[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

importers less anxious to press sales, and in the past two days there has been an appearance of more steadiness.

For the Sufferers.

PARIS, June 30.—Mme. MacMahon has sent to the German ambassador $5000 in aid of the sufferers by inundations in Alsace.

Another Newspaper Punished.

Two directors of the *Droits de l'Ami* newspaper have been fined $1000 each for publishing Rochefort's articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Portsmouth Navy Yard to be Closed.

PORTSMOUTH, June 30.—Orders have been received to close the Navy Yard Saturday.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Louisvilles 8, Bostons 6.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Chicagos 19, Athletics 3.

Yale Beats Harvard.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30.—In the Yale and Harvard boat race to-day, on the Connecticut river, Yale won by half a minute.

A Wrestling Match.

DETROIT, June 30.—At a wrestling match between J. M. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and J. H. Martin, of Ypsilanti, which took place here, the contestants wrestled from 10:15 P. M. yesterday till 6:30 A. M. to day, without either party obtaining a fall. The referee endeavored to induce them to continue the match, but was unable to succeed, and he then declared the match a draw and all bets off. It was the most equally contested match ever witnessed, both participants having acknowledged in conference with the referee, in the presence of the audience, at the close of the match, their inability to throw each other.

South Carolina Finances.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—The State treasurer announces that in consequence of the payment of a large proportion of the taxes in bills of the State, made receivable for taxes by a decree of the United States Supreme Court, there is but $25,000 in the State treasury available to pay $73,000 of interest on the consolidated bonds due to-morrow, being a deficit of $48,000 to be provided for by the Legislature next November.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, June 30, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, stationary or lower temperature and pressure, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Western Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, cloudy and rainy weather, and possibly followed in the western portion by cooler northerly winds and rising barometer.

River and Marine News.

SHREVEPORT, June 30.—Weather fair and hot. The river has fallen one inch. No movement of steamboats.

VICKSBURG, June 30.—The river fell two inches during the past twenty-four hours. Weather clear and hot. Passed down—Morgan, at 5 A. M; Mitchell, at 6 A. M.; Katie, at 6 P. M. Up—White, at noon.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—The river rose four inches, and now stands at twenty-one feet six inches. Mercury 92°. Weather clear. Arrived—Ruth, from White river; Ella, from Arkansas river. Departed—Capitol City, for Vicksburg; Helena, for St. Louis; Shinkle, for Cincinnati; Belle Shreveport, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—River nine feet nine inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—River three feet eleven inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, June 30.—Arrived—J. B. Williams from New Orleans at 8 P. M; Bismarck from New Orleans at 9 A. M.; Future City from St. Louis at 6 P. M. Departed—Schenck for New Orleans at 5 A. M.; Bismarck for St. Louis at 10 A. M. River thirty-one feet and falling. Heavy rain and warm.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Weather cloudy and cool. River rising, with five feet eight inches in the canal.

EVANSVILLE, June 30.—Weather cool and rainy. River rising.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The following is the comparative statement of cotton for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	11,108
Same time last year	6,017
Total receipts since September 1	4,061,922
Same time last year	3,437,449
Exports for the week	25,388
Same time last year	23,166
Total exports since September 1	3,093,940
Same time last year	2,588,072
Stock at all United States ports	288,552
Stock same time last year	186,950
Stock at all interior towns	35,423
Stock same time last year	17,666
Stock at Liverpool	1,012,000
Same time last year	1,030,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	110,000
Afloat same time last year	97,000

Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 12c; Orleans 12 3-16c; sales 292 bales; receipts for the week—net 510, gross 7577; exports to Great Britain 17,118, to France 890, to the continent 2250; sales 479; stock 438,027; net receipts to day nothing; gross 128.

Futures closed steady; sales 16,000 bales, as follows: July 11 29-32@11 15-16c; August 11 31-32@12c; September 11 15-16@11 31-32c; October 11 23-32@11¾c; November 12 19-32@12¼c; December 11 19-32@12⅜c; January 11¾@11 25-32c; February 11 29-32@12 1-32c; March 12¼@12 13-32c.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, June 30, Evening.—Money closed easy; offered at 3. Sterling $4 88½. Gold 112⅛. Governments active and strong; new fives 117⅝. State bonds steady.

Stocks dull and strong.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $37,338,212; currency $33,931,818.

The sub-treasurer paid out $957,000 on account of interest, and $155,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts, $159,000.

Flour—More doing; prices, however, without decided change; little better demand for both export and home use. Southern flour quiet and heavy. Wheat irregular and unsettled; prime No. 2 Chicago or Milwaukee steady; other grades dull and slightly in buyer's favor. Corn opened steady; closed heavy; about 1c lower; 59@60c for graded mixed. Oats ½c better; fair trade inquiry; some little export demand. Coffee—Rio firm; fair demand; job lots 15¼@15¾c, gold. Sugar quiet and firm; 6⅞@8¼c for fair to good refining; refined firm; 10¼c for standard A. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet and heavy; prime 8⅝c. Rosin and turpentine firm. Pork dull; new $19 75. Lard opened steadier; closed dull and heavy; prime steam 11.62½@11.65. Whisky and freights unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 04⅝@1 04¾; No. 3 do 88⅜@89c. Corn fair demand, but lower; No. 2 mixed 46⅝@46¾c. Oats firmer; No. 2 30c. Rye dull; No. 2 67½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring 58c. Pork in active demand and steady at $19 25@19 40. Lard steady and unchanged. Bulk meats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10½.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 55@1 57½; No. 3 do $1 10@1 15. Corn—No. 2 mixed 43⅞@43¾c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 29c. Rye dull; rejected at 60c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady and firm; summer, steam rendered, 10½c. Bulk meats quiet but firm; more doing; shoulders, loose, 7¾c; clear rib sides do 10c. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders 8⅝@8¾c; clear rib 11⅛c; clear sides 11½c.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; fair to good 90c@$1. Corn steady and firm. Oats dull; firmly held; fair to white 36@38c. Rye quiet and steady. Pork dull; held at $20 25. Lard dull; prime steam 11.20@11¼c. Bulk meats—Fair demand and lower; shoulders 7⅞c; clear rib sides 10⅛c; clear sides 10¾c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 11@11¼c; clear sides 11¾c. Hogs active. Whisky steady; good demand. Butter steady.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—The circular of the Cotton Brokers' Association, in review for the week ending yesterday, says:

Cotton has been in limited demand throughout the week; the market is much depressed, and prices of the leading kinds have declined. American has been in limited request, and has declined fully ⅛d on all grades, except middling fair, which is unchanged. In Surat and Dhollerah the demand has been of a retail character, and prices are unchanged. Future transactions are still limited at reduced prices.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales 4400 bales; American new crop middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, shipped November and December, by sail, 6⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures depressed; yarns and fabrics dull, tending down.

The "Blue Blood" Fiction.

Blue blood is after all, a good deal of it, fiction. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

At the present time there is not in the peerage a lineal male descendant of one of the many earls and barons created by the Conqueror or his immediate successors, the Norman kings of England. There is no male descendant of a single baron who was at Runnymede, either for or against King John, nor of any peer who was at Agincourt with Henry V., and only one Wrottesley who can claim male descent from a founder Knight of the Garter, the Wrottesleys having reached the peerage within the last forty years. Under their existing creations the dukedoms of Norfolk and Somerset only are older than the reign of Charles II.; the marquisates of Winchester and Worcester only are older than the reign of George III., and only eleven earldoms, six merged in superior titles, are older than the reign of James I., the five others being Shrewsbury, Derby, Huntington, Pembroke and Devon. At the death of Queen Elizabeth the peers of England numbered about sixty, and forty of the then existing peerages are now extinct.

The Cincinnati Enquirer on Tilden's Nomination.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing the night the news of Tilden's nomination at St. Louis was received in Washington, says:

All interest at the capital to-day has centered in the proceedings at the St. Louis convention, although there has not been as much excitement as over the Cincinnati convention. All indications here point to the nomination of Tilden, and five out of nine Democrats of any prominence say this would defeat the Democracy at the coming election. * * * * * *

Payne, of Ohio, thinks the nomination is a splendid one, and only needs Hendricks to support the nomination. Hendricks' friends are telegraphing him to-night to accept the nomination for Vice President. There is no doubt but that he will. Those who know him best say he never declined anything. Senator Morton says he will accept. He says he would accept anything, from a spittoon cleaner in the Indiana Legislature up to the Presidency; but Senator Morton is prejudiced against Governor Hendricks. Hamilton, of Maryland; Meade, of New York, and Lane, of Oregon, are about the only Congressmen who have gone wild over the nomination. Savage, Neal, McMahon, and Saylor, of Ohio, are very sad.

When the nomination of Tilden was announced there was no cheering among the crowd around the telegraph office. Men looked at each other in mute astonishment. The only demonstration was the firing of five guns by the Jackson Association, when powder gave out. Some Congressmen indorse the nomination, and think it the strongest that could have been made, but they are few. After the announcement that Tilden was nominated you could have knocked two-thirds of the Democrats in Washington down with a feather. Ohio men were dumbfounded when they learned that Ohio had aided in Tilden's nomination.

The *Enquirer* says, editorially, in its issue of Thursday morning:

The nomination will fall heavily upon Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and some other Western States. There will be a revulsion all along the centre, for the party, in its wisdom, has virtually abandoned these States.

We have many sentiments in common with Tilden. We have none in common with Hayes. What we have said in opposition to Mr. Tilden—our arguments to prove his unfitness for the leadership in this great struggle—must stand. The party, in its wisdom, has overlooked these potent reasons, and if they now serve the enemy we can't help it. The Democrats of Ohio feel resentful toward Mr. Tilden and the element of the party which he represents. They feel that they have cause to dislike him, and it will be a difficult matter to bring the strength of the organization to his support. We shall feel it our duty to counsel harmony, for the organization of the Democratic party must be preserved.

Republican Voters at the South.

Will the Republican voters of the South cast their ballots in the coming contest? This is a question of grave importance to the Republican party, and a subject of serious consideration for those of our statesmen who desire to see the elective franchise exercised in all its proper freedom. In Pennsylvania a citizen is protected in the full manipulation of his franchise privilege, but in Mississippi he is illegally and unjustly circumscribed. The question is, "shall this difference exist in the two localities during the impending struggle? Shall our black citizens be allowed to vote unmolested, or are they to be intimidated and shot down in the attempt?" It is pretty generally asserted by loyal men of the North and West that the colored Republicans of the South shall vote as they please and must not be disturbed. If the South desires peace she must accord to all her citizens the rights which accrue to them from certain articles of the constitution. She *must* do this. Twenty-nine millions of loyal men and women demand that during the coming contest the Southern voter, be he white or black, shall be protected in the lawful exercise of the franchise privilege; shall be protected by peaceable means, if possible; if not, then by the majesty of force as exercised through the indignation of those who gave them the rights of citizenship.—*Washington National Republican.*

Louisiana Securities.

Speaking of the new Louisiana State bonds, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of June 27 says:

As heretofore noticed, the July coupon on the consolidated State bonds of Louisiana will be paid by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

There is some disposition shown in the last few days to buy these bonds at sixty-nine and a half to seventy per cent as a fair speculation. The consolidated debt is in shape in respect to the amended constitution and recent laws of Louisiana, under Republican rule, but it is proper to throw out a word of caution as to what may occur at the next November election. Should the Democracy of the State, which is of the most virulent Confederate type, succeed to the administration of Governor Kellogg, there can be no assurance that either the constitutional provision or the laws passed in pursuance thereof for the integrity of the State debt will be adhered to.

Texas and New Orleans Railway.

It will afford gratification to every friend of the prosperity of this city to be informed that the rapid construction of the Texas and New Orleans railway is indeed "No-joque."

From Beaumont coming this way the rails have been laid to within twelve miles of Trinity, and the construction train now runs between that point and the Sabine.

The draw over Trinity river has been put up, and arrangements have been made for the positive commencement of track laying on this end of the line on or before July 5.

The new bridge to replace the one blown down at San Jacinto is en route, and, it is expected, will be up by the middle of August. Altogether it may be set down as tolerably certain that regular trains will commence running from Houston to the Sabine simultaneously with those from here to the Brazos, over the line of the Texas Western narrow gauge railway.

Messrs. Hyatt & Stuart, contractors, will, it is asserted, rush the building of that portion of the line between Houston and San Jacinto river.—*Houston Age.*

The Worst Man.

An editorial in the Chicago *Times*, of June 28, concludes as follows:

There is no disguising the fact, which becomes more prominent and significant every day, that no other person who has been named in connection with the St. Louis nomination is so unpopular in Ohio and Indiana as Tilden. He is cordially hated by the Democrats of those States, who will not only use every effort to defeat his nomination, but seek to revenge themselves upon him by a damaging support or by open opposition in case he is nominated; and the same is true of a considerable portion of the Pennsylvania Democracy. He can not carry one of these States, and, unless the Tammany opposition is an unmitigated sham and fraud, it is hardly possible for him to carry New York. If he is nominated his defeat is about as certain as any event in the future, and absolutely certain in case the greenbackers carry into execution their threat of putting a third ticket in the field. That they will do this is by no means improbable, since, although it would result in the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party, they would very generally prefer defeat to success if success means Tilden and hard money.

The President has signed the bill for the retirement of Colonel William H. Emory, with the rank and pay of Brigadier General; also, removing the political disabilities of W. H. Jenifer, late first lieutenant in the United States army; also the bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the United States army; also, the bill to change the name of the steamship City of Brashear to Lone Star, and the bill to repeal section 2303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted at Cincinnati, June 15, 1876.

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and with high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

First—The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

Second—The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, and, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party is sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principle, embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth—In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubt of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

Fifth—Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth—We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs. We will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the protection and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

Seventh—The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

Eighth—The revenue necessary for current expenditures, and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importation, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth—We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth—It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

Eleventh—It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth—The Republican party recognizes with approva, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth—The constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government. And in the exercise of this power, it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as will secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

Fourteenth—The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth — We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth—We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the government; and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Seventeenth—The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

Eighteenth—We present as our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to intrust the administration of their affairs to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1876.

The demand for discounts has continued of fair extent throughout the week, both in bank and on the street, and the rates of commercial paper have been without quotable variation. Little has been done in gold, which has fluctuated in sympathy with the course of the New York market, closing to-day ⅛c higher than on last Friday. Foreign exchange has to lowed the course of gold, and after exhibiting only a limited movement, was quoted to-day 1⅛c, or about 3 10 ⅌ cent higher than on last Friday. New York sight has been rather quiet, and has ruled at steady rates.

Stocks have been in fair request, particularly for shares on which dividends have been recently declared, but few sales, however, have been reported. State consols were quite active and ruled at advancing rates up to Monday, when, under a break in New York and political influence, the market rapidly declined, being quoted this evening by the Stock Exchange at 67⅛@67⅛, or 1⅛ ⅌ cent lower than the highest point. Under a better demand city premium bonds gradually improved up to yesterday, when they were quoted ¾@1 ⅌ cent higher than on Friday, but under a slackening of the demand to-day they have lost about ½ ⅌ cent of the improvement, closing at 35⅝@35¾. There is nothing doing in other city bonds.

The following are the dividends that have been declared during the past fortnight:

	Per cent.
†New Orleans City Railroad, June 14	3
*Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank, June 14	6
Louisiana Oil Company, June 14	10
*Southern Bank, June 24	5
*State National Bank, June 24	4
*Canal Bank, June 26	4
*New Orleans National Bank, June 27	4
*Union Nat onal Bank, June 27	5
*Workingmen's Bank, June 27	4
*Citizens' Savings Bank, June 30	6
*Germania National Bank, June 30	6
*Mutual National Bank, June 30	4
*New Orleans Gaslight Company, July 1	6

*Semi annual. †Quarterly. ‡Third this year. The Citizens' Savings Bank has also placed 1½ ⅌ cent to the reserve fund.

We continue to quote exceptional paper at 3@— ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; A1 do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade are quoted entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
June 24	$860,206 98	$98 954 53
June 26	480 661 28	127,602 66
June 27	313,039 98	71,526 49
June 28	693,362 02	160,971 21
June 29	618,081 53	105,954 19
June 30	370,415 53	146,121 39
Total this week	$4,945,767 32	$708,130 46
Total last week	5,075,168 45	679,395 51
Total week before	5,152 511 79	779,729 43

Gold opened at 112⅛@112½, against 112⅜ at New York, and, after a limited business, closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales summed up $18 000, embracing $2000 at 112⅛; $10,000 at 112⅜@112½, and $2000 and $4000 at 112½.

No sales of silver were reported, and quotations continued nominal for both American half dollars and Mexican dollars.

Foreign exchange was without quotable variation. The sales of sterling were confined to £5200, embracing £1000 A1 clear at —; £3000 do and bill of lading at $5 46⅛, and £1200 bank at $5 50.

No sales of francs were reported.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 45⅛@5 46⅛ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@$5 50 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 50¼), and francs at —@4.65 for commercial and nominal for bank.

New York sight was quiet and unchanged. The only sales reported were $15,000 and $25,000 private bankers' at ¼ ⅌ cent premium.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and commercial sight was still quoted at ⅛.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day at the New Orleans Stock Exchange:

10 shares N. O. City Railroad Co.	$139 00
13 shares Orleans Railroad Co.	16 50
$10,000 State consols	67⅛
10,000 State consols	67⅛

Making a total of $20,000 State consols.

$25,000 City premium bonds	35½
25,000 City premium bonds	35½
17,000 City premium bonds	35¾
5 000 City premium bonds	35¾
25 000 City premium bonds	36
1 000 City premium bonds	36⅛

Making a total of $98,000 city premium bonds.

The only sale of securities not reported at the Exchange was $5000 city premium bonds at 36.

Stocks were without any new feature.

State consols were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations of 67⅛@67½.

Under a slackening off in the demand for city premium bonds they closed at 35⅝@35⅞, ¼ ⅌ cent lower than yesterday.

No sales of city scrip or State warrants were reported.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the weekly quotations of the New Orleans Stock Exchange:

Canal and Banking Company	93 00	@ 94 50
Citizens' Bank	— —	@ 57 00
Citizens' Savings Bank	117 50	@ — —
Germania National Bank	116 00	@120 00
Hibernia National Bank	62 50	@ 66 00
Louisiana Savings Bank	102 00	@ — —
Louisiana National Bank	110 00	@ — —
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	10 00	@ — —
Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank	— —	@100 00
Mutual National Bank	— —	@ 87 00
New Orleans National Bank	76 50	@ 78 00
People's Bank	20 00	@ 24 50
Southern Bank	— —	@ 45 50
State National Bank	70 00	@ — —
Union National Bank	73 00	@ 75 00
Workingmen's Bank	11 50	@ 12 50
Crescent Mutual Insurance	— —	@ 71 50
Commercial Insurance Company	46 00	@ — —
Factors and Traders' Insurance	91 00	@ 92 00
Germania Insurance Company	51 25	@ — —
Hibernia Insurance Company	61 50	@ 67 50
Home Insurance Company	18 50	@ 19 50
Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.	44 00	@ 48 00
Mechanics and Traders' Insurance	74 00	@ — —
New Orleans Insurance Association	21 25	@ 21 75
New Orleans Insurance Company	27 00	@ 28 00
Sun Mutual Insurance Company	90 00	@ 91 00
Union Insurance Company	40 00	@ — —
Carrollton Railroad	110 00	@112 00
Crescent City Railroad	25 25	@ 26 50
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad	25	@ — —
New Orleans City Railroad	— —	@139 00
Orleans Railroad	15 75	@ 17 00
St. Charles Street Railroad	74 50	@ 76 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse	— —	@ 19 00
Jefferson City Gaslight Company	85 00	@100 00
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co.	— —	@ 13 75
Louisiana Levee Co. (preferred)	— —	@ 2 00
Louisiana State Lottery	80 00	@ 85 00
Louisiana Oil Company	118 00	@125 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	35 50	@ 40 00
New Orleans Gaslight Company	128 00	@129 00
New Orleans Wrecking and Salvage Company	— —	@ 22 50
Sugar Shed Company	66 75	@ 72 75
Stern's Fertilizing Company	20 00	@ 30 00
New consolidated State bonds	67⅛	@ 67⅛
City premium bonds	35⅝	@ 35¾
City six per cent bonds, consolidated	43	@ 45
City seven per cent gold bonds (general series)	36⅛	@ 36¼
City seven per cent gold bonds (drainage series)	33	@ 33¼
City seven per cent bonds, new	36⅛	@ 36¼
Jackson railroad first mortgage bonds	94	@ —
Jackson railroad second mortgage coupon bonds	73½	@ —
Mississippi Central railroad first mortgage bonds	85	@ —
Warrants—		
Old State, fundable	46	@ 43
New State, 1874, general fund	35	@ 40
New State, 1875, general fund	25	@ 30
Police Certificates—		
October, 1874	55	@ 57
November, 1874	26	@ 28
December, 1874	22	@ 24
October, 1875	92	@ 94
November, 1875	63	@ 65
December, 1875	36	@ 38
School Certificates—		
October, 1874	68	@ 70
November, 1874	30	@ 32
December, 1874	27	@ 29
July, 1875	98	@ 99
August, 1875	88	@ 90
September, 1875	69	@ 71
October, 1875	46	@ 48
November, 1875	26	@ 28
December, 1875	24	@ 26
May, 1876	99	@ —
City Time Certificates—		
August to December, 1873	43	@ 45
June and part of May, 1874, ordinances Nos 2632 to 2697	50	@ 90
July to December, 1874	43	@ 45
July to December, 1875	45	@ 47½
Half paid coupons	45	@ 46

COMMERCIAL.

On Tuesday evening we noticed the receipt of dispatches from Bronsville, Texas, advising the shipment of two bales of the new Rio Grande crop, and gave all the particulars with the names of the shippers at Brownsville and the consignees in this city. This was eighteen days earlier than the first shipment from that point last year, but the respectability of all the houses engaged in the shipment seemed to furnish a guarantee that there could no mistake with regard to the real character of the shipment. To guard, however, against the possibility of deception in relation to it the Cotton Exchange property appointed Messrs. William Sanchez and J. S. Meilluer, experienced cotton brokers, a committee to inspect it on its arrival, and report on its genuineness. The cotton arrived by the passenger train from Morgan City at 4:30 P. M. to-day, and, fortunately, was examined by the committee at the depot. The result of their investigation is that both bales are unquestionably old crop, and one of them irregularly packed. One has been forwarded by express to St. Louis; the other, which was en route for New York, with the view of its being sent thence to the Centennial Exposition, was stopped by authority of the consignee, and will be exhibited at the Exchange to-morrow.

The Cotton Exchange is entitled to especial credit for its prompt action in this matter, which we hope will excite a vigorous and searching inquisition into all the facts connected with this shipment.

For the benefit of our readers abroad it is proper to mention that it would have been difficult for the directory to appoint a committee better qualified in every particular for the delicate and important duty with which they were charged.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 340 bales, at prices showing such a further tendency in favor of buyers as to require a reduction of ⅛c in strict good ordinary and the lower grades, and a partial ⅛c in low middling and the grades above. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	6⅛@ 6½	—
Low ordinary	6⅞@ 7⅜	7⅛
Ordinary	7⅞@ 8⅛	8⅛
Strict ordinary	8⅜@ 8½	—
Good ordinary	9⅛@ 9⅜	9⅜
Strict good ordinary	9⅞@10	—
Low middling	10⅜@10⅝	10½
Strict low middling	10⅞@11⅛	—
Middling	11⅛@11¾	11⅜
Strict middling	11⅝@11⅞	—
Good middling	12⅛@12½	12⅜
Middling fair	Nominal.	—
Fair	Nominal.	—

The market was inactimate throughout the day, but there was, nevertheless, some inquiry at prices which factors would not accept, certain descriptions being held at about previous rates, while others are offered more freely, although not low enough to meet the limits of some of the pending orders. The dispatches reported Liverpool flat, with a reduction of 1-16d in the quotation for uplands, and sales of only 6000 bales, and arrivals opening firmer, but subsequen ly offered more freely; Manchester dull and tending down; Havre also dull and tending down, and New York dull and easier for spots, without any quotable decline, and futures irregular, Julys showing 1-32c advance, but other months a net decline of 1-32@⅛c.

The sales of the past three days sum up 2450 bales (770 on Wednesday, 1340 yesterday, and 340 to-day), making an aggregate for the week of 7200 bales, against 10,509 last week, and 7100 the week before.

Week's receipts 3637 bales, embracing 790 from other delivery ports (of which 359 from Mobile and 431 from Galveston, etc.) and 3147 proper, against 4053 proper last week and 860 last year. Total proper since August 31 1,902 504 bales, against 992,173 last year—increase 410 631.

The exports comprise 10,523 bales, embracing 5517 to Liverpool, 2590 to Havre, 246 to Bremen, 59 to Vera Cruz, and 2120 to New York, to which we have added 99 by the river.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 1046 bales, against 2415 last week and 623 last year, and since Friday 11,108 bales, again st 10,511 last week and 6017 last year. Total since August 31, 4 062,369 bales, against 3,435,976 up to Wednesday noon, June 30, last year—increase 626,393.

Exports (Friday to Thursday inclusive) to Great Britain 21,942 bales, against 22,895 last week, and 8060 last year, and to the continent 3446 bales, against 4228 last week, and 15 106 last year.

Exports to all ports since September 1, to Great Britain 1,996 277 bales, against 1,836,290 last year, and to France and the continent 1,097,735 bales, against 742,708 last year. Total to Great Britain and the continent 3 094 062 bales, against 2,578,998 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 237,552 bales, against 316 864 last week and 186,940 last year.

The week's receipts at the chief interior towns (omitting Selma in both years) embrace 983 bales, against 1191 last week, and 843 last year; the shipments 4620 bales, against 7732 last week, and 2886 last year, and the stocks 35,363 bales, against 39,381 last week, and 17,205 last year. Compared with last year this shows an increase of 149 bales in the receipts, 1734 in the shipments, and 18,382 in the stocks.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared (before to-day's exports) 22,494 bales, embracing 10,256 for Liverpool, 9196 for Havre, 2574 for Bremen, and 468 for coastwise ports, leaving, in presses, agreeably to its account at 12 M., 57,477 bales. Estimated amount unsold about 57,000 bales, a large part of which is withheld from the market.

At noon to-day middling was quoted at Galveston at 11⅛c, at Mobile at 11⅛c, at Savannah at 11c, at Charleston at 11⅛@11½c, at Wilmington at 11c, at Norfolk at 11c, at Baltimore at 11⅝c, at New York at 12c, at Boston at 12½c, at Memphis at 11c, at Augusta at 11c, at Shreveport at 10½c, and at Jefferson at 10c.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 400 bales. Market dull." Its quotations are reduced ⅛c.

We copy the following tables from the black boards of the Cotton Exchange:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT UNITED STATES PORTS FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO JUNE 30.

	1875-6.	1874-5.	1873-4.
New Orleans	1,383,643	972 648	1,175,008
Galveston	458 327	346,959	363,591
Mobile	368,483	318,383	295,025
Savannah	513,629	604,567	629,878
Charleston	386 287	469 596	423 518
Wilmington	77,627	76,063	39,469
Norfolk	459,894	378,329	458,485
Baltimore	18,444	18,276	35,114
New York	216 202	173,024	202 750
Boston	70,593	38,790	20 244