[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

near the brig Captain Cole jumped overboard and swam to the boat, where he was kindly cared for by Captain Fenimore until taken off at the capes by the pilot-boat Maryland. Captain Cole left the brig at Smith's Point, and will join her again in company with a United States Marshal, who will arrest the scoundrels for robbery on the high seas.

Passed out: Sloop of war Savannah, in tow of the tug Triana. Passed up: Brig Torid Zone, for Norfolk.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Marylands beat the Pastimes to-day; score thirty-two to twelve.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—A reward of ten thousand dollars is offered by the Mechanics' Bank for the arrest of the perpetrators of yesterday's robbery.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 18.—Barometer 29:65. Weather calm. No arrivals or departures.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Weather clear. Mercury 80. River stationary. Passed up: Marble City and Mollie Able. Down: Bismarck and Colorado.

VICKSBURG, June 18.—Passed up: R. E. Lee at 1 A. M., W. R. Arthur at 2 P. M., and Henry Ames at 4 P. M. Passed down: Virginia at 4 A. M., and M. J. Lockwood at 6 A. M. River rising. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Arrived: Julia, from Vicksburg. Departed: Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; Rubicon, for Vicksburg; St. Joseph, for Memphis. Weather clear and very warm. River falling.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The river has fallen eleven inches in the past twenty-four hours, with twenty-one feet five inches in the channel. Arrived: Alice Dean, from New Orleans. Departed: Minnesota, for Memphis.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—The Monongahela has five feet ten inches in the channel, and falling. Brownsville, five feet six inches, and stationary. Greensboro, river rose last night seventeen inches. Oil City, thirty-seven inches and falling. Weather clear and very warm.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—Arrived: Indiana, from New Orleans. Departed: Indiana, for Cairo; Louisville, for New Orleans. River rising slowly, with eight feet four inches in the channel; six feet four inches in the chute. Weather warm, with slight showers during the afternoon; now clear, 10:30 P. M.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 18, Evening.—Cotton dull and lower; sales on the spot 800 bales; good ordinary at 18¾c; low middling 20¾c; middling uplands 21¼c; Mobile 21¼c; Orleans 21¼c. 2500 bales sold for future delivery as follows: For June 19¾c; July 19¾c; August 19¾c; September 18¾c; October 18¾c.

Net receipts of cotton for the week at all United States ports, 15,749 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 32,635; to the Continent, 7480 bales. Stock on hand at all United States ports and on shipboard not yet cleared, 214,970 bales.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, nominally 2c lower, $1 20@1 25. Corn 88@90c. Oats unchanged. Rye 98c@$1. Cotton dull and nominal; middling 21¼. Whisky $1 02@1 04. Provisions unchanged; no sales. Pork $30 50. Bulk meats 12@15c. Shoulders and sides: bacon shoulders 13¼c.; Clear ribs 16¼c.; clear 17¼c. Lard 16¼c. Butter very dull. Receipts large. Eggs, dull, 20c.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Flour firm, some grades brought higher prices. Fall superfine $4 25@4 70. Wheat dull, lower No. 2 fall $1 16@1 20. Corn, mixed, 82@88c. Oats, 56@81c. Rye 83@85c. Whisky $1 03. Provisions dull, transactions small. Pork $30. Bacon shoulders 13¼c; clear rib 16¼; clear 17¼, inside quotations. Lard 15¾@16c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton closed dull: uplands 10¼d; Orleans 10¼d. Sales to-day 8000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Red Western wheat 9s 3d@9s 4d; red winter 10s 1d@10s 2d. Corn 31s 3d. Lard dull. Cheese 67s. Bacon 56s for Cumberland cut, and 62s for short ribbed.

LONDON, June 18, Evening.—Consols 92¼; bonds 90¾.

PARIS, June 18.—Bourse closed flat; rentes 72.62.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—Five-twenty bonds opened flat and quiet at 96¼, and closed flat and quiet at 96¼.

LONDON, June 18.—Sugar quiet and steady.

HAVRE, June 18.—Cotton opened heavy, and closed heavy.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON, June 18.—General Young, of Georgia, is urging that unless Mr. Bingham's, or some other such amendment is adopted, the people of that State would greatly prefer a government entirely in the hands of the military until the State shall be properly organized for admission into the Union, and the State shall have the power to elect all officers of the State in November next. This view will probably be favored by many Democrats and some Republicans.

LONDON, June 18.—Recent showers have fallen over a wide tract of country, and has been of incalculable advantage to the crops, which were almost ruined by drouth.

During the thunder storms which prevailed, many fires were caused by lightning.

MADRID, June 18.—It is reported that Serrano is quite ill, and the indications are that the military will issue a pronunciamento in favor of the Duke De Montpensier.

ATHENS, June 18.—Gustave Flourens has been ordered to leave Greece, in accordance with a request of the French Government.

LONDON, June 18—Noon.—The *Shipping Gazette*, of this morning, is confident that the money market will not be disturbed by the recent advance in grain.

Count De la Grange's horse Trocadero won the Alexandria plate at Ascott's.

There was a large meeting of non-conformists at Liverpool last night. Eminent persons spoke, and resolutions were passed sustaining Gladstone's course in regard to the educational bill.

There was also a meeting of dissenters at Leeds, which unanimously passed resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the educational bill.

The cotton factory of Hoyle & Co., Dundee, Scotland, was burned last night. Loss heavy.

The Liverpool ship Express, from Lagos, Guinea, which port she left many months since, has arrived. She had been given up for lost, and the insurance on her had been paid.

The London *Saturday Review*, in comments upon American affairs, says Congress has checked the audacity of manufacturers, but were still averse to the adoption of a liberal policy.

Dickens' Family and Friends.

A contemporary tells us that "Mrs. Dickens survives her husband. She has lived apart from him, comfortably maintained from his means, for many years. Mr. Dickens had buried several children, and leaves two daughters—one married to Mr. Charles Collins, brother of Wilkie Collins, the novelist, and one unmarried—and several sons, the eldest married and already dabbling in literature; one in Australia, one in the navy, and one winning high honors in the university. Miss Hogarth, a sister of his wife, and a lady of great strength, beauty and purity of character, has given her life to the care of the family, and was with Mr. Dickens at Gad's Hill at the time of his death.

"Of his many friends, perhaps the most intimate was Mr. John Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith and Lander, to whom Mr. Dickens dedicated the last edition of his works; and it seems likely that upon Mr. Forster will devolve the duty of writing the life of his friend. The great humorist had many personal friends in this country, though in his recent visit his exhaustive labors as a reader made such demands upon his time and attention that he was able to enter very few private houses during his whole stay. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Fechter, and the mail by the last steamer brought a letter from Mr. Dickens to the tragedian."

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon, took decided ground against what has been called, "Puritan Sabbath." He believed in walking out and writing letters on that day, and wouldn't sign a petition against allowing horse cars to run on Sunday. This, he thought, was no injury to the poor; and it

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANNER.

Mrs. General Griffin.

The New York *Standard* furnishes some interesting facts about the parties in the recent great wedding in Washington:

The widow of the late General Griffin, one of the most skillful battery commanders in the United States army, has become a baroness by marriage, not a countess, as announced by the Associated Press. On Monday last, in the presence of the highest officers of the Federal Government and the representatives of the great powers, Mrs Sallie Carroll Griffin was joined in wedlock to Baron Maximillian Esterhazy, secretary of the Austrian Legation, and descendant, on his mother's side, of Joseph Maximillian, King of Bavaria, who was born 1756, crowned 1799, and died in 1825. On his father's side, Baron Esterhazy belongs to a noble family of Hungary, the best known of whom are Paul IV, Esterhazy de Galantha, a general and literary savant, 1635-1713. His grandson, Nicholas Joseph, a great patron of arts and music, founder of the school in which Haydn Plegel, among others, were formed, 1714-1790. Nicholas, Prince D'Esterhazy de Galantha, distinguished as a field-marshal and foreign embassador, 1765-1823. The Baron is a nephew of the Prince last named, and a cousin of the late Austrian invader of the neighboring republic of Mexico. It is a fact in history, made interesting by the marriage herewith recorded, that, in 1866-67, General Griffin was commanding in the Gulf, and was fully in sympathy with those in the army who desired the armed intervention of the United States in behalf of the Mexican people, in order that they might be marched against Maximilian and drive him from the continent. Their desires were not seconded by the sagacious statesman who then presided over the affairs of state. Had this been heeded, General Griffin might have escaped death by yellow fever in Galveston, and his charming wife never would have become Baroness and cousin, by marriage, of the tyrant whom her first husband, the General, hated as such.

The Colored Cadets.

The following is from the West Point correspondence of the New York *World*:

It was told to me before I came here that there had been a great discussion in the newspapers about certain colored cadets appointed to the United States Military Academy; that the black boys, having arrived here, were being subjected to terrible torments on account of their color, at the hands of the white cadets; and vaguely that this thing was a shame, a disgrace, and an abomination in the sight of the American people. I do not say that it is not, though the abomination is not awfully apparent to the casual visitor. It was only after some inquiry this morning that I was able to learn anything about the negro cadets—who, by the way, have not yet become cadets. One of them, a yellow boy with a visage resembling in the variety of its hues a cake of castile soap, is J. W. Smith. The other, a darkey of unmixed blood, is Michael Howard. Smith is eighteen or nineteen years old; Howard about seventeen. Howard is smaller than Smith, and of pleasing appearance. They are both studying and reciting their lessons preparatory to the preliminary examination toward the last of this month, which, some say, Howard is not educated enough to stand. It is highly probable, however, that both will pass the examination, and be admitted as new cadets. They are being well coached, and there is a disposition among the faculty to treat them with the utmost leniency. Instructions have been given to the cadets that these colored boys are not in any to be maltreated or imposed on—instructions which are obeyed. The cadets, who never have anything to do with a "plebe" except to "devil" him, let Smith and Howard severely alone. Even the "plebes" of their own class ignore them. They room together, and though there are two other beds in the room, nobody else will stay there. They behave themselves; but that is not thought to entitle them to any social consideration. At present they are fortunate only in not being hectored; they are as entirely alone in the academy as if they were Ishmaelites. They would require the resolution of martyrs to endure for four years such proscription. But as time lapses the feeling toward them will gradually wear away.

Coup d'Etat in Houston.

The Houston *Union* says:

The citizens of Houston, on awaking Sunday morning, were surprised to find workmen busily engaged laying track on McKinney street, from Main street west, and by noon the same was completed as far as the Episcopal Cemetery. It seems that the managers of this road were afraid to do the work on a secular day, for fear of being enjoined by the old Junction Company. The parties, now running the Galveston road, have the consent of the city to cross it via McKinney street, and by bridge over the bayou, near the Episcopal Cemetery, connect it with the Central, not far from their machine shop. Now that the track is laid through the city without interruption, we understand it is the intention to build the bridge without delay, and make the connection with the Central as above stated. The route by the drawbridge will then be abandoned.

Red Cloud is complimentary to the Mormons, as the following indicates:

Senator Morrill, of Maine, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and Delegate Hooper, of Utah, had an interview with Red Cloud last evening, during which the Indian chief said there would be no war if the whites waited for the Sioux to commence it. His people, having no food, have to hunt, and when they did that they were told they were off their reservations, and were shot at. This made trouble, and the Indians get the blame, for they have no writers or papers. Mr. Hooper told Red Cloud that more than eighty thousand Mormons had crossed the Sioux country in the last twenty-two years, and they never lost a life, an animal or a bale of goods until the railroad was built, since which they have lost some property on a train. Red Cloud said he knew the Mormons. They always talked straight and dealt fairly with his people.

August Saballas, who resides at 117 Rampart street, decided not to pay his income tax, and when Deputy Collector Billings proceeded to take charge of some of his stock in trade by virtue of a warrant of distraint, issued by the collector, he mustered his forces and resisted the officer, recapturing the merchandise, for which he was forthwith summoned to appear before United States Commissioner Urban, who has taken bonds for his appearance to answer the charge of resisting an officer of the United States revenue in the performance of his duty. The penalty is fine and imprisonment.

Pierre Louguet assisted Saballas in retaking possession of the property, and has shared a similar fate.

This thing of resisting the payment of internal revenue taxes does not seem to work with the officers of our district, and it is much the best way not to do it.

The inaugural address of M. G. Emery, the new Mayor of Washington, sets at rest the question of his politics. He announces himself squarely as a Radical Republican.

The Louisville *Commercial* has purchased the subscription list of the New Albany *Commercial*.

The Claiborne *Advocate* says:

Major Blackman comes home with cheering news for North Louisiana on the question of railroads. The Governor refuses to sign the bill passed by the last Legislature, but there is a charter, granted two years ago, for a road from Alexandria to Little Rock. The company has been organized, and there will be certain propositions made to the parishes in North Louisiana, which, if accepted, the road will be built in one year, from the first sick struck.

Three brothers, Richard W., John B. and George T. Robinson, all residing in Elmira, New York, but in different parts of the city,

RUFFIANISM IN TEXAS.

Cowardly Assault by an Editor.

The Austin *Journal* gives us the details of a late disgraceful and cowardly midnight demonstration in Texas:

A short time since the quiet and slumbering citizens of McKinney were startled by the regular and heavy tramp of a squadron of horse, riding rapidly through the streets. On looking out they saw a company of horsemen, over fifty in number, drawn up in the square, silent and voiceless as the grave; each horse disguised with trappings, and every rider hidden in the deadly Ku-Klux mask.

After remaining about half an hour they rode off on the Denton road, and vanished in the night. Soon after this display, being encouraged by the demonstration, Mr. Bingham, editor of the McKinney *Enquirer*, taking offense at some articles published in the *Messenger*, defending Judge Bowlby, the County Treasurer, against the harsh and personal assaults of Bingham, entered the back door of the postoffice, and attacked Mr. Thomas with a blacksmith's hammer. He struck two severe blows, bruising Mr. Thomas on the arm and body, before he was stopped by the interference of bystanders. The cowardly assaulter was brought before the Mayor, tried by a Ku-Klux jury, and fined two dollars and fifty cents.

The precedent is thus established in McKinney, aided powerfully by the moral effect of the late nocturnal parade of assassins and murderers, that an assault with a deadly weapon on the life of a Republican, will cost the aggressor, if he fails, two dollars and a half. If he had succeeded Mr. Bingham would undoubtedly have been entitled to a handsome bounty from the Ku-Klux treasury.

The Coffee Trade.

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Republican*, only suggesting at this time that New Orleans merchants should promote, to the full extent of their ability, the importation of coffee, so that the Crescent City may control the coffee trade of the Mississippi Valley:

The Mobile *Register* of a late date, commenting upon facilities afforded in that part for direct importation of coffee, says:

Freights from Rio de Janeiro to Mobile are as low as to any other United States port, and there being as yet, no middle men to buy the cargo and make their profits in distributing to smaller dealers, these latter here buy direct from the importer, and can, therefore, afford to sell more cheaply to the consumer than those who purchase from the regular jobbers in other markets. Our importers enjoy facilities equal to the most favored elsewhere, and in every particular lay down coffee here as low as it can be done elsewhere.

In the year ending August 31, 1868, the imports of coffee into Mobile, in all, were 19,663 bags, of which only about one-half, or 9700 bags, came direct. In 1869 the receipts were 30,942 bags, of which 21,254 bags came direct. The present year, ending first September next, the total imports will probably reach 44,000 bags, of which the direct imports landed and sold here will be in round numbers 32,000 bags. It will be seen that our importations, while increased from 9700 bags in 1867-68 to 32,000 bags in 1869-70, have not yet reached the demands of our market, though the deficit is being rapidly overcome, thus effectually dispelling any apprehension of overstocking a market so favorably situated for distributing an article which is of universal consumption. The above figures do not embrace two cargoes of 7500 bags shipped from Rio to this port, which were sent round to New Orleans because of the higher prices ruling there.

This statement of the growing trade of Mobile, flattering as it is, bears the impress of reliability, and we commend to the grocers of our city a cardful investigation of the relative merits of Mobile as a point of receipt of cargoes from Rio, and of purchases of such cargoes imported at the Gulf city. That city is not only nearer to us than the Atlantic coast cities, but the rate of freight upon coffee thence by all rail is only thirty-eight cents per hundred pounds, against seventy-four cents from New York. Ocean carriage being the same to the two points, an advantage is at once gained in cheaper rail freights as well as in lower port and cartage charges, and in less time of transit.

Beyond this, there are strong reasons for the cultivation of the most intimate relations with any importing Gulf cities. While St. Louis owes much to the energies of its merchants, the direct cause of its prosperity is the position it holds as a distributing market of Western produce to Southern consumers. To increase this freight trade expenditures need to be reduced to the narrowest limits, and this can only be done by reciprocal cargoes, and with return carloads of coffee, sugar, etc., freights upon out going carloads of corn, provisions, etc., are most readily lowered. Thus, then, both direct and indirect interests should induce our merchants to stimulate coffee and other importations at Mobile.

Funeral of Charles Dickens.

LONDON, June 14.—At six o'clock this morning the remains of Charles Dickens were conveyed from his residence at Gadshill, by train, to Charing Cross Station. There they waited a plain hearse, without the usual English trappings, and three plain coaches.

In the first coach were placed the children of the deceased, Charles and Harry Dickens, Miss Dickens, and Mrs. Charles Collins. In the second were Miss Hogarth, sister-in-law, and Mrs. Austin, sister of Mr. Dickens, Mrs. Charles Dickens, Jr., and John Forster.

In the third coach were Frank Beard, Charles Collins, Mr. Owery, Wilkie Collins, and Edmund Dickens. The entire party was attired in deep but simple mourning, without bands or scarfs.

There was no crowd at the Charing Cross Station, and the procession was driven at once to Westminster Abbey.

The remains were received by Dean Stanley and other officials, and placed in the poet's corner, at the foot of Handel, and at the head of Sheridan, with Macaulay and Cumbert on either side.

The usual flowers were strewn upon the bier.

Dean Stanley read the burial service. The coffin was deposited in its final resting place and the funeral of Dickens was ended. Upon the coffin plate was inscribed the words, "Charles Dickens. Born February 7, 1812. Died June 9, 1870."

Thousands of citizens have crowded to the Abbey during the day, to view the spot where the great novelist rests.

A dispatch from Omaha, says:

On Tuesday the express train going east on the Union Pacific railroad, when about three miles west of O'Gallaha station, ran into and killed several ponies belonging to a party of Indians camped in the vicinity. The Indians immediately commenced to fire on the passing train, and fire was returned from the baggage car. Nobody being hurt the train proceeded as usual. There was no probability of the intention of the Indians to fire upon the train, had not the ponies been run over. They have made no further demonstrations.

Spotted Tail writes encouragingly to Mrs. Spotted Tail. In his last letter home he says: "The white man is like the sands of the sea. His huts are like the trees of the forest. His horses are iron. Their speed is lightning. He has a little wire that goes over the great country. It reaches a hundred nations. He blows through the wire. The white man is a great blower. The words of his mouth go to the ends of the earth. They call up warriors and summon men to the council. But the scul of Spotted Tail knows no fear."

Thaddeus Stevens preferred burial in an obscure burying ground, rather than in either of the two beautiful cemeteries in Lancaster, in both of which he owned lots, because colored people could not be buried there; and over his grave in his obscure resting place is a plain marble with his own inscription: "I lie here because the earth is free to all. Thaddeus Stevens."

The New York *Express* reports the following:

In Georgia the railroads have cars expressly for negroes. Some white men got into one of these the other day. It contained only two dusky passengers, who insisted upon the conductor turning out the pale faces. The conductor obeyed. The negroes said they did not want white people

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1870.

There are no new features to notice in the money market. The demand for accommodations is fair, but with an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all approved business paper, the market is easy. On the street A1 notes accompanied by unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper, without collaterals, are quoted at 10@12 ⅌ cent annum, and second grade at 1@1½ ⅌ cent ⅌ month; A1 mortgage notes at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second class at 11@12.

Gold opened at 112½@112¾ (against 112¾ at New York), and closed at 112¾@113 (against 113 at New York.) The sales included $3000 at 112½, $8000 at 112¾, $2000, $5000, $5000 and $15 000 at 112¾, $25 000 at 112¾, $15,000 at 112¾@113, and $2900 and $3000 at 113. There was no apparent movement in silver. It is quoted at 108½@109½ for American half dollars and 3@— ⅌ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The business in foreign exchange was of moderate extent, and with an improvement in gold and bills at New York fully ¼ ⅌ cent of yesterday's decline was recovered. The sales of sterling embraced £29,000, of which $4000 bill of lading at 123; £3000 A1 clear at 123½; £3000 at 123¼; £1000 and £1000 ships' bills at 123½; £3000 bank at 123¼; and £2000 and £3500 bill of lading, and £8000 bill of lading and clear at 109¼ gold. In francs 100,000 A1 commercial sold at 4.63¾@4.62½. Sterling may now be quoted at 122¾@123¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124@— for bank; and francs 4.63¾@4.62½ for the former, and 4.58¾@— for the latter.

Domestic exchange was without any material variation. The banks checked on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent premium for small sums, and the sales included $5000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 per cent premium; $10,000 and $10,000 commercial, $25,000 private bankers' and $50,000 bank at ¼.

Operations in stocks included 50 shares Mississippi Valley Levee Company at $9; 190 and 600 ditto at $9 25; 100 ditto at $9 50; 100 Crescent City Slaughterhouse at $17 50; 100 ditto (resale) at $17 75; 100 ditto at the same, and 100 ditto (resale) at $18; 1500 Ship Island Canal at 70 cents; 1000 ditto (500 and 500) at 72½ cents; 500 ditto at 73, and 200 at 75 cents, and 50 Louisiana Lottery at $50. We heard also of sales of Germania National Bank (yesterday) at $130, and 20 St. Charles Street Railroad, several days since, at $70.

Nothing transpired in bonds.

A small amount of Metropolitan Police warrants changed hands at 98c; $1000 at 98¼ and $3000 at 98¾. Dealers bought State at 86@86½ for new and 94 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 97½@98, and sold the former at 87@87½ for new and 95 for old, and the latter at 88½@89.

We heard of no sales of city treasury notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 20@22½ discount buying, and 17@18 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 18, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1700 bales at still lower prices, showing an average decline of fully ⅛c. We accordingly quote ordinary at 15½@16½c; good ordinary at 17½@18c; low middling at 18½@19c; middling at —@19¾ and strict middling at —@20½c.

The market opened under the depressing influence of a further decline, reported at Liverpool in last evening's telegrams, and, notwithstanding an improvement in foreign exchange, buyers refused to go on unless at further concessions. The movement up to noon was, consequently, on a very limited scale, but later dispatches from Liverpool being unfavorable, factors subsequently gave way to the extent noted above. In exceptional cases, in fact, prices were accepted even lower than our inside figures. The demand was limited. Several orders having been cancelled, and the limits of others further reduced, and the bulk of the business was done by three or four buyers.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869—bales.	773
Arrived since last statement..... 217	
Arrived previously..... 1,174,610—1,174,827	
Total.....	1,175,627
Cleared to-day..... 7 155	
Cleared previously..... 1,087,344—1,095,129	
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales.....	80,498

To-day's exports embrace 1567 bales to Liverpool, 1558 to Havre, 1710 to Boston and 2320 to New York. Receipts proper since yesterday 209 bales, against 390 on last Saturday, and 163 last year, and since September 1, 1,111,824 bales against 780,713 last year, exclusive of 9112 bales supplemental, from samples, etc.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 61 hhds sugar and 6 bbls molasses. The market is firm and the supplies sell quite readily. We quote inferior sugar 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb; common 9@10c; fair to good fair 10¼@10¾; fully fair 11@11¼c; prime 11½@11¾c; choice 11¾@12c; yellow clarified 12½c; white 12½@13c ⅌ lb. Molasses is quoted at 25@55c ⅌ gallon for inferior; 60@75c for good fermenting; 50@75c for city refinery reboiled, and $1 for golden syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Argosa, from Cincinnati, and Richmond, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is very firm, with a good demand, and a scarcity of the lower grades. Fine is quoted at $5 12½; superfine $5 50; double extra $5 75@6; treble extra $6 25@6 50; choice family extra $6 75@8 50 ⅌ bbl. The sales to-day embrace 5500 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $5 50; 1000 double extra at $6; 500 choice extra at $7; 1000 double extra, 300, 500, 1200 and 2000 treble extra on private terms; 100 half bbls choice extra sold at $4.

CORN—is dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 2500 sacks, of which 200 white and yellow mixed and 300 yellow mixed at $1 05; 200 white mixed at $1 12; 150 yellow, 400 white mixed and 400 white and white mixed at $1 12½; 500 choice white at $1 15 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in good demand, and prices have again advanced. The sales to-day embraced 3000 sacks, of which 111, 400 and 150 St. Louis at 63c; 100 and 700 do at 64c; 200, 250 and 900 Galena at 65c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—is dull and declining. Sales to-day 1100 sacks, of which 500 sacks at $1 05. 360 do. at $1 10 and 200, patent sacks, at $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues dull. 100 bales ordinary Western sold at $20, 50 and 100 prime at $23 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Only a retail business is doing at $31 50@31 75 ⅌ bbl for mess. It is quoted at wholesale at $31@31 25 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Continues very dull, and prices have weakened. Only a retail business is doing at 14@14¼c ⅌ lb for shoulders; 17¼c for clear rib sides, and 18¼c for clear sides. Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 21@22c ⅌ lb. 5 tierces sold at 22c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is dull, although there is some inquiry. 20 tierces inferior sold at 14c, and 50 tierces refined at 16¼c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 15¾@16¼c; kegs at 18¼@19¼c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 17¾@18c; Northern 20c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 13¼@13¾c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is nothing doing beyond a moderate local business, but prices are steady. Choice, 8¾@9c ⅌ lb, prime to good do, 7¾@8¼c, ordinary to good do 6¼@7¼c, inferior 5½@6¼c.

SALT—the demand is good and prices are firm. We quote Liverpool coarse at $1 55@$1 60; fine at $1 70@1 75; Turks' Island at 50c ⅌ bushel. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Pocket salt—large 10½; small 5½c.

CHEESE—The stock is large, and there is scarcely any demand. Western choice is quoted nominally at 12@13c; Northern factory at 13@14c, and cream at 17@18c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—We extract as follows from the circular of Messrs. Small & Co.: Sales of the week 159 bags ex Idog, private terms. Stock in first hands, 841 bags; imports past week, none. Remarks: The market closes steady, with but a limited demand. Stock in second hands, 6000 bags. Prime (gold duty paid), 17¼@17½c; good, 16½@16¾c; extreme range for lots, 16@18c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Choice Western is selling at 20@27c ⅌ lb. The stock is ample, and demand only moderate. Goshen is quoted at 33@36c ⅌ lb.

Weekly Quotations of Hides, Etc.

sales at first hands. Expenses taken out weighing, bundling, drayage, and commissions have to be added):

Steer hides, city slaughter, over 85 lbs, ⅌ lb.....	6 @ 7½
Steer hides, city slaughter, 70 to 84 lbs, ⅌ lb	7 @ 7½
Steer hides, city slaughter, under 70 lbs, ⅌ lb.....	7½@ 8
Cow hides, city slaughter, as they run, ⅌ lb	7 @ 7½
Kips, city slaughter, 20 to 24 lbs, ⅌ lb.....	10 @11
Kips, city slaughter, 25 to 30 lbs, ⅌ lb.....	8 @10
Calf skins, each.....	21
Country hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs, ⅌ lb.....	12 @14
Country hides, flint, damaged, half price.	
Beeswax, prime yellow, ⅌ lb.....	— @30
Ox horns, each.....	— @ 8
Tallow, ⅌ lb.....	9 @10½

The market is moderately active at 7½c for running lots of city slaughter steers in good condition. Badly cured stock is dull at ½c less. The week's sales include 2500 steers at 7½ to 8c, according to weight.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, Sunday, June 19, 1870.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship I C Harris, Lockwood, for Brazos Santiago via Galveston
Steamship Margaret, Blakeney, for Florida Ports
Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, for New York via Havana
Steamer Dexter, Jones, for St Louis
Schooner Ame ia, Antoni, for Mobile
Steamship Crescent City, Nelson, for New York
British ship Lady Carter, Crosby, for Liverpool
Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, for Boston
Ship Lisbon, Cattis, for Havre
Italian bark Giuseppe Rocco, Pollis, for Gibralca
British bark Bidwell, Baker, for Havre
Schooner Stingray, Fewier, for Pensacola
Schooner S S Webb, Jones, for Mobile
Schooner Mist, Johnson, for Mobile
Bark J Godfrey, bears, for Boston

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lavaca, Schellinger, from Havana, via Florida Ports, to F W Perkins & co—1st district 13
Brig Margaret, Johnson, 8 days from Vera Cruz, to Goldenbow & Kelley—
Bark Volante, Castrier, 59 days from Liverpool, to Lovell & Sailer—Point
Schooner F V Turner, Geyer, 6 days from Ruatan Island to R Tramontana—P T

TOWBOATS.

Wenoco, Startevant from the Passes—Westdown light—Brought up bark Volante, brigantine Margaret and schooner F V Turner

STEAMBOATS.

Richmond, Green, from St. Louis.
Laura, Walker, from Mobile.
Wild Wagoner, Goddin, from Natchez.
St. John, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge
Night Way, Osgood, from Lockport.
Hunter, Jennfran, from Lower Coast.
Lotawanna, Rea, from Rinden.
San Nicolas, Wood, from Lower Coast.
Alice, Muncy, from Amite river—New Basin.

EXPORTS.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Steamship I C Harris—1500 bbls flour 300 bales hay 100 bbls whisky lot furniture for Galveston 169 bags coffee 499 pkgs mdse for Brazos
ST LOUIS—Steamer Dexter—1557 bars railroad iron 300 cases potts
KEY WEST VIA FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Margaret—355 bbls flour 1828 sks corn 6 bbls whisky 2 bbls molasses 5 cases bacon 2 tcs hams 6 pkgs tobacco 3 bxs bacon 4 bags coffee 98 pkgs mdse
NEW YORK—Steamship Mariposa—1029 bales cotton 30 bales hides 24 bales moss 135 bbls oil 542 bbls flour 319 bags wool 305 bdls hides 576 hides 93 bbls onions 133 pkgs mdse $177,761 in specie
MOBILE—Schooner Amelia—850 sks corn 350 sks oats 100 sks bran
NEW YORK—Steamship Crescent City—1300 bales of cotton 100 bales moss 180 bales skin 275 bbls oil 1267 hides $21 609 in specie
LIVERPOOL—Ship Lady Cartier—1557 bales cotton 3083 bbls flour 3000 staves
BOSTON—Ship Roswell—1461 bales cotton 200 bbls of flour 4380 horns 40 hhds iron 5000 feet lumber 65 bales paper stock 2400 staves
HAVRE—Ship Lisbon—62 bales cotton 4000 bbls flour 34 440 staves
GIBRALTA—Bark Guiseppe Rocco—221 hhds tobacco 2 cases samples 11,380 staves
HAVRE—Bark Bidwell—1496 bales cotton 320 bdls of hides 1320 staves
PENSACOLA—Schooner Stingaree—300 sks corn 20 sks oats 18 bags coffee 10 bbls potatoes 3 bbls molasses 6 bbls pork 6 bbls sugar 30 bbls flour 1 hhd sugar
MOBILE—Steamer S S Webb—693 sks oats 75 empty bbls lot sundries
MOBILE—Schooner Mist—1500 sks cotton seed
BOSTON—Bark J Godfrey—250 bales cotton 280,000 feet lumber

IMPORTS.

FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Lavaca—280 sks cow peas 12 bales cotton 38 cases fruits 5 cases cigars 10 cases sweetmeats 209 bxs sugar 1 case strings 1 crate earthenware
PENSACOLA—Steamship Lizzie—70,000 cet lumber
ROCKLAND—Brig Therese—3834 bbls lime
MOBILE—Steamer Laura—Sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

NATCHEZ—Steamer Wild Wagoner—44 bales cotton 175 sks cotton seed and sundries
BATON ROUGE—Steamer St John—22 hhds sugar 19 ales cotton and sundries
SHREVEPORT—Steamer Lotawanna—8 bales cotton 313 head cattle and sundries
LOWER COAST—Steamer Hunter—Sundries
LOWER COAST—Steamer San Nicolas—Sundries
LOCKPORT—Steamer Right Way—6 bbls molasses 165 sks potatoes and sundries

BY THE RAILROADS.

NORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, June 18—39 hhds sugar 28 hf bbls moss 321 sks potatoes 30 bbls onions and sundries

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR JUNE 18, 1870, CLASS 144.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23	40	53	24	15	56	17	69	14	76	66	25	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.
Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors, St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this eighteenth day of June, 1870.
H. PESSALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.
Incorporated August 17, 1868.
CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.
SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.
Capital Prize.....$50,000.
CLASS H.
TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON Saturday, June 25, 1870.
HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.
SCHEME:
20,000 Numbers—Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of $50,000 is.....	$50 000
1 prize of 30,000 is.....	30 000
1 prize of 20,000 is.....	20 000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....	10 000
1 prize of 9,000 is.....	9 000
1 prize of 8,000 is.....	8,000
1 prize of 7,000 is.....	7,000
1 prize of 6,000 is.....	6,000
1 prize of 5,000 is.....	5,000
1 prize of 4,000 is.....	4,000
1 prize of 3,000 is.....	3,000
1 prize of 2,000 is.....	2,000
1 prize of 1,000 }