by a swindler, on a dispatch forwarded by the Western Union and U. S. Telegraph Companies, returned a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $11,271. The Court, Judge Davis presiding, ordered the plaintiffs to recover 24 per cent on the verdict as extra allowed. Stay of proceedings has been granted, and exceptions are to be filed.

New York, June 6—Evening—Money is active demand, which was met at 7 per cent on miscellaneous collaterals and 6 on Government. Discounts quiet at 7 to 7½ per cent. Sterling steady; business light. Prime bankers bills 109½ to 110¼. Gold closed dull at 136¾ to 136¾. Government closed quiet and steady. Stocks more buoyant and generally higher.

Philadelphia, June 6—A boiler exploded at No. 1012 Sansom street, demolishing a four story building. Thirteen persons have been dug out of the ruins—six dead and two died almost immediately. Twelve others are supposed to be in the ruins.

Augusta, June 6—Cotton weaker. Sales 156 bales. Middlings 25c.

Petersburg, June 6—A convention of the chief officers of the and the principal lines of railroad in Virginia and North Carolina, fifteen delegates being present, met here to-day, and engaged in arranging a schedule by which the time between New York and New Orleans may be shortened. The session will probably continue two days longer.

Charleston, June 6—Cotton easier. Sales 68 bales. Middlings 25 to 26.

Arrived: steamer Achilles, New Orleans for Philadelphia, short of coal.

Richmond, June 6—Registration of voters is directed to commence in this city on the 17th inst., to continue one week. Ed A. Pollard, has entered suit against Wm. James, Revenue Collector, for property in Washington, sold by confiscation and purchased by James.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 6—The State Episcopal Convention is assembled for a second day. The chief feature of interest was a letter from Rev. Bedell, Assistant Bishop of the diocese of Ohio, now in Rome, taking strong low church ground, characterizing ritualism as contrary to the spirit of the prayer books, and urging strict adherence to the forms of worship prescribed therein. The letter was powerful, and well received by the Convention.

Baltimore, June 6—Cotton dull and market in favor of buyers: Middling Uplands 27 to 27½c. Coffee dull and nominal. Flour dull and prices in favor of buyers. White Corn declined 3c. Yellow 2c. Mixed Western 4c. Rye dull. Provisions dull but steady. Bacon in good supply and demand light. Western Shoulders 9¾, city 10c. Mess Pork $23 75. Western Lard 13c. Whisky unchanged.

New York, June 6—Cotton dull and declined ½ to 1c; sales 927 bales. Flour active at quotable decline; sales 9000 barrels State at $8 75 to $12 50. Southern Mixed good $10 75 to $12 50; Fancy Extra $12 60 to $15 50. Wheat dull and in buyers favor Western Mixed Corn, new $1 08 to $1 10; old $1 15 to $1 19. Provisions heavy. Mess $22 75. Lard 12½ to 12¾. Rice firm, Carolina 11½ to 13c. Sugar active; Muscovado 10¾ to 11c. Coffee quiet. Molasses steady. Turpentine 61c. Rosin unchanged. Freights quiet. Stocks active and quite strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold 136¾. Five-twenties of 62 coupons, 105½; do of 65, 106¼, new issue, 106¾ to 108¼; Ten-forties, registered and coupon, 99½ to 99¾. Seven-thirties, first series, 106½; third series, others 105¾. Tennessee Sixes, new issue, 67¾.

St. Louis, June 6—Tobacco more active, prices unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour lower. Spring extra $7 90 to $8 65. Wheat lower and unsettled; good fall $2; prime and choice $2 25. Corn firmer at 91 to 96c. Oats higher at 85 to 86c. Provisions unchanged. Lard dull at 12 to 12½c for choice. Whisky flat and nominal.

Cleveland, June 6—A joint meeting of the trustees of the Merchants' Union Express Company is being held here with a view to taking action on many matters connected with the welfare of the company, and the adoption of efficient measures for the prosecution of its business.

St Joseph, Mo, June 6.—T. C. Durant, late manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, served an injunction against further laying of track. Extensive complications grow out of Durant's removal.

The citizens of Cottonwood are ordered to remain at home and guard their houses. Six persons were killed recently in the vicinity of the town. Montana advices report increased yield and shipments of gold over former years.

Tom Little, accused on suspicion of being concerned in the late Richmond bank robbery, was hanged by a mob at Warrensburg.

Louisville, June 6.—Sales of 348 hhds Tobacco; market active at unchanged prices; logs $3; Owen county cutting leaf $23 50. Superfine Flour dull at $9 to $9 75. Corn, car lots, 70 to 75c. Oats in bulk 78 to 80. Baled Hay, choice, $18. Mess Pork $22 25. Bacon Shoulders 9¾ to 10c. Packed Clear Sides 12¼ to 12¾c. Lard in tierces 12¾c. 300 bales Cotton sold at 29¼c for Middlings. Raw Whisky, free, $2 21. River falling fast; 8 feet 3 inches in the canal. Indians and M. S. Mayhem arrived from New Orleans.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Flour rather firm; stock 21,000 barrels, against 72,000 barrels for the same time last year. Wheat No. 2, winter, $2 25. Corn dull and nominal at 75 to 78c. Oats dull at 65c. Rye $1 45. Cotton dull—to be lower. Middlings 25c. Whisky dull—$5 bbls in bond. Provisions dull and nominally lower. Pork $22 50. Bulk Meats dull at 9 to 10c. Lard 12¾ to 13c and dull. Bacon in moderate demand. Shoulders 9c. Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾c.

Portland, June 6—Cotton opened firm at 26c for Middlings, but closed weak at 25c. Sales 210 bales. Receipts 260 bales.

Mobile, June 6.—Cotton sales to-day 530 bales. Receipts and sales yesterday 1000 bales. Middlings 26c.

Galveston, June 6.—Twenty steer hides were thrown by hands and drowned out the bottom in Galveston Bay, and of two hundred hides, three Newport to Magnolia.

The cotton crop is reissued, and is to be less by fifteen hundred bales.

European News.

[From the New York Tribune, June 1st]

PRUSSIA—THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.—It has been semi-officially announced in Berlin that the following are the chief stipulations of the new Luxembourg treaty:

Luxembourg to remain in the possession of the present ruling house.

The Grand Duchy to be declared a neutral State, i. e., territory closed to belligerents in time of war. All the Powers to take the neutrality of Luxembourg under their common guarantee.

The town of Luxembourg shall cease to be a fortress, the Grand Duchy henceforth maintaining there only such troops as may be requisite for the preservation of order.

The King of Prussia has consequently announced that the Prussian troops will receive orders to evacuate the fortress as soon as the treaty is confirmed; the removal of the artillery and stores shall be commenced at the same time.

The Grand Duke undertakes the obligation of razing the fortifications and rendering Luxembourg an open town. The ratification of the treaty shall be exchanged at latest within four weeks.

PRUSSIA REVIVED.—A Berlin semi-official paper—the *Provinzial Correspondenz*—declares that this treaty fully meets the views that Prussia has always deemed essential for the settlement of the matter. It says: "The retention of Luxembourg by the House of Orange being secured, and, on the other hand, the cession of the Grand Duchy being abandoned, the cause for apprehension disappears which specially excited public opinion in Germany. By this stipulation of the treaty, the incident is removed which has disturbed and troubled the unprejudiced settlement of the Luxembourg question, viz: the intended session of the Grand Duchy to France. But Prussia has further obtained fully satisfactory compensation for abandoning her right of garrisoning Luxembourg by the guarantee of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. The interest of defense to which the fortress has hitherto been devoted is equally secured, now that it is settled under the guarantee of all the Powers that no attack upon the Prussian frontier can take place throughout the whole extent of Luxembourg territory. Upon this condition the troops have been able to give up the fortress of Luxembourg as a special point of defense. While thus full regard has been had, under existing circumstances, for the military interests of Prussia, upon the other hand the ties which connected the population of Luxembourg with German life and development—i. e., participation in the Zollverein—has been preserved. Prussia has gained by the new treaty, in every respect, that which she was necessitated and entitled to strive after for the security of her own interests and those of Germany. The Prussian and German people will be, therefore, the better able to appreciate the fact that the dangers which threatened to subject a part of Luxembourg question have been removed by peaceful agreement. The attitude of France at the London Conference affords a new proof of the moderation and love of peace which have secured to the Emperor's Government the esteem and confidence of Europe in a constantly increasing degree. Although the warlike armaments of France did not appear for a time to abate, and were welcomed by the peace (Dr. Swan) of the University, who in the course of his remarks said, that in the Republic of letters there should be no parties, and paid a high compliment to the honesty, integrity and administrative ability of the Executive.

President Johnson returned thanks for this manifestation of friendship, not only from the faculty and scholars of the University, but for the large concourse of friends here present. He would be false to the State of his birth were he to say that the demonstration was not peculiarly gratifying to him. No matter what advantages might be conferred by institution of learning, and kind friends, a man, to succeed, must rely upon himself, upon his own energies. He was reflecting, while walking along the road, and conversing with a countryman that forty years ago, he walked over this same ground alone, and he was going to say, almost penniless, with scarcely money enough to pay expenses, and at College he was poor. He was poor, but he heard him of learning, and although he left his native State for no crime, but to seek his fortune elsewhere, he could say in all the warmth of his heart that he was still proud of North Carolina and of her honor. Still, in returning among his friends, he claimed no honor but an effort to perform his duties. His object had been to sustain the constitutions of her Government. He had laid down as a fundamental tenet that most dear to the hearts of all, that the term, should constitute the distinction in society, and that when we undertake to perform our duty, we should have a good conscience. He always made the public good his aim, and the Constitution of the country his guide. He was for sustaining the Constitution made by our forefathers, and cemented by blood, in its integrity. When we depart from the Constitution, our institutions will relatively suffer.

A Government which has no power to enforce the laws, fails in its great object, and public rights are all at sea. He turned over the leading studies of the University would be the principles of the Constitution and free government. He loved his country, and regarded the Constitution as the palladium of our safety and our liberties, and by it in the future, as in the past, he intended to stand. Our principles of government were, if properly understood, sufficiently expansive to embrace not only the States in this Union, but the entire civilized world. He had been invited to Cape Hill, and would, to-morrow, be proud to witness the minority commencement.

In conclusion, the President eulogized the pupils of the institute, who were attentive listeners to words of usefulness, reminding them that paths of honor were open to them all.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause, and an instrumental band performed several patriotic airs.

Dr. Swain, the President of the University, in a few appropriate remarks, called out Secretary Seward, who made a short, but patriotic speech, exhorting his hearers, to forget the past, and bend all their energies to consolidate the public good

At the present time, there was an eclipse passing over our constellation; do not believe with the ignorant, that an eclipse can obliterate the constellation. It is a principle of the American people to extend our constellation, not fearing that some of the stars may drop from heaven; give me, and my old Southern support, and when we come to Chapell Hill again, we will show you our consolidation is not only complete, but embrace the stars of the Southern cross.

The Secretary was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Postmaster General Randall made a few remarks in response to a call, saying, among other things, that he could not assent to the correctness of the requisite of a Professor of the institution, that the President of the United States returned to his native State like the Prodigal Son.

The President never was a prodigal from his father's estate (laughter) The State gave him nothing and his parents was poor. He went out almost penniless and came back with plenty and loaded with distinction; the propelling spirit stopping at nothing when duty called him to his present position.

General Sickles, after the applause and music had ceased, was introduced, and said he had no responsibility in the statement of features which he, as commandant in the Carolinas, was now carrying out.

London, June 6, noon.—Consols 94¼. Bonds 72¾.

Liverpool, June 6, noon.—Cotton quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 11¾d; Middling Orleans 11¾d.

Liverpool, June 6, 7 P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛ to ¼d.; market very dull.

New York, June 6.—Gold 136¾.

Cotton dull and declining. Middling Uplands 27¼c. Freights quiet.

PRESENTATION OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.—*Washington*, May 31.—Miguel Martin D'Antas was to-day introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Portugal, and made the following remarks:

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hands the letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his most faithful Majesty. In confiding to me with most flattering kindness the mission to represent him near you, the King, my august sovereign, has not left me in ignorance of the value he attaches to the relations of friendship which exist between Portugal and the States of the American Union. He has specially charged me, Mr. President, to offer to you the sincere assurance of this. I shall esteem myself happy in maintaining this reciprocation of good relations in contributing, to the measure of my ability, in extending them and strengthening them more and more. I venture to hope that I shall succeed in realizing this wish, thereby giving to the Government of the United States, which I doubt not is animated by the like will and the like desire, an appreciation of the great American nation, whose sentiments and character are equal to its industry and genius.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. D'Antas—I receive you with pleasure in the diplomatic society of this capital. Please express to your sovereign my thanks for his assurance of good will and friendship towards the United States. These sentiments are cordially reciprocated by this Government. It will be for me a constant pleasure to give them proper manifestations.

SENATOR REVERDY JOHNSON.—Mr. J. contemplates publishing his speech made in the last executive session of the Senate on Mexican affairs. It will defend Maximilian from the charges made against him by Senator Morton, of Indiana, and endeavor to show that the rebel Governments are not what they have been generally represented to be.

A correspondent states that Mr. Peabody was satisfied before he left the United States that what he has done for London will be surpassed by two of his opulent friends for the city of New York.

Gideon Tucker, who resigned his commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon.

A prisoner in the penitentiary at Rochester, N. Y., named Ezekiel Dean, commenced suicide by hanging himself by his neck to his cell door with a strap.

Chicago claims that it has no good beef to eat—nothing but "widowed, emaciated now supernumerary old bull; aged and invalid stag."

A newspaper is published at Jeddo three times a month to let the Japs know what is going on in the world outside their own country.

Much of the land bordering on the St. John river in Florida has been purchased by Northern men, who have embarked in the cultivation of oranges.

A dairyman of St. Louis says that on pleasant Sundays about 12,000 out of the 300,000 people in St. Louis site to be found in Lafayette Park.

A San Francisco banker, having half a million of dollars to fund in Greenbacks, bought a bark for less than the citizenship demanded as freight on his treasure.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—This Court, we are informed by authority, will hear no more appeals at this present term—the term of the State of Louisiana versus the State Bank now before the Court being the last case to be heard, and the argument in which will be concluded on Monday next by the counsel for the State—Hon. Pierre Soulé.

U. S. Circuit Court.—Judge E. H. Durell.—In this Court, came up for trial day before yesterday, one of the most important suits ever contested in the United States, involving consequences the direst momentous to the entire community and a question of law of the highest interest to all classes.

The title of this suit is Campbell versus Ferguson. The plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant, in 1860, ten slaves for the sum of $13,500, on a credit, taking the notes of defendant for the amount, without retaining a mortgage or any other kind of security. These Notes are still unpaid, defendant refusing to pay them, on the ground that the vendor had warranted them slaves for life, and that in consequence of the abolition of slavery by the sovereign power of the United States he, defendant, had been deprived of their services. Messrs Campbell, Spofford and Campbell represented the plaintiff, and Messrs. Race, Foster and Merrick the defendant. Duncan G. Campbell, Esq., junior member of the firm, opened the argument for the plaintiff, and G. W. Race, Esq., replied for the defendant, replying principally on the late decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the cases of Walsingright versus Bridges, which our readers will remember declared invalid all obligations having for their consideration slave property. Mr. Race seemed to think he would have an easy walk over the course, for he stated that as nearly every body had made up their minds on this subject, it would be futile to argue the question and proposed submitting it as quite to the court. Here he was stopped by a very plain intimation from the bench that the results had been able to give up the Fortress of Luxembourg as a special point of defense. While thus full regard has been had, under existing circumstances, for the military interests of Prussia, upon the other hand the ties which connected the population of Luxembourg with German life and development—i. e., participation in the Zollverein—has been preserved. Prussia has gained by the new treaty, in every respect, that which she was necessitated and entitled to strive after for the security of her own interests and those of Germany. The Prussian and German people will be, therefore, the better able to appreciate the fact that the dangers which threatened to subject a part of Luxembourg question have been removed by peaceful agreement. The attitude of France at the London Conference affords a new proof of the moderation and love of peace which have secured to the Emperor's Government the esteem and confidence of Europe in a constantly increasing degree. Although the warlike armaments of France did not appear for a time to abate, and were welcomed by the peace (Dr. Swan) of the University, who in the course of his remarks said, that in the Republic of letters there should be no parties, and paid a high compliment to the honesty, integrity and administrative ability of the Executive.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, 1867.

Inactivity and dullness have been the prevailing features in the general market to-day. There was a moderate demand for Sugar and Molasses, retail prices ruling, and the movement in Western Produce was to a limited extent attended with increased inquiry in most of the leading departments. Business operations in Cotton, owing to unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool, exhibited very little animation, the sales at the close amounting up here to 850 bales, at declining prices, the market closing with a tendency evidently downward

We have few operations to report in the Coin market, the movement in which has been of a trifling character throughout. Gold operated this morning nominally at 136, against 136¾ at New York, and without exhibiting any material alteration closed quiet at the same. The cash offerings were light and the disposition to operate, the sales including the following sums: $5000 at 135¾, $2000, $3000, $3000 and $1000 at 136, $1000 at 136¼, and $10,000 at the same. Silver was inactive, only one transaction being reported, viz: $750 in American Halves at 128. The counter sales for Mexican Dollars were 128 to 128½.

We have no variation of moment to report in Foreign Exch nge, operations in which were attended with little animation at any time from the opening to the close. The supply and demand was restricted, and hence the transactions were inconsiderable, comprising the following bills to banks and bankers: £500 Clear Sterling at 107¼, £2000 at 107½, £2400 at 108, £3000 at 108¼, £2500 at the same, £500 banker's at 108, and £4000 do. at 110½ for Gold. In France we quote sales of Commercial at 5.185, 25,000 at 5.18¼, 30,000 banker's at 5.17½, and 50,000 bank at 5.15. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 108 to 108½ for bill of lading bills, 107 to 108¼ for A1 to first class, and 150½ to 151 for bank and France at 5.85 to 5.82½ for A1 Commercial and 5.77½ to 5.75 for bank

Domestic Exchange continued quiet but firm. The banks charge New York at ¼ per cent premium, at which they met the wants of private patronage. The supply of commercial was limited, and the sales light, being restricted to the following: $10,000 and $20,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent premium, $5000 at 11-16, $10,000, $30,000 and $60,000 at ¾, $20,000 five days' at ⅝, $10,000 thirty days at ⅝ per cent discount, and $15,000 do. at 11-16. The ruling rates for commercial right were ⅛ to ¼ per cent premium

Stocks were quiet, only two sales being reported, viz: 46 shares Gas Company at $15, and 30 Crescent City Bank at $57.

There was no animation whatever obtainable in City Bonds. The policy will be continued, quoted at 89 to 90, and the Railroad Issue at 78 to 80, according to the coupons. Levee Bonds were quoted at 75 to 76. In Railroad Issues, first mortgage bonds, at 75 to 76; Jackson Railroad, change issues, at 70 to 72; Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons, at 75.

There were no sales of Uncurrent Money reported. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 91 to 92, and Bank of Louisiana at 93½ to 94½, the inside figures being the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. Western Union notes are quoted at 50½ per foot discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a limited inquiry, and a meagre prospect of business, but towards the close the regular telegraphic advices came to hand, exhibiting a unfavorable reaction at New York and Liverpool, the immediate effect of which was to bring buyers forward to go on unless at a material reduction, while factors, on the other hand, although disposed to meet the views of operators, were decidedly unwilling to yield to the extent demanded by the former. Under these circumstances, the sales were unusually light, amounting to barely 850 bales, chiefly to the participating in the business. Prices indicated a fractional decline, an irregular decline of ¼ per lb. being submitted to on some descriptions in order to effect sales. The market, however, closed so completely unsettled that we are obliged to omit our usual scale of quotations. The continued obstacles to the placing of Exchange operated to the disadvantage of the movement.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, last year	bales 148,201
Received to-day	392
Received previously	776,314—776,706
Additional bales not before reported, viz: on the Gulf steamships, Ala.	13,322—789,128
Exported to-day	794,108
Exported previously	695—794,803
Stock on hand	94,325

There were no any reports of Cotton to-day

SUGAR—The market continues very dull, the prevailing feeling in the general market to-day, being one of weakness. Large lots are held at 25½ to 26c; retail 26½ to 27c per yard

TALLOW—We quote it at 10¾ to 11c per lb

COAL OIL—Is jobbing at 46 to 50c in barrels, and 50 to 60c in cases.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and unchanged. The rates are 1c per lb for Cotton by steam for New York and Boston, ⅛c for Philadelphia. Steam for New York and Boston 60c per rack for Corn, 90c per bbl for Flour, $1 25 per bbl for Pork and $10 to $11 per bbl for Tobacco. Steam for Liverpool ¾d for Cotton, sail 5/8 for Hay 1½c.

Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON, June 7, 1867

Arrived yesterday: 207 Texas Beeves, 453 Calves and Yearlings and 344 sheep.

Sold: 98 Texas Beeves, 42 Calves and Yearlings, 19 Hogs, 213 Sheep and 8 Milch Cows.

Shipped to-day: 715 Texas and 5 Western Beeves, 776 Calves and Yearlings, 191 Sheep, 291 Hogs and 12 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves Choice, ⅌ lb net	14	@ —
Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	13	@ —
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	90 00	@ 75 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	80 00	@ 65 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	60 00	@ 45 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	35 00	@ 25 00
Western Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—	@ —
Sheep, 1st quality ⅌ head	5 00	@ 5 50
Sheep, 2d quality ⅌ head	3 50	@ 4 50
Sheep, 3d ⅌ head	2 50	@ 3 00
Milch Cows, first quality ⅌ head	50 00	@ 60 00
Milch Cows, second quality ⅌ head	40 00	@ 45 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	18 00	@ 18 00
Calves, ⅌ head	10 00	@ 15 00
Swine Cows with Calves per head	—	@ —
Goats ⅌ head	5 00	@ 6 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 7, 1867.

☞ Masters of vessels will confer a favor upon the Bee by handing their reports to the Receiving Clerk, Marshall's Office, on arrival which will insure their insertion in this paper. This course fairly served, will be repaid by the Bee with pleasure, at all times, when it can be of service to masters of vessels, or their consignees, by publishing their arrivals, departures, &c.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Galveston.

Steamer Louise Hopkins, for Mobile, Master.

Bark Dallas (Russian), Lane, for Bremen, Ingle Master.

Ship Mattie, Lane, for Liverpool, J. F. Pease, Master.

Ship Gertrude, Smith, for Prescott, to master.

Ship Helena, (British) Agnew, for Cardenas, to master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Anita, Hopkins, from Galveston.

Steamer I C Whitney, Lockwood, from Galveston.

Steamer Mississippi, Nickerson, from Baton Rouge.

Steamer Magnolia, Lee, from Baton Rouge.

Steamer Magnolia, Lee, from Pointe a Hache.

Steamer Mississippi, Nickerson, from Baton Rouge.

Steamer Magnolia, Lee, from Pointe a Hache to Magnolia