The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1871.

THE CASE OF OLIVER IN ST. JAMES PARISH.

In our issue of yesterday we noticed the appointment by Governor Warmoth of that notorious individual, Joseph C. Oliver, as Sheriff of the Parish of St. James, for the purpose of protesting against an act which is not only unadvisable but an unpardonable insult to the community, especially that of St. James and the adjoining Parish of Ascension. As several errors of fact crept into the notice referred to, we hasten to correct them.

It will be recollected that this man Oliver, who was a Major in the State Militia, was elected Sheriff of St. James in November last and that he was accused of having ordered his armed negroes to fire upon and murder two inoffensive and worthy citizens of Ascension, who were upon a peace mission when they came to their death. We allude to Judge W. C. Lawes and Mr. Schomberg, the Mayor of Donaldsonville. There can be no doubt of the fact that Oliver caused the death of those citizens. He had no right to be leading infuriated armed negroes during a time of election, much less to order them to fire upon persons who were unarmed and endeavoring to prevent a collision between the races. That Oliver has been acquitted by a packed jury in Jefferson Parish, principally composed of negroes, to which parish the trial was transferred by a special law enacted by our radical Legislature for the express purpose of effecting an acquittal, is no proof of his innocence of the crime and he will always be regarded as a guilty man. On the very same day that Oliver was acquitted by this packed jury in Jefferson, the Grand Jury of Ascension composed of the negroes and white men, found a true bill for the murder of Messrs. Lawes and Schomberg against D. T. Hunsacker, Collector of Taxes in St. James, Joseph Oliver, his brother Celestin Oliver and David Fisher. A warrant for the arrest of these men is now in the hands of the acting Sheriff of St. James parish. Now if Oliver be the Sheriff of that parish it is evident that there must be a collision of authority between him and the acting Sheriff. And it is believed by members of the legal profession that the proceedings had in the trial of Oliver in Jefferson parish were all illegal and the verdict of acquittal null and void, on the ground that it is incompetent for the Legislature to change the venue of a trial before an indictment has been found. If this be so, Oliver is subject to be arrested and tried in the parish where the crime was committed. Under these circumstances it is manifestly improper that Gov. Warmoth should commission a man as an officer of justice against whom an accusation of a grave crime pends in the courts. Oliver's commission bears date May 31, 1871.

Hunsacker, against whom a similar accusation pends and for whose arrest the Sheriff of St. James holds a warrant, has escaped to parts unknown. Oliver has not yet appeared in St. James, but as the District Court commences its session there on Monday next, and the case of several murder cases to be tried, we are well ask if Oliver is to be permitted to frustrate the administration of justice by the exercise of the powers of Sheriff. It is unquestionably scandalous that such a man should be invested with the authority of that office, while the cases of his accomplices in crime, Hunsacker, Celestin Oliver and David Fisher, are yet untried and he himself under an indictment for murder not yet disposed of. Can Oliver be expected to arrest these men?

We would hope that when Governor Warmoth recovers from his present illness, and is able to attend to the duties of his office, he will revoke Oliver's appointment as Sheriff of St. James.

Mr. Bouchereau's Sugar and Rice statement.

This little book, the publication of which we noticed yesterday, contains much information interesting to sugar and rice planters and their factors in the city. Prepared with care and fidelity, we hope the compiler of this work will find his reward in the unstinting patronage of that class of the community for whose use the book has been gotten up. It contains a full list of the planters of the different parishes of the State, together with the exact number of hogsheads of sugar and barrels of rice produced by each during the past season. The following tables show the extent of the crops of 1870 and previous years.

PARISHES.			
Lafayette	10,357	750	317,250
Avoyelles	5,121	1,427	600,000
Pointe Coupee	22,586	2,942	1,236,000
West Feliciana	2,715	472	198,000
East Feliciana	6	800	336,000
Livingston	40	500	210,000
St. Tammany	60	150	63,000
East Baton Rouge	10,869	2,785	1,169,700
West Baton Rouge	7,686	2,776	1,165,920
Iberville	41,941	8,954	3,760,680
Ascension	26,732	11,419	4,796,400
St. James	16,774	11,567	4,858,140
St. John the Baptist	14,943	5,831	2,448,820
St. Charles	9,372	3,000	1,260,000
" Byrnes	11,000	4,000	1,680,000
" Jerome	1,700	1,023	429,660
" Bernard	4,640	1,140	1,145,640
" Martinville	17,422	10,000	4,200,000
Assumption	37,081	13,953	10,624,260
" Thorbe	29,241	10,914	7,642,800
" Lafourche	24,870	11,125	4,672,500
" Mary	46,779	12,935	87,380,000
" Martin	10,000	3,000	1,260,000
" Landry	300	300	126,000
" Iberia	1,150	500	210,000
" Calcasieu	2,967	277	177,280
" Sabine			
" North Bottom	11,677		
" Natchitoches		14,192	
" Union		6,500	
" Rapides		14,693	10,291,449

Sugar made by the old process 19,
Sugar made by the new process 1,
Sugar reboiled, clarified, etc., including sisters,

Sugar made to old process in 1870,
Refined and clarified including 1st, 2d and

STATEMENT OF CROPS FROM 1833 TO 1870 INCLUSIVE.

The following statement gives the crop of each year, in hogsheads, from 1833 to 1870 inclusive—a period of forty-six years:

	1847	240,000
	1848	180,000
	1849	196,000
	1850	221,000
	1851	191,000
	1852	227,000
	1853	332,000
	1854	347,000
	1855	115,000
	1856	70,000
	1857	210,000
	1858	77,000
	1859	210,000
	1860	460,000
	1861	10,000
	1862	2,000
	1863	20,000
	1864	50,000
	1865	93,000
	1866	210,000
	1867	180,000
	1868	350,000
	1869	210,000
	1870	350,000

How Much Bacon was Consumed Month by Month Last Season, and What it Costs Us.

There is no possible reason why the South cannot make its own supply of meat. There is no section of the country which will not produce the best, nor do the climate affect the meat in being properly killed and perfectly cured. Our agricultural journals, which very rightly cry, plant more cotton, should also add, raise more hogs, cure your own meat and save your money. From one of our exchanges we find that the South alone spent in meat last season $20,000,000, or, counting last year's crop of cotton to have averaged $100 per bale, it took 200,000 bales of cotton to pay for meat alone.

We have never heard but one single argument used by planters to explain why they could not raise hogs, and that was, that the freedmen stole the stock, having a liking for other people's meat. We cannot see any strength in this line of argument. Just as the freedman is interested in his master's cotton crop, so could he be made personally liable for the hog crop. What, however, is the truth, is that the corn crop is utterly neglected, and, for course where there is no grain there can be no pork.

Should the present European war continue, which would be likely to enhance the price of all provisions, we should think our planters should take every measure to insure them a stock of meat made by themselves.—*Shreveport News.*

Five hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred bales leave London in the course of one year.

Writs of Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

In the following cases, decided by the Supreme Court of the State, Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has granted writs of error, which have the effect of appeals to the latter court:

Salomon & Simpson, Assignees of J. O. Nixon, or rel. State of Louisiana, vs. James Graham, Auditor. The State of Louisiana Intervenor.—The petitioners, in praying for a writ of error, represent that a final decree was rendered by the Supreme Court of Louisiana against petitioners, whereby they are deprived of their right to receive from the State Auditor a warrant for $50,331 46; that they are by said judgment irreparably injured and aggrieved, and that they are advised and believe that there is a manifest error of law and wrong therein to their prejudice and rights, and that said judgment is in violation of section No. 3 article 1st, of the Constitution of the United States; that they are desirous of having said judgment revised, reversed and corrected by the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, upon their complying with the requisites, conditions and stipulations of law in such cases made and provided, and giving bond as the court may order, and to its satisfaction.

Wherefore petitioners pray the court to grant them a writ of error, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States at its next term in Washington, D. C., on their giving bond according to law and as the court may direct, conditioned as the law directs, and that the due and proper notices, citations and services be made thereof on the defendant and the intervenor, or their counsel of record, according to law, and for all general and equitable relief.

Upon these representations Mr. Justice Bradley issued the following order:

A writ of error is allowed in this case as prayed for, and according to law, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States on the first Monday in December next, at Washington, D. C., the petitioner giving bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with good and solvent security, conditioned as the law directs.

Thos. J. Burke vs. Louis Tregre, third opposition and injunction of Alphonse Mitchell.—On the motion of Thos. J. Burke, a resident of the parish of St. John the Baptist, shows that on the 9th of May, 1870, a final judgment was rendered against him by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, being the highest court of law of the State of Louisiana, in which a decision could be had in a certain suit in which the said Thos. J. Burke was plaintiff and appellant, and Louis Tregre, deceased, by Alphonse Mitchelberger third opponent and appellee, wherein was drawn in question certain immunities, rights and privileges claimed by the plaintiff, Thos. J. Burke, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and that he is aggrieved by the said final judgment and is advised that there is error therein to his prejudice, and is desirous that the same be re-examined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Upon these representations Mr. Justice Bradley allowed a writ of error as prayed for. J. W. Beckwith, of counsel for petitioner.

Eugene Lasere vs. A. Rocheream and others.—The petition of Eugene Lasere, a resident of the city of New Orleans, shows that on the ——— day of ——— a final judgment was rendered against him by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, wherein the said Lasere was plaintiff and Rocheream and others were defendants, wherein was drawn in question certain immunities, rights and privileges claimed by the plaintiff under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, the decision of the said Supreme Court of Louisiana being adverse thereto, and plaintiff being advised that there is error therein to his prejudice is desirous that the same be re-examined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Upon these representations Mr. Justice Bradley allowed a writ of error as prayed for, returnable to the Supreme Court of the United States on the first Monday of December next at Washington, D. C., the petitioner giving bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with good and solvent security, conditioned as the law directs.

The facts of this case are these:

Eugene Lasere being indebted to Rocheream & Co. on a promissory note secured by mortgage, executed by them in 1863 or 1864, during the war, in one of the State courts of New Orleans, for the purpose of raising funds for the Confederate States and was represented in said suit by a notary *ex officio* appointed by the court. Judgment was rendered against him and the property mortgaged was sold. On his return to New Orleans he brought an action of nullity for the purpose of setting aside the sale, on the ground that an act of Congress prohibited all intercourse between parties on different sides of the military lines. This suit was decided against him in both the District and Supreme Courts, and he now seeks to reverse it by alleging error to his prejudice before the Supreme Court of the United States, a law of Congress having been pleaded by him in the State courts as a protection against the proceedings instituted by the rebellious enemy from New Orleans, and the decision of said State courts being adverse to said act of Congress. This writ of error was applied for by Hon. John A. Campbell, of counsel for Lasere.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing new has been discovered in relation to the death of Lyons, the telegraph operator, except that late on Friday night he was in a bad neighborhood, at Tony's coffee-house, on the corner of Common and Basin streets. The Coroner will resume the inquest to-day.

The work is progressing for the erection of an iron verandah and galleries at the front and sides of the St. Louis Hotel, was commenced on Saturday.

Thomas Dorfage, engaged in painting a building on Baronne street, fell from the ladder, a distance of about 25 feet, a story, to the pavement, yesterday morning, and was so badly hurt that it was necessary to take him to the hospital.

The body of an infant, supposed to have been born alive, was found in the Camp street canal, at the intersection of Race street, early yesterday morning, having been thrown into the canal very recently, apparently.

City Council.—At the adjourned meeting held yesterday, Mayor Flanders in the chair, a communication from the lessee of the New Canal, denying the right of the city to impose upon him the construction and maintenance of levees for its protection; denying that such an obligation was any part of the contract with the State, was read and, on motion of Ald. Cockrem, the Mayor and City Attorney were instructed to take the necessary legal steps to compel the lessee to construct the levee required by the ordinance lately passed, and to keep the same in proper condition.

On motion of Mr. Bonzano, the ordinance to allow a private floating bath house at the foot of Esplanade, on the Mississippi river, was reconsidered. Then, on motion of Mr. Bonzano, the ordinance was amended so that the privilege of mooring the bath house at the wharf until the 1st October should be subject to termination at any time at the pleasure of the Council. This amended ordinance was again passed.

Mr. Bonzano proposed then that the Administrator of Commerces should be instructed to have constructed and have placed at the levee a floating bath for the accommodation of the public, free of charge, but, after some discussion, he withdrew the proposition.

The Board adjourned soon after.

The N. O., Mobile and Texas Railroad Co. Case.—Counsel for the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company yesterday moved that the State Auditor be cited before the Eighth District Court, to answer for a contempt alleged to have been committed in still refusing to register State bonds to the amount of $750,000 to be issued to the company. It was shown that proceedings had been taken by the Supreme Court to compel this court to allow an appeal by the Auditor, and upon that showing the motion in regard to a contempt was not entertained. The writ of mandamus upon Judge Dibble is returnable to-day before the Circuit, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Alexandria, Egypt, April 20th. While he is not, strictly speaking, one of the officers of the late Confederate Government, he took occasion to pay the officers every honor.

Washington, June 21.—The Board of Indian Commissioners discredit the reports of the threatened Indian war. They say some slight trouble may be had with the Kiowas, who have been raiding into Texas and whose chiefs Gen. Sherman arrested.

The Commissioners think that the return of Little Raven, the Arrapaho sealing chiefs of the Cheyennes, and the influences they exert over the Comanches and Kiowas will prevent any extensive outbreak in that part of the Indian country.

In support of this view Gen. Sherman expresses the opinion that peace can be preserved. Vigorous measures will be taken in case of violation of treaty stipulations, and troops will be supported in punishing raiding to the full extent of the appropriations at hand.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 21.—The barometer is not materially altered on the Pacific Coast and at the Rocky Mountain stations. It is now falling in the northwest and rising in New England. It has risen but is now stationary in the Ohio Valley and southward. Light rains of low pressure exist in Georgia and Nebraska. The temperature has risen in the latter region. It has fallen in the Ohio Valley and on the Atlantic coast, and especially lake superior. Light west winds have prevailed in the Southern States and northwest winds in the Middle and Eastern States. Northeasterly winds are now reported from Ohio to Missouri and Arkansas. Threatening weather and thunder storms experienced last night on the New England coast, and local storms passed over Chesapeake Bay and Tennessee. More extended rains in the extreme Northwest. Partially cloudy weather is now generally reported, except in the Lake Michigan westward, where cloudy and threatening weather now prevails.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, June 21.—It is probable that cloudy weather and rain will be experienced in the northwest to-night. Local storms are threatening Ohio and Missouri to-night. Falling barometer with cloudy and threatening weather are probable for Thursday on the lakes. No material change is indicated for the Atlantic and Gulf coast.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 21.—The prize fighters Collins and Edwards, owing to a technical error in the *habeas corpus* application have been recommitted till the next term of the court in November. Reddy, the blacksmith, has been committed for trial without bail.

The Savannah firemen are here and will remain till Saturday.

The failure to make the attempted corner on the Rock Island stock resulted in the failure of the following: W. S. Woodward, Dater & Tompkins, Keyl & Stontzenstal, Robert Walter, J. W. Gillespie, James Austin, W. E. Tunis & Co., Fanshaw & Mougal, H. O. Denison, D. R. Bowrin and A. G. Wood.

New York, June 21.—Arrived—Western Metropolis, Ashland. Arrived out—Scandinavian, City of Washington, Dortschland and Samaria.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 21.—Trains are crossing the Ohio over Bellaire Bridge.

Columbus, June 21.—Charles H. Garrison, presiding Judge Col. Moore presided and alluded feelingly to Mr. Vallandigham. Resolutions of the committee consists of one from each district.

Sioux City, June 21.—The Indians are troublesome in the neighborhood of Forts Buthold and Buford. They attack herders, wood choppers, and soldiers. The Indians declare they will not permit the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Cincinnati, June 21.—A verdict for the Government of $37,000 has been given against Joseph W. Frizill, late Collector of the Fourteenth District of Ohio.

Titusville, Pa., June 21.—Wrestling match, between L. Dorrance, of Chicago, and Maj. J. H. Monaughlin of Titusville, for the championship and a purse of $2000 was won by McLaughlin, throwing Dorrance two consecutive rounds.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—The Grand Jury of Fulton county to-day indicted Foster Blodgett, late Superintendent of the State Road, and his private Secretary, Varney Gaskill, for embezzlement of State funds.

Columbus, O., June 21.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Gen. Edward F. Noyes and Thurman, for Governor by acclamation; Hon. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, Lieut. Governor; Wm. H. West, of Logan, Judge of the Supreme Court.

San Francisco, June 21.—The flood in the Columbia river and tributaries is increasing. Immense damage is anticipated. The lower part of Portland is under water. The loss to farmers in Clarke county is enormous, all is ruin.

Portland elected a full republican ticket on Monday.

The agents of a traveling managerie have arrived from Santa Barbara with a female sea lion weighing 1200 pounds and suckling a whelp. A sea dog and forseal animals will be sent overland thence.

Cincinnati, June 20.—Many members of the bar, and a large number of citizens left this morning to attend the funeral of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. A special train of nine passenger coaches left for Dayton at 9 o'clock.

Lisbon, June 21.—The funeral of Mr. Vallandigham on Saturday was of a most imposing character. The procession was two miles long and was composed of persons of all political parties and professions. Business was suspended during the passage of the cortege, and the county, city and town buildings were draped. The pall bearers were A. G. Thurman, S. S. Cox, George E. Pugh, George Hoadly, Judge Gilmore, General O. C. Maxwell, John Howard, Samuel Cresighead, Elisha Thomson, D. R. Boyer, W. H. Gillespie and D. A. Hawk. Many distinguished persons from all parts of the Union were present. The attendance of Chief Justice Chase was prevented by ill health.

St. Louis, June 21.—A collision occurred between the Eastern bound Express and a freight train, in which the switchman and a fireman were killed. Both engines the express and baggage car were smashed.

Columbus, Ohio, June 21.—The following nominations were made to-day: For Lieutenant Governor, Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga; for Judge of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. West, of Logan; for State Treasurer, Isaac R. Webb; for State Auditor, James Williams; for Attorney General, Francis B. Ford; for School Commissioner, Gen. T. W. Harris; for Member of the Board of Public Works, S. R. Hoomer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 21.—Evening.—Consols closed 93¼ @ 93¾ for both.

Liverpool, June 21.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands 9 5/8@9¾; Orleans 9¾; sales 13,000; export and speculation 4000; nearly due from Savannah or Charleston 8 9-16.

Liverpool, June 21.—Arrived—Carpo, Florence, Chipman, Sapho, Stormy and Petered.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 21—Evening.—Money closed active at 5. Sterling 10¾@10¾. Gold 113⅜@113⅝. Governments dull and heavy. Tenn. 6's 71¾, new 72¼; Louisiana 6's, 66 @ 68, new 69; Levee 6s 70, old 72 @ 74; 8s 102, 72; Ga. 6s 87, 7's 91¾; N. C.'s 47, new 26; S. C.'s 72, new 62¾.

New York, June 21—Evening.—Cotton closed unsettled and lower; sales 1000 bales; middlings 22c. Southern flour dull and drooping; common to fair extra $6 50; good to choice $7 15@9. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 Chicago $1 04; No. 3 do. 97c; No. 2 red winter $1 09@1 12; No. 1 white $1 20@1 22. Corn 1c lower; mixed western 57@57½c. Oats dull and 1c lower; Western 41@42c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer; new mess $14 25@15. Lard a shade firmer; kettle 10¾c. Naval Stores firm. Freights firmer.

New York, June 21.—Leather active and firm; hemlock Spanish, Buenos Ayres, Brazil Grands, light; middle and heavy weights 25½@29; California do. 25@28; Orinoca do. 34@37c.

Wool less active but very strong; extra Ohio is quoted at 57½, pulled 52@55. Texas 36@38, spring clip California 38@41. Coffee easier, lower. Sugar in fair request, fair to good refining quoted at 9¼@9⅜. Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Freights firmer.

New York, June 21.—Specie shipments to-day over $600,000.

The excitement in the stock market to-day was fearful owing to sudden fluctuations in Rock Island, which opened at 113¾ and sold up to 120¾—fell suddenly to 114¾—rallied to 115¾—down again to 110¾—back to 111¾ and down to 110. At the close the price is at 111¾. The balance is down in sympathy with Rock Island, will afford some idea of the operations the grand total being $60,000. The spirit of speculation is contributed to by that legislature of the State discharges their extra saliva and tobacco juice, cap the climax by costing only *eight dollars* apiece. The correspondent says that:

"But the grossest swindle, and one that excites more comment and indignation than any other part of the bill is that of the 'carpadors' or jar spittoons. They are of French china, handsomely enamelled, and stuck in gaily, 'House of Representatives, South Carolina,' and were invoiced by Nicol & Davidson at $1 50 per dozen, or 12½ cents apiece. Carpadors are about ten dozen a day."

Gov. Scott says: "They (the carpadors) are such which in there (the House) that the negroes shall not hurt their feelings, can't put their feet on the floor without crushing one or two to atoms.' It is so; 1200 carpadors, nearly forty broken already in that way."

PAUPERISM.—In England pauperism has become frightful. The multitude is now readily appreciated, from the fact that its relief is a matter of law, and is brought under the control of the Government. Under existing poor-laws the English Government disburses upwards of $40,000,000. The towns, however, all the expenses of workhouses, while caring for orphan and foundling asylums, hospitals for the sick and insane, and the inmates of these institutions, there is at no immense class of persons receiving temporary relief, and called the out-door poor. The proportion of out-door poor to in-door poor is seven to two, and there is one pauper to every twenty inhabitants in England. In Scotland, in a few years since, the ratio of private to public relief was about forty cents on the dollar, and the contributions and poor rates of Edinburgh alone amounted to sixty cents dollars to each inhabitant.

One of the curious, temporary surveys presented by the abnormous condition of affairs in Paris during the rule of the Commune was witnessed in the case of the lamp chambers. The Communists, with much affairing, bent on disparity in quotations, except for the shape, and give some preference to women shine in the first rank. Their ideas of beauty are not ours are far average lean, with the outside rates for stout.

Low Ordinary	
Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Low Middling	
Middling	
Good Middling	
Middling Fair	
Fair	

The market opened under the depressing influence of the New York dispatch; pertinent buyers withdrew, while the few that came forward were unwilling to accept unheard-of concessions. At 9 o'clock low middling sold at 19½c, and fair ordinary at 18¾c.

The Exchange reports: "Market quiet; quotations nominal." No quotations received 9c in low middling and 9¼c in the lower grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	400,000
Arrived since September 1st	1,100,000
Arrived previously	1,100,000
Crop of 1870	4,000,000
Stock on hand and arrived previously	1,500,000
Burnt	2,500,000
Stock on hand and to arrive this week	65,000
Corresponding week last year	60,000

To-day's exports were to Europe 9,000 bales. Receipts proper since last evening, 1,100 bales; against 381 on last Wednesday, and 211 last Thursday, making an aggregate for Friday evening of 4,381 bales, against 3,941 during the corresponding time last week and 3,000 last year, and since 1 August 31 of 1,379,779 bales, against 1,171,444.

FREIGHTS.—Both Foreign and Coastwise are without any variation. The demand for tonnage is very small, the supply for foreign ports, and the coastwise supply is ample. We still quote: Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16@¾d; to Havre, nominal; to Bremen, nominal; to Reval, nominal; to Philadelphia, steam, ¾c. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 30s; to Bremen, nominal; to London, sail, 25s; to Bremen, nominal; to Havre, nominal.

SUGAR.—There were no receipts to-day. A lot of 90 hhds. fair and 26 do. prime sold at 9¾c. The market is dull.

MOLASSES.—There is little of none arriving. The last sold at 46 and refused.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull. Superfine is quoted at $5 @5 25c, double extra $5 75@6, treble extra, $6 @6 50, family $6 @6 50, principal sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls. of which 500 sold at $5 50, 200 do. at $5 50, and 50 do. at $5 @ bbl.

CORN.—Is in good supply and fair demand. About 5000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 bushels of white mixed and yellow at 73c; 1000 white mixed at 75c; 2000 white at 76c; 1000 white mixed at 77c; 3000 white at 78c. There are also sales of 1000 Charles county white at 80c. Sales of 500 do dimary red mixed at 78c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in fair supply and demand; 400, 500 and 600 sacks sold at 60c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply and firmer; 200 sacks sold at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—The supply is light and the demand is limited. Sales of choice Western sold at $27, and 50 do. at $28 ⅌ ton.

RICE.—The market continues at a stand still and quotations are nominal, viz: Carolina prime 9¾@10c, fair to good 9¼@9¾c, Louisiana prime 8¾c, ordinary 7¾@8c, and common to ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is fair and prices are firmer. Sales of 500 bbls kiln sold on the levee at $3 15 and 30 at $3 25 ⅌ bbl; 1000 at 100 lbs $2 of 1400 lbs $2 of 1000 lbs $2 and 100 of 1000 at 80c.

The sum of warrants instituted yesterday in the Eighth District Court against the State of $50,331 46, $25,000 against the new Metropolitan Police of $8, and $500 against the Auditor.

Nothing reported in City Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, 1871.

COTTON.—To-day's receipts are confined to 650 bales, mostly middling, sold at a decline of ⅛, and good ordinary at a falling off of fully ⅛c. Having heard to participate of sales of good grades at quotations, except for the above