# New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE

ORLEANS DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street.

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15.



HANS TALLOW CANDLES.—A. D. Orloff, corner Bienville and Old Levee streets, has just received a fine lot of Duffield hams and of French tallow candles. See advertisement.

The Sheriff sells at auction, this day at noon, at the Merchants & Auctioneers' Exchange Room, Carondelet street, five valuable lots of ground situated in the Third District of this City, one of which is forming the corner of Port & Johnson streets. Also a valuable lot situate on Orleans street, Second District. See advertisement.

A SELECT MUSICAL SOIREE.—We have before us the programme of a musical soirée, to be given, according to general desire, on Thursday evening, by Mr. Theodore von in Hashe, assisted by those well known and accomplished performers, Mr. Oliveira, violinist, and Mr. Grunning, pianist, together with a number of volunteer artists, ladies and gentlemen, including members for the choirs of the city. The instrumental compositions and operatic selections, to the number of twelve, are rarely attractive and afford promises of keen musical enjoyment to the audience. We are requested to say that no tickets will be sold at the door, and that cards of admission must be presented at the door.


### Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, June 14, 1864.

After considerable delay, a quorum was announced when the rules were suspended and the following resolution was presented and read, with only two or three dissenting voices:

Whereas members of this Convention, elected by the people for the purpose of amending and revising the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, have absented themselves without permission or giving any reason therefor:

Resolved, that from and after this date, any member who may be absent from the hall of session of this Convention, without leave first granted by the Convention or satisfactory to this Convention, for three consecutive days, except in the case of sickness or the death of a relative, shall not be entitled to any per diem for such and every day that he may be absent; and the Secretary is hereby required to furnish to the Chairman of the Finance Committee the names of delinquents that the deduction from their per diem may be made for each and every day of such delinquency.

The report of the special committee to which had been recommitted the Governor's report, was then taken up and discussed, pending which the Convention adjourned.

From the New Orleans Era Extra, Last Evening.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

## One Day Later from the North.

**The Baltimore Convention—The First Day's Proceedings—Louisiana Delegates to be Admitted—Lincoln to be Nominated by Acclamation—Hamlin Ahead for the Vice-Presidency—The Speech of Judge Morgan—From Grant to A. S. of the 7th—An Assault on Burnside Reported—Victory Still with the Union Armies.**

*Fort Hudson*, June 14—The following is from the Memphis *Bulletin* of June 10th:

*Baltimore*, June 7.—After the usual concomitants which hunker has simmered down to, Dr. Breckinridge will be temporary, and Dennison permanent Chairman; the only hitch was in the admission of delegates from Missouri, Nebraska, and one or two other States, which were represented. Minor points reciprocals not likely to get heats.

No appointed delegates from Hilton Head, Port Royal and Virginia—[illegible] States—will be admitted. South Carolina is represented by twelve New England shoemakers and four negroes. Bonus precedent will probably be made by which Arkansas and Louisiana, as well as Tennessee and other loyal border States will be received, though it will bring up the question of reconstruction, and protracted discussion will likely follow. Lincoln will be renominated by acclamation. The Pomeroy and Rose movements is abortive, and the Fremont are badly squeak.

It is considered certain that Hamlin will be renominated for Vice President, as parties who pushed Cameron's claims are understood to have worked on his first vote, and New York, divided into Seward and Dickinson, has also come to his support. The Northern men are done nap peroxide of persimmon. The Border States seem anxious for Andy Johnson. There are a few Cleveland men here, but they make no headway. There is to be a great ratification meeting here as soon as the great [illegible]

DESPATCH

After [illegible] were cast last night, the Nominations balloted for Vice President [illegible] following result: Hamlin, 150; Dickinson, 108; Johnson, 4. [illegible] was found to settle the question in the [illegible] favor of Hamlin, but between 10 and 11 o'clock the base delegation sent a message to New York that in their judgment the interest of the party required the nomination of a War Democrat. Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island [illegible] everybody was taken aback at the development. Dissatisfaction in New York and Pennsylvania was given to different conferences.

The Maine delegation are especially indignant. Notwithstanding the action on the part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the nomination of Hamlin is yet confidently expected.

General Morgan's speech was most happy in its respects, and his proposition that the platform should embrace a plank for the total extinction of slavery was received with cheers. Delegates thronged swinging their hats with the most enthusiasm.

A similar scene occured when Dr. Breckinridge was conducted to the Chair.

After the call of the loyal States was made; a committee of one from each State, and one from Pennsylvania, and some of the Kansas delegates, on the subject of calling all the States; Secession included, that no steps should be taken looking to the reconstruction of States in the Southern Confederacy to a place in the Electoral College.

It was decided to call States and Territories—Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and even Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Dacotah, New Mexico and Montana—as also delegates. Mr. Phillips of D. C. A. Smith, of Minn., Mr. H. Dater, of N. Y., and Mr. E. M. Briggs, of Missouri, were appointed temporary secretaries.

On motion of Gen. Simon Cameron, a list of States was called, so as to furnish the secretaries with a list of the names of the delegates present. Only States—not Territories—were called in the call.

Mr. Newman, of Pennsylvania, moved that if there were any delegates from day of the States present, the names of such delegates be sent to the Committee on Credentials, but that such were not called.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, opposed the motion and said that all the States and territories be called and credentials of all be handed alike, the question to be decided by the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Maynard, of Pennsylvania, also spoke in opposition to the motion. It was important that the Union men in the [illegible] rebellion should not be shut slighted. He was greeted with applause.

After considerable debate, a motion to call the roll of all States prevailed; including, by name, Virginia, Louisiana, the territories of Colorado and Nebraska, as those territories were in a condition as governments under the enabling act of Congress, and would cast their votes as States at the next Presidential election.

The other territories were then called, and all were found to be represented.

*Fort Jefferson*, June 7.—*Commercial's Washington Correspondent says*, (General Grant's brother has returned from the army, bringing encouraging intelligence

### Washington Congressional Items.

*Washington*, June 6.—HOUSE.—The Senate bill donating 100,000 acres of land to Wisconsin to aid in constructing a ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan, was passed.

The Internal Revenue bill was taken up. It now establishing a collection district on the basis of Congressional representation adopted. An amendment adopted taxing passage tickets of thirty dollars for steerage, and of three dollars for cabin passage. An amendment adopted that [illegible] of from six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars per year, over fifteen thousand dollars tax per cent.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill for more specific organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which was passed under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the recent extradition of a female subject by the action of the United States Marshal of the United States, in the absence of a law or treaty on the subject, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the law of nations, and in derogation of the right of asylum, which has never been a distinguishing feature of our political system.

Mr. Cox moved the previous question on the passage. The motion was disagreed to—38 against 50.

Mr. Cox moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Disagreed to—41 against 50.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, said this was a case where a man stealer and slave pirate was delivered up.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—72 against 66.

A bill was passed investing Court of Claims from jurisdiction in claims cases arising from destruction or appropriation of property by the military or navy during the rebellion. It provides for the settlement of all claims of all citizens for such necessary and quartermaster's stores actually furnished.

The House refused—43 against 55—to suspend the rules that a report might be made from the Foreign Affairs Committee, relative to the action of the Executive on the subject of the [illegible] Mexico.

The House passed the Senate resolution of thanks to Col Bailey for relief of the Red River fleet. Adjourned.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment taxing [illegible] from [illegible] to $5000 5 per cent., and a duty of 7½ per cent. on excess over $5000, ad valorem.

Mr. Grimes moved incomes over $15,000 to be taxed 10 per cent. on excess. Adopted.

The amendment of Mr. Davis for the payment of losses sustained by loyal citizens during the war was rejected.

### Sherman's Campaign.

Gen. Sherman is evidently engaged in another flank movement, with the object of turning the enemy's strong position about Vining's Bridge, on the Chattahoochee. A few days ago the Federal advance was reported at Marietta, but it would seem that as late as Saturday heavy engagements were at Dallas, while the army had evidently been withdrawn from the road leading thence to Marietta and countermarched by another road leading north-east to Acksworth, the latter place being fifteen miles above Marietta, and thirty five miles from Atlanta. Gen. Sherman states, however, that his troops possess all the roads leading from the south to the railroad about Acksworth, and this of course [illegible] against any supposition that the withdrawal had been occasioned by a reverse to our arms—a supposition that the change of position might have given rise to if dissipated. We conjecture that the new movement is for the purpose of repairing the railroad from Dearville to Acksworth, to facilitate the reception of supplies, and that the advance will be, as we ventured to guess the other day, by way of Lebanon, northeast of Black Jack mountain, where the Chattahoochee is narrow and may be more easily bridged than below.—*St. Louis Republican, 7th.*

(From the St. Louis Republican, June 7th.)

### The Siege of Richmond.

It seems now quite evident that Gen. Grant has determined upon the reduction of Richmond by regular approaches and the operations partaking of a siege. Few have been surprised that our troops, after reaching the region of the Chickahominy, have found before them well obstacles as to prevent the immediate capture of the rebel capital. Several attempts, it may be supposed, have been made to take the enemy's fortified lines by storm, but each position gained thereby has been so completely commanded by others further back that the advantages obtained have thus far been small.

The only hope that has been entertained of the taking of the city without a siege has been that the facility Grant might find in a battle or series of battles outside the enemy's lines, and by a decisive victory so overwhelm the Confederates as to make further resistance useless. Even in that favorable case delay more than a month might for some time be delayed. But Lee's army have thus far declined a general conflict in the open field, preferring themselves with small sorties and withdrawing within their defences when pressed. If Grant could invest the position out of the Confederate capital's communications entirely from the south and west sides, he might still be able to compel the enemy to fight on disadvantageous ground; but we must not look for such in the limited way practicable only to cavalry expeditions.

Hence we take much items as the departure of General Barnard with a number of engineers from Washington to the Peninsula, the preparations to put the York River railroad in running order, the building of wharves, &c., at White Point and White House, &c., as indicating that a campaign of some weeks is before the Army of the Potomac previous to the attainment of the objective point which is now the chief goal of all our hopes. Henceforth for a time spades are to be "trumps," and the army will do the grave of the rebellion on and beyond the Chickahominy. The new "Grave Digger of the Chickahominy" brings an immense force to his business, and has under him some of the

[illegible] the charge of having preconcerted the robbery which was committed on a man named Baker a few weeks since, the evening after the victim and the accused had been drinking in a coffee-house on Dauphin street. Baker, within ten minutes after leaving the drinking house, was knocked down and robbed of his purse containing about $50. The prisoners were zealously defended by Mr. Walton, who immediately gave notice that he demands a new trial, when the jury pronounced the verdict of "guilty."

Two negroes of the gunboat Jackson, named Corbet and Fatrady, were tried on the charge of having committed a highway robbery in furnishing a silver watch from J. Strange. It appeared that there was a collision with a drunken man, in which watch dropped from his pocket on the occasion. Accused were defended by Mr. F. Warren, who obtained a verdict of acquittal for his clients, which was given by the jury.

*Second District Recorder's Court—Chas. Leasmont, Presiding.*—Cesar Washington and Archibald Watts, colored, was ordered a course of 90 days in the Work-house for the improvement of his behavior. His dusky cousins H. Grondeste, Palmer Sange and Mary Delcey, will be his neighbors for 30 days.

Mrs. Reilly and Mary Farmer have the choice to pay $15 each, or to keep sober for 30 days in prison.

Jacques Madigar, who had no license for his vehicle, was arrested on Carondelet street, and fined $25.

Wm. Henry, whose waggon had not the proper brand, was fined $10, and Frank Tricon for the same offence was fined the same amount.

*Inquest.*—The body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Toulouse street, supposed to have been in the water from two to three weeks. Deceased measured about 5 feet 9 inches in height, wore a blue jumper and pants, heavy course boots and a belt with sheath for a knife, and had reddish whiskers.—Verdict, found drowned.

Diana Douglas, a colored woman, 53 years of age, was suffering of Phisis and died suddenly yesterday, when going from Carondelet street, corner of Union, to the Southern Hospital.—Verdict accordingly.

*Public School Examinations.*—These examinations progress satisfactorily in the order of the published programme designating the dates for the different schools. We regret to have to remark that parents do not appear to take the interest in the schools and examinations the subject deserves, and the encouragement their attendance would give to the pupils, their own children, and the toiling teachers.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING OF EDITION

DEATH OF WM. FERRET.—We observe with sorrowful emotion the death of one of the most estimable of our old citizens, Mr. William Ferret. He died this morning, after a long and painful illness, at the age of sixty years. The deceased was once Collector of this port under Mr. Fillmore's administration, was a member of the City Council, member of the Legislature, and Mayor of the city, and in all these positions was eminently distinguished alike for the fidelity, capacity and efficiency with which he discharged his various functions.

The integrity which marked his public career and the worth of his private life will cause general regret for his loss in the city which he had so ably served by his talents and so honorably illustrated by his virtues.

The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased on Second street, near Appollo, 4th District.

SPECIE.—List of specie received per steamship Crescent Point, from New York:

$15,000 gold to the First National Bank
12,000 in Adams Express Company, 9250 to E Hilbreth; 3000 to order; 3000 to Isaac Levy. Total, $47,250.

## Later from the North via the River.

THE LAST OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

**The Movements of General Sherman in Georgia.**

*STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.*

**The London Times on Gen. Grant's Campaign.**

GOLD IN NEW YORK 93¾—COTTON 107.

We have, by the arrival of the steamer Ike Davis, the St. Louis *Republican* of the 7th instant, from which we extract as follows:

### Official Dispatches from Secretary Stanton.

*Washington*, June 6, 7 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:

Dispatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters, to 6 o'clock last evening, state there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were everywhere repulsed.

Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy naturday constructing intrenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy, at Bottom Bridge, and threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated yesterday, P M. at Alatoona creek, states the enemy discovering an envelop round his right flank abandoned his position last night and marched off.—McPherson is moving to-day for Ackworth.

Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right.

Raining three days hard. Roads heavy.

The enemy had an immense line of works, which we have turned—much less than on the enemy.

E. M STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports from a personal inspection of the depot at White House, that it is in a most efficient state. All sanitary supplies are on hand, and wagons easily transport them to the army. The wounded are being brought in, and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman dated 12 o'clock noon to day at Ackworth, says: I am now on the railroad at Ackworth station, and have full possession far ward to within six miles of Marietta. All well, there is no other military intelligence to day.

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Our cavalry was engaged all day yesterday in the vicinity of Hawe's store. The first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was hastily defeated, with loss. We afterwards advanced Hill's left, on the Tolopotamoy river, and drove one brigade out of their works, and held the place an hour. We then withdrew. We now hold Hawe's store.

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The wounded are being sent off as rapidly as possible.

Among yesterday's casualties were Capt. J. Wolstad, 126th Ohio, leg; Capt. J. H. Harding, 122d Ohio, arm; Capt. Thos Block, do. leg; Lieut. W. Robertson, 110th Ohio, chest.

### European News.

*Halifax*, June 8.—The China from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived last evening.

Cotton opened at a decline, but recovered, closing quiet and unchanged.

Consols closed after official hours at 90¾.—American stocks nominal.

The *Times* thinks if Grant captures Richmond the rebel cause is not lost, and its downfall will be at great loss of life to the Federals.

*Paris*, June 29.—The Bourse closed firm at 66f. 75 for rentes.

The Derby stake was won by Blair. General Peels second; Schptch Chief third. There were thirty starters.

The London Times' correspondent at Richmond, under date of April 21, claims that the rebels had full information of Grant's plans for his campaigns. Grant's marches and the operations of his army, since recorded, are delineated with extraordinary precision.

His Holiness was present in the processings at the festival of Corpus Christi on the 26th.

The Confederate loan recovered 1 per cent. on the receipt of the Secession advices.

*New York*, June 6.—The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queenstown, arrived to-day with three days later news.

The news of the battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation, and people were astonished at the magnitude of the losses.

The Confederate loan recovered 3 per cent. Cotton became weaker under the news.

Some papers think Grant is defeated in his object of advancing on Richmond. Others, that the result of the battles were indecisive, and that the Federals paid too dear for the victory of the army.

The private Georgia was consigned for sale at Liverpool by a private party. The crew were paid off and the steam sold at auction.

### New York Markets.

*New York*, June 6, P. M.—Money more active at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling in fair request at 109¾ for Gold. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 2¼, and closing steadily at 91.

Government stocks heavy and lower; United States 6's of '81, coupons, 104; 5-20's, coupons, 105 to 106.

Cotton a shade easier; $1 00 to 1 07 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western 5 to 10c better; $7 60 to 7 70 for extra state; $8 10 to 8 20 for extra round hoop Ohio; $8 75@9 00 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

Whisky firm at $1 36 to 1 37 for state; $1 38 for western.

Petroleum quiet but firm.

Pork lower and in good demand, at $30 75 for mess, $30 50 for old do, $32 25 to 32 62 for new do, $24 50 to 26 for old and new prime, and $21 50 for prime mess. Beef firm at $9 50 to 12. Cut meats quiet and firm. Beef sides dull and nominally unchanged.

Lard dull; firmer. Butter dull at 25 to 30c for Ohio, and 30 to 35c for State.

### Cincinnati Markets.

*Cincinnati*, June 6, P. M.—Flour unchanged and moderate demand, superfine $6 65 to 6 75; extra $6 90 to 7.

Wheat quiet at $1 50 for prime red.

Shelled Corn in good demand at $1 18, but is held at $1 20; Corn in car dull at $1 08.

Oats held at 82c.

Whisky dull and offered freely; sales 1,500 bbls at $1 36.

Mess Pork held higher; at the close $32 offered and $33 asked

Lard 14c higher with a good demand.

No change in Bacon and not much demand.

Sales of bulk Sides at 12¾c.

Groceries unchanged and quiet.

Butter dull and declined to 20 to 23; receipts large.

Eggs 20 and in light supply.

FROM BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge correspondent of the *Times* writes, on the 12th inst, from which we extract as follows:

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Among yesterday's casualties were Capt. J. Wolstad, 126th Ohio, leg; Capt. J. H. Harding, 122d Ohio, arm; Capt. Thos Block, do. leg; Lieut. W. Robertson, 110th Ohio, chest.

### European News.

*Halifax*, June 8.—The China from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived last evening.

Cotton opened at a decline, but recovered, closing quiet and unchanged.

Consols closed after official hours at 90¾.—American stocks nominal.

The *Times* thinks if Grant captures Richmond the rebel cause is not lost, and its downfall will be at great loss of life to the Federals.

*Paris*, June 29.—The Bourse closed firm at 66f. 75 for rentes.

The Derby stake was won by Blair. General Peels second; Schptch Chief third. There were thirty starters.

The London Times' correspondent at Richmond, under date of April 21, claims that the rebels had full information of Grant's plans for his campaigns. Grant's marches and the operations of his army, since recorded, are delineated with extraordinary precision.

His Holiness was present in the processings at the festival of Corpus Christi on the 26th.

The Confederate loan recovered 1 per cent. on the receipt of the Secession advices.

*New York*, June 6.—The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Queenstown, arrived to-day with three days later news.

The news of the battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation, and people were astonished at the magnitude of the losses.

The Confederate loan recovered 3 per cent. Cotton became weaker under the news.

Some papers think Grant is defeated in his object of advancing on Richmond. Others, that the result of the battles were indecisive, and that the Federals paid too dear for the victory of the army.

The private Georgia was consigned for sale at Liverpool by a private party. The crew were paid off and the steam sold at auction.

### New York Markets.

*New York*, June 6, P. M.—Money more active at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling in fair request at 109¾ for Gold. Gold more active and firmer, opening at 2¼, and closing steadily at 91.

Government stocks heavy and lower; United States 6's of '81, coupons, 104; 5-20's, coupons, 105 to 106.

Cotton a shade easier; $1 00 to 1 07 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and western 5 to 10c better; $7 60 to 7 70 for extra state; $8 10 to 8 20 for extra round hoop Ohio; $8 75@9 00 for trade brands, market closing quiet.

Whisky firm at $1 36 to 1 37 for state; $1 38 for western.

Petroleum quiet but firm.

Pork lower and in good demand, at $30 75 for mess, $30 50 for old do, $32 25 to 32 62 for new do, $24 50 to 26 for old and new prime, and $21 50 for prime mess. Beef firm at $9 50 to 12. Cut meats quiet and firm. Beef sides dull and nominally unchanged.

Lard 14c higher with a good demand.

No change in Bacon and not much demand.

Sales of bulk Sides at 12¾c.

Groceries unchanged and quiet.

Butter dull and declined to 20 to 23; receipts large.

Eggs 20 and in light supply.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1864.

We have again to report only a moderate degree of activity in commercial affairs, but with full prices prevailing in nearly every branch of trade, including Sugar and Molasses, as well as most articles of Western Produce, and especially our leading staple. The business in the last to-day apparently swept holders and factors' tables of nearly every thing offering, but there are still some lots unsold including 200 bales offered by one broker, a part of which however, is believed to have fallen above the ruling rates. There are some other lots which are for the present withheld from sale. Unless the stock should be replenished by further receipts, there will be but little more left to be sold for the rest of the week. Under these circumstances prices are but little affected by the New York market—at least by any slight fluctuations. The latest accounts therefore have had no influence, and considering qualities have perhaps the highest prices yet realized were paid to-day.

Monetary affairs also have continued quiet, although there has been a fair amount of business done in Gold in the Exchange. A communication from Mr. Stocker Horwell, to Capt. S. Hoyt, U. S. A., Acting Mayor, in response to the latter's enquiries of late relative to the financial condition of the city, on the 1st inst., contained letters of general interest. From this document it appears that the total amount of City Treasury notes now in circulation is $1,241,238 00. The payments into the Treasury for the five months ending to May 31st amounted to $1,181,987 19. At this rate it would require only about 2½ months to retire the whole amount now afloat, the city authorities in the meantime being met by rebates to the extent required. With this plan and rate of the circulation, and the solid basis for the collection in the city taxes, the possessions of the city as a corporate body add its power to the ten the entire property within its limits, under the restrictions of its charter. It would be difficult to point out a more trustworthy currency, not convertible at will into specie.

The Controller's communication gives a new estimate of the value of the improved and unimproved properties of the city, the total of which is $16,852,811 00. The amount of City Bonds outstanding on the 1st inst. was $10,046,136 29. The Consolidated will fall due in 1892 and those limited to the Railroads in 1874. The publication of this report of our municipal finances can hardly fail to increase the public confidence in our City Currency.

The operations in Domestic Exchange today include one days sight on New York at ¼ per cent discount and sixty days sight at ½ discount, and 6 days sight at ¾ discount. The principal negotiations were $50,000, sixty days' sight at ½ discount, and $27,000, twenty days at ¾. The Banks chpohed at 1 premium, at which considerable was taken freely. The general organ demand was limited. Domestic Exchange closed at ¼@1 premium, buyers. Nothing transpired in Foreign Exchange. Sterling may be quoted at 2104@213½; and 5@7 for Eastern and Southern for private bills, and Francs at 5.25 @5.15. The Specie market closed firm and dropping with a good sum of Gold offered at 2½ per cent. premium and some trifling sums at ¾, and 3 per cent including one lot of $1500 at the latter rate; but after the receipt of advices that the New York market had closed on the 8th at the advanced rate of 93¾, having previously touched 93¾, rates assumed more firmness and the sales included $1000 at 2¾, $2000 at 2½, $1000 at 2¼, $2000 at 2 and $1000 at 1¾ premium. We also heard of a sale of $1,000 at par, but did not authenticate it. The Locust Point market further addition to our stock of $47,250.

In Silver, we noticed a sale of $1000 in American half dollars at 1¼ premium. Buyers paid 90 for the small sums of gold offered at their counters, and 85 for Silver, that is for American halves and quarters. Mexican dollars continue scarce and in request at the full premium on Gold.

The only sales reported in Stocks were 25 shares Citizens' Bank at —, and 20 City Railroad at $107 30. Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank Notes.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1864.

COTTON—Buyers again came forward to-day with more confidence, and sellers, generally speaking, were more accommodating about the prices they asked. The sales footed up 1,200 bales on and subject to 30 days' time, and 200 bales cash, at prices ranging from 100 to 107 cents, the latter for a few bales of Texas, and the former for a small lot of Mobile, but the bulk of the sales were at 101 to 104 cents. Buyers generally were willing to pay 101 cents cash, and 102 cents at 30 days' time, but sellers generally asked 102 cents cash, and 103 cents at 30 days' time. Some few sales were made at 103 cents cash, and 104 cents at 30 days' time, but the bulk of the sales were at 101 cents cash, and 102 cents at 30 days' time. Receipts, 1,200 bales; exchange, 50 bales Texas, 50 bales Mobile; stock on hand, 2,000 bales on and subject to 30 days' time, and 1,000 bales cash; sales, 1,200 bales on and subject to 30 days' time, and 200 bales cash;