[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Generals Breckenridge and Preston, and also by General Finnell, ex-Confederate General.

LIVERPOOL.

Landing of Papal Zouaves.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—The steamship India landed two hundred Papal Zouaves at this port yesterday. They were taken aboard at Genoa, and will be sent to their homes on Wednesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pardon Papers for Fenian Prisoners—Their Release last Evening—Yellow Fever at Mobile—Monument to Confederate Dead—Corner Stone Ceremonies at Atlanta—Pennsylvania Democratic Congressional Triumph—British Ship Ashore—Suicide—Destructive Fire in Virginia—Death of Archbishop of Quebec.

ROCHESTER, New York, October 15.—The United States Marshal to-day received pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners, who will be liberated this evening.

MOBILE, October 15.—Deaths by yellow fever from the eighteenth ultimo to date inclusive were eighty-seven.

ATLANTA, October 15.—The corner stone of the monument to the Confederate dead was laid to-day by Grand Master Samuel Lawrence. Among the articles deposited was a beautiful Confederate flag, presented by Miss Sallie Edwards.

The monument is being built under the auspices of the Ladies' Monumental Association.

An address by Colonel Thomas C. Howard was most beautiful and impressive, and was well received.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., October 15.—Sherwood (Democrat) defeats Armstrong (Republican) in the Eighteenth District, for Congress.

NORFOLK, Va., October 15.—The British ship Chevy Chase—not American—from Liverpool, for Baltimore, is ashore at Cape Henry.

DETROIT, October 15.—Porter Hazleton, a prominent citizen of Flint, Michigan, committed suicide to-day, at the Michigan Exchange Hotel, in this city. The cause of the act is unknown.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—A destructive fire occurred at Charlestown, West Virginia, on the river side of Front street, above the steamboat landing, yesterday, destroying property amounting to fifty thousand dollars. The property was only partially insured.

QUEBEC, October 15.—The Archbishop of Quebec died last night, of dropsy of the heart, aged seventy-two.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 15, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75; wind, east, strong. No arrivals nor departures.

VICKSBURG, October 15.—Passed up: Pargoud at 12 M.; Grand Era at 3 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 15.—Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 50°. Monongahela two feet nine inches, falling.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—River fallen five inches; seven feet seven inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 68°.

MEMPHIS, October 15.—Weather clear. Thermometer 73°. River declining. Passed up: Lockwood, Colorado. Down: Bossier.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Cotton steady, demand good; sales 5000; uplands 15½c; Orleans 16c. Flour 5@10c better. Wheat 2@3c better. Corn a shade firmer. Pork quiet. Beef steady. Lard quiet. Groceries quiet. Naval stores steady. Freights firmer.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling, 14½c. Flour firm, demand fair, $5 50@5 75. Wheat, advance asked, but none established, $1 10@1 13. Corn dull and unsettled, 40@55c. Rye, 80@82c. Oats, 33@37c. Pork dull and drooping, $25 50. Lard, 16c. No bulk meats offering. Bacon opened unsettled, but owing to the warm weather closed more steady, 13½, 17¼, 18¼c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Whisky, 84@85c. Butter and eggs unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No. 2 red winter $1 12½@1 13. Corn dull and lower; mixed 55c. Oats dull and unchanged at 42@45c. Rye dull and drooping at 62@67c. Whisky 87½@88c. Provisions dull and prices drooping; only a limited jobbing demand. Pork $25 25@25 50. Bulk meats 13¼@16½ and 17½c. Bacon 14¼, 18 and 19c. Lard better at 16@16¼c.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, October 15.—The race between the yachts Dauntless and Cambria, for a cup worth fifty guineas, resulted in a victory for the Dauntless, by fourteen minutes.

The course was from Sandy Hook point to the stakeboat, twenty miles to windward and return.

NASHVILLE, October 15.—Yesterday was the fourth day of the Blood Horse Association races. The first for the association purse of $500, for all ages, three miles, was won by Morgan Scout, beating Irene Sheppard.

The second race for association purse of $500, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five, was won by St. Ledger, as will be seen by the following summary:

St. Ledger	1	1	1
Carlotta	3	3	2
Village Blacksmith	2	6	3
Beulah	6	2	4
Bijou	4	4	6
Allie Hunt	5	5	5

Time: 1:48¼—1:48¾—1:49.

LONDON, October 14.—By balloon that left Paris on the tenth instant, advices state that the city is amply supplied with provisions, there being enough on hand to last three months.

An official decree has been published postponing the payment of rent for three months.

The Odeon has been converted into a powder magazine. The Grand Opera House is full of arms.

The fire from Fort Mont Valerien makes dreadful havoc among the Prussians, continually breaking their circle.

A special dispatch from the Hague says that great agitation prevails there upon the discovery that the King was about to declare war with Russia.

A deserter from Metz says that while bread and salt are entirely exhausted, there is apparently plenty of other provisions.

The Germans now in Epinal number 7000.

The Prussians occupy the heights at Soissons, which they have fortified. The town is making a gallant defense.

The Prussians are in force at Meung.

The Prussian reserves are marching northward from the vicinity of Briesach and Schlestadt.

The formal siege of Soissons and Verdun has commenced. Both fortifications are well supplied with artillery and experienced gunners.

General DeBeyer, the Baden Minister, has been appointed to the command of the Baden contingent.

The Prussian earthworks before Mont du Valerien are irksome to the French, whose fire is incessant.

The Germans are generally passive, and will remain so until all preparations for the bombardment are completed.

The sorties of the French at Paris have been successfully repelled.

Heavy siege trains have just arrived before Paris from Prussia.

The sarracenia plant is the new French remedy for the small-pox. It has been used in this country for many years by homepathic and eclectic physicians with success. If administered early it obviates the principal symptoms of variola, and even at a later day greatly mitigates them.

A great many boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen are missing in the different cities of Germany. In Berlin alone forty have thus mysteriously disappeared. They have run away to join the army, and probably most of them are now at the front.

The Browns are now in order. John C. Brown is to be Governor of Tennessee, Gratz Brown is to be Governor of Missouri, and if John Young Brown gets the Democratic nomination he will be Governor of Kentucky.

HOW TO MAKE A NEWSPAPER.

The Opinions of the Most Brilliant Editors in America—Boston Notions vs. New York Ideas and Philadelphia Idiosyncrasies—Homer's Iliad, the Friendship of the Vice-President, the Avoidance of Stormy Expressions, Santa Cruz Sours, John Hasson and the Methodist Religion All Necessary.

[From the Boston Times.]

Adopting the plan first suggested by a queer genius out west, we have written to all the prominent editors in the country and got their opinions as to what constitutes a model newspaper. Several have answered by asking the question if we didn't have anything better to do than to bother editors with such silly communications as that. Those answers were thrown into the waste basket; but we have selected a few, which we present to the public. All are distinguished by singular frankness and great purity of style:

SAMUEL BOWLES.

SIR—The province of a model newspaper is to "pitch in." Let not your right hand know what your left is doing; and if you have a conscience, pluck it out, lest it may make you go back on yourself in the hour of severity and trial. The model newspaper, like the piratical craft, should be the enemy of all other crafts, and run her jibboom into the stern of her opponents whenever opportunity presents itself. Family secrets should be respected, and personal abuse should not be indulged in. By observing these rules a man may print a model newspaper, and enjoy the friendship of the Vice-President and other high officials.

S. B.

THE BOSTON POST.

DEAR SIR—The *Post* is the model newspaper of the day. Its policy is to protect virtue, expose fraud, tell the truth, shame the d—l and Wendell Phillips, and hasten the completion of the Boston Postoffice, so that the Boston *Post* building can have a fair show for rents.

C. G. G.

THE TRAVELER.

SIR—My ideal of a newspaper is one which has an article damning the Prussian barbarians and giving them Hail Columbia in every sentence, but, in order not to offend the godly by using strong language, and thereby decreasing the circulation, it is well enough to arrange in another column a moral or pious article, whose beneficent tone shall give character to the whole sheet, and take away the sting of profanity.

ED. TRAN.

THE ADVERTISER.

SIR—The only thing the public cares about is editorials. These should be printed in the largest type, without head-lines, in order that a lively curiosity may be excited in the reader to learn what the editor is driving at. When aforesaid reader becomes vigorously interested the article should be cut short, and another editorial begun, followed up and concluded in the same way. In this manner a newspaper may be made a model sheet. It is well enough to print the news of the day to fill up the space not taken by advertisements. Truly,

ED. AD."

FROM HORACE GREELEY.

DEAR —— —The Republicanjournals all tell the truth; the Democratic newspapers are liars. The more damned the liar the greater the circulation. The editor, like every one else, should root hog or die. Protection is the life of American industry. Every editor should buy land and tell what he knows about farming. No editor should run for office. Office be blowed. Any man who don't agree with this is a villain who lies wickedly and wilfully.

Above all things, the editor should be mild, temperate—avoiding strong expressions. Yours,

H. G.

FROM J. G. BENNETT.

DEAR OLD BOY—If I were to point out a model newspaper it would be that number of the *Herald* which contained an account of the end of the Abyssinian war and death of King Theodore. The *Tribune* is now making a weak copy of that stupendous enterprise by giving a daily report of the little scrimmage now going on on the continent. But it's no go. Queen Victoria puffed the *Herald's* enterprise by graciously responding to our private telegram announcing Theodore's death. Now, I don't care a d— about Queen Vic—but, newspaporily considered, that note was a big thing. I hade mentioned the fact once or twice in the *Herald*. With regards,

J. G. BENNETT.

W. C. BRYANT.

RESPECTED FRIEND—"Homer's Iliad," if embodied in the newspapers of to-day, either as a continued story or as a standing advertisement, would make them a precious deal more respectable and interesting than they now are. The telegraph is a humbug. My friend Greeley believes it is an editor's duty to root or die. I would give more for an editor who could successfully contend with the Greek root than a whole regiment of editorial farmers or agricultural editors.

In the interests of the true Homeric accent,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

NEW YORK MAIL.

SIR—My ideas of a newspaper could not be fully explained without greatly encumbering the *Mail*. Advertisements are inserted at the lowest rates for each. I believe in charging so much per line, rather than the old fogy Boston style of so much per square. What is a square, any way? Persons who advertise by the square will be cheated.

Yours truly,

ROBERT JOHNSON.

"IT SHINES FOR ALL."

HONORED SIR—The model newspaper tells the truth, respects the Christian religion, is always calm, placid, avoids sensation, devotes large space to the publication of sermons. Unlike the *Improved Times*, supports all parties, stands by the Prussians anyhow, is sold for two cents, and shines for all.

Yours,

C. A. DANA.

THE STAR.

I am of opinion that the journal is what always stands by "old Nibs," never goes back on Peter B., and believes in Henry Ward Beecher.

Houp la!

Selah!

The true journal never gives you the headache.

Old boy, do you know what the headache is?

The *Star* has two hundred thousand circulation.

That's what's the matter.

A Santa Cruz sour all around.

Your, truly,

J. HOWARD, JR.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAY.

RESPECTED FRIEND—The true newspaper is like a concrete element of strength, which forever effervesces, throwing truth like a mustered seed on the seashore, (See Acts xxiv, 16, 17).

Likewise the Methodist religion should have no exception.

I believe Horace Greeley to be the worst man in modern journalism. (See Luke ix, 18, 19, and the verses about Dives in hell, and his remarks on the prohibition question).

The *Day* has so many new subscribers that I must close.

ALEX. CUMMINGS.

THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

OLD BOY—When is the weather like an agreeable woman? When it is fair.

What newspaper is the most acceptable? Yours. Why? Because it is up to the *Times*.

Why is the Associated Press like an old maid in her ninetieth year? Because it is anxious for the news, and don't have any.

If the war don't end soon, Napoleon may have a bullet-in him.

The Union League dinners are of the kingdom of heaven.

I inclose the sentiment:

THE TIMES—

"Forever float that standard sheet,
With the prodigious Hasson floating o'er it."

(To be continued.)

FRANK WELLS.

We regret that we can not print the replies of Hon. John W. Forney and about twenty editors of weekly newspapers. Forney's answer covered seventy-nine pages of foolscap, copied in fine writing, from the original manuscripts. So we presume he keeps a clerk to correct his grammar. The country editors did not fill less than fifty pages each, and as none of the sentences were short of a page in length, we despaired of inserting any of them. They are, therefore, deferred until a dull advertising season. The above letters, however, are worthy of study and contemplation.

THE COURTS.

Suit for Slander.

In the Eighth District Court John Abadie, and his wife Louise, have brought suit against John Hogan and his wife for $5000 damages, for slanderous and indecorous language, alleged to have been uttered by Mary Ann Hogan, whereby the fair fame of Mrs. Abadie is supposed to have been damaged.

A Divorce Suit.

In the case of C. F. Wagner vs. Maria C. Hayner, his wife, Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, has granted a decree of divorce, in which the custody of two minor children is given to the plaintiff.

Eighth District Court.

State ex rel. John McGrath vs. James C. Houston, Assistant Register of Voters.—In this case, wherein Judge Dibble, on Monday last, made a mandamus peremptory directing defendant to register the relator as a voter, the respondent has filed an application for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

State ex. rel. J. Hernandez vs. B. F. Flanders et al.—In this case, published in last Thursday's *Picayune*, an answer has been filed by City Attorney Lacey, in which it is set forth that this court is without authority or jurisdiction to allow the process or writ of mandamus applied for; this court, and every court within the State of Louisiana, being expressly prohibited from so doing by an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to limit and restrict the power of courts to issue orders or writs of mandamus," etc., approved March 12, 1870.

Resolution No. 1467, new series, of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, approved May 19, 1869, upon which relator relies to maintain this proceeding, is without force and effect, and was and is absolutely null and void, for the following reasons:

1. The allowance of twenty-five per cent additional upon the contract price of the work to be done by the contractors, Colman & Co., on Rampart street, from Canal to Esplanade, was a gratuity or free gift on the part of the city of New Orleans, which the city was without the lawful power or authority to bestow.

2. At the time the aforesaid resolution was adopted and approved, not only public interests, but the law of the State and the ordinances of the city then in force, required that all public works, materials or supplies, susceptible of being put under contract, the cost thereof exceeding $500, should be sold by the Controller, at public auction, to the lowest bidder, he giving adequate security; and such interests, statutes and ordinances are opposed and palpably violated by ordinance No. 1469.

3. By an act of the Legislature, it is provided that the Common Council of the city of New Orleans shall not have the power to release any contractor from a strict compliance with the conditions of his contract, except as to an extension of time; and this necessary restraint, imposed by law upon the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, has been disregarded and evaded by the resolution referred to.

The certificate of indebtedness for $4131 16, held by the relator, and upon which, as an evidence of indebtedness on the part of the city, he seeks to maintain the present proceeding, can not be recognized as having any legal force or effect, because—

1. It is not embraced by resolution No. 1467. That resolution simply extends to the contract price of work to be done by the contractors, Colman & Co., on Rampart street, between Canal and Esplanade, while the certificate was issued upon the Esplanade street contract.

2. No certificate could lawfully issue to cover the twenty-five per cent allowed by the aforesaid resolution, without being certified by the City Surveyor and approved by the chairmen of the Committees of Streets and Landings and Finance.

3. The twenty-five per cent allowed by the resolution was not due and payable, and the certificate to cover the same could not lawfully issue, until the work was completed and the measurements of the City Surveyor had, with a view to his certificates; and such completion and measurements respondents aver have never taken place.

Respondents further show that they have reason to believe that a great fraud upon the city of New Orleans was sought to be consummated at the time the certificates aforesaid, including the certificate in controversy, were obtained by the contractors, Coleman & Co. This belief is based upon the following facts:

The city's portion of the estimated price of the whole work under the contract for Rampart street, from Canal to Esplanade, can not exceed the sum of $148,341 94; twenty-five per cent upon that amount, all that it can be pretended, resolution No. 1467 allowed, would be $37,085 48, and yet certificates have been issued to the contractors under resolution No. 1467 to the extent of $62,081 18, an excess of $24,995 70 over the amount allowed by the aforesaid resolution.

Respondents require the relator to show not only that his certificate was issued upon Rampart street contract, but futhermore to satisfy the court that it did not form a part of the aforesaid illegal excess of $24,995 70.

Respondents further aver that they are ignorant of the circumstances under which the relator acquired the certificate; but they assert that this certificate is not a negotiable instrument.

For these reasons, respondents pray that the writ of mandamus applied for be refused.

Butter finds a foe in the editor of the Providence *Journal*. In view of the fact that it is now a very high price, and that this will soon be higher, it is better, he thinks, that people should stop eating it, if not altogether, in reduced quantities. It is well known to others besides the editor aforesaid, that butter contains nothing that is essential to the human body—that it is not a necessity but a luxury. Besides, it mars the complexion and is a great promoter of bilious affections. We have often thought that the economy of the American household would be rationally improved by a more sparing use of this article, which is one of the most costly things we place upon our tables.

A party of English sportsmen have just concluded a highly interesting labor. They bought and examined 1378 lobsters, and discovered (probably to settle the question forever) that in the male the blunt tooth claw is always on the left side, and the sharply serrated claw on the right, while in the female this is reversed. Nothing now remains to add to the extreme importance of the general undertaking but to discover whether there is much difference between the flavor of the sexes.

A BAD SIGN.—They had thirteen deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans on Monday last. We fear that the city is getting dirty again and that it wants another such overhauling as that which General Butler gave it during the war. He gave it a cleaning which, followed up from year to year, kept out the yellow fever as an epidemic for seven years. Cleanliness of all things and of all places, is the thing needed against pestilence in our Southern cities.—*New York Herald.*

The sister who is nursing Marshal McMahon says that he never uttered a complaint during the dressing of his wounds. No matter how they cut and hacked in the frightful wound which completely traversed his thigh, and in which a boy ten years old might turn his fist around, not a groan was heard. Whatever is given him, whatever is done for him, his reply is always "Very well, my good sister."

The tongue is an unmanageable member. A country minister recently illustrated the terrors of war by saying: "How horrible it is to hear the stifled groans of the dying, together with the *shrieks of the dead!*" We once heard an excited clergyman say, while extemporizing: "Brethering, our duty is plain. And this book is plain. So plain, brethering, that he may run who readeth it!"

Prussia probably did not propose to promote temperance as one of the results of the war, but it can not be denied that their occupation of the vine districts in France amounts at least to an argument for the economical use of vinuous beverages.

There is no such thing as a menial office when you put a true man into it. A menial office is an office with a mean man in it; and it makes no difference whether it is a king's office or a scavengor's office.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, October 15, 1870.

There is no new feature to notice in the money market. The demand for accommodations, both at bank and outside, shows but little, if any, abatement, and rates rule about the same. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, are quoted at 1@1½ ₱ cent ₱ month, and good to A1 without collaterals at 2@2½ and 3 ₱ cent ₱ month, and A1 mortgage paper at 10@11 ₱ cent ₱ annum, and good and second grade at 12@15.

Gold opened at 112⅛@112⅜ (against 113⅛ at New York), and after an active movement, during which it touched 112¾ and 111⅞, closed at 112¼@112½ (against 113¼). The sales included $13,000 at 111⅞, $3000, $4000, $5000, $5000, $8000 and $10,000 at 112, $5000 and $8000 at 112⅛, $1000, $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 112¼, $4000 at 112⅜, $25,000 at 112⅜@112½, $2000 and $2500 at 112½, and $1500 at 112¾. In silver $1000 in American half dollars changed hands at 106½.

Operations in foreign exchange were of liberal extent, but at easier rates, the market giving way in sympathy with the course of gold. The sales of sterling embraced about £54,000, of which — at 120¼@120⅜, £2500 clear, and £6000 bill of lading at 120⅜, £20,000 bill of lading, and clear at 120⅜@120⅝, £1000 bill of lading at 120⅝, £6000 A1 clear at 120⅝@120¾, £2000 A1 clear, and £1000 A1 bill of lading at 120¾, £6000 first class at 121, £1500 at 121⅛, and £2000 bank sight at —. Sterling may now be quoted at 120¼@120¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122⅛@122⅜ for bank.

Domestic exchange continued steady. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ₱ cent discount, and the sales included $10,000 bank sight on New York at 11-32 discount; $40,000 bank and $20,000, $30,000 and $60,000 private bankers at 7-16, $10,000 commercial at ½, and a small amount of thirty days' sight at 1½.

In stocks we heard of a sale of 300 Ship Island Canal at 27½c. Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sold for succession of Thomas Murray, 55 shares Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company at $6.

We notice more animation in bonds, the sales of which included $1800 city 7 ₱ cents, new, at 72½, $1250 and $5000 at 72¾; $3000 and $3000 do at 72⅞; $2000, $4000 and $10,000 do at 73; $650 do (small bonds) at 73¼ and $4500 old city 7 ₱ cents at 71⅛.

A small amount of fiscal agency certificates (September 30) sold at 85, $700 do (July 16) at 86, and $700 and $1000 7-30s at 77½. $1700 new State warrants changed hands at 73¾. Dealers bought them at 73@73½, and Metropolitan Police at 97½@98, and sold the former at 73¾@74, and the latter at 98@98½. Dealers' rates for city treasury were 18 discount buying and 16 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 15, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 4100 bales, at an improvement on the medium and better grades of ⅛c, and in some cases ¼c. We quote: Low ordinary at 9@9½c; ordinary at 10¾@11½c; strict ordinary at 13¾@14c; low middling at 14¼@14¾c; middling at 14⅝@14¾c, and strict middling at 15⅛@15¼c.

Some parties obtained a shade higher than the above. Prices were undoubtedly stiffer later in the day, since during the morning low middling sold at 14⅛c, while toward the close it could not be found under 14¼c. But taking everything into view, the market appeared to be most nearly represented by the figures given. Low middling sold at 14 1-16c, 14⅛c and 14¾c, and strict at 14¼@14⅜c and 14½c, the inside figures being accepted early in the morning. The demand was active throughout the day, and nearly all that was offered at the ruling rates found purchasers.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1870—bales		20,696
Arrived since last statement	3,220	
Arrived previously	70,240—	73,470
Total		94,174
Cleared to-day	10,720	
Cleared previously	42,359—	53,079
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		41,095

To-day's exports embrace 6002 bales to Liverpool, 1405 to Falmouth for orders, and 3113 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 2602 bales, against 2414 on last Saturday, and 4359 last year, and since August 31, 66,775 bales, against 93,031 last year.

SUGAR—There have not yet been any receipts of the new crop of Louisiana, hence only old Cuba sugar is selling in job lots to dealers at 9½@11c ₱ lb for common to good grocery grades.

MOLASSES—A lot of 8 bbls choice new was received this morning, and sold to a city grocer at $1 07½ ₱ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Atlantic and barges, from St. Louis, and Kate Putnam, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull and prices are almost nominal. Superfine is scarce, but other grades are plentiful. There is some inquiry for treble extra. Superfine is quoted at $4 50@$4 75; double extra, $5 25; treble extra, $5 75@6 ₱ bbl. Only 800 bbls were sold to-day, of which 100 fine at $4 12½; 100 fine at $4 12½; 150 double extra at $5 25; 50 treble extra at $6; 100 do at $6 12½; 100 choice treble extra at $6 50; 50 choice extra at $7 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN—The stock is light, with a scarcity of yellow, but the demand is limited. Yesterday, not previously reported, 2200 sacks ordinary white, part burlaps, sold at 65c ₱ bushel. To-day, about 1000 sacks were sold, of which 226 white at 70c; 400 yellow at 72c; 100 white at 73c, and 100 choice yellow at 75c ₱ bushel.

OATS—Are firmer to day, and we note sales of 1000 sacks, of which 150 St. Louis sold at 53c; 100 choice do at 54c; 650 do at 55c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is scarce and prices have advanced. 50 and 150 sacks sold at $1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply, and prices are firmer. 50 and 110 bales prime Western sold at $26 ₱ ton.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14½@15c ₱ lb.

BACON—The market is firm, with a job business doing at 15¾@15½c for shoulders, 18½@18¾c for clear rib sides, 20@20¼c for clear sides, and 27c for sugar-cured hams.

PORK—The market is firm, with holders asking $27 50 for mess. 50 and 50 bbls mess sold at $27 ₱ bbl. It is retailing at $28 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—A lot of 100 kegs pressed sold at 18¾c ₱ lb. The market is in light supply, and firm. Kegs are quoted at 18¾@20c; tierces 16½@17¼c ₱ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The receipts are liberal, and stock on sale good, but the demand is only moderate. We quote inferior at 6@6¾c, ordinary to good do 7@7½c, prime to good do 8@8½c, choice 9c ₱ lb.

ESCULENTS—Ohio potatoes are selling on the levee at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl; no St. Louis here. Onions at $4 50@5. Sour krout at $8@10 ₱ bbl. Cabbages at $12@15 ₱ crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $5 ₱ doz for young, and $7 50 for old. Geese at $9 and turkeys at $18@24 ₱ doz. Eggs on the levee 26@29c ₱ doz in bbls or boxes.

BUTTER—Choice grades are in fair request at 30@33c ₱ lb for western, and 43@45c for northern. Inferior descriptions very dull, and quotations are nominal.

CHEESE—One hundred boxes Western cheese, factory, sold at 15½c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—25, 38 and 43 barrels Indiana rectified whisky sold at 90c ₱ gallon.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool salt is good, and prices are firm. Dealers' rates $1 60 ₱ sack for coarse and $1 85@1 90 for fine. When taken from warehouse by boats, a deduction is made for drayage. We note sales of one cargo at $1 50 ₱ sack, and two on private terms. Table salt in pockets, 8 lbs 10c, 4 lbs 5c.

BROOM CORN—Is in fair supply and demand, choice commanding 7@8c ₱ lb.

Cattle Market.

PRICES.

Texas Beeves, cornfed, choice, ₱ lb net	—@— —
Texas Beeves, cornfed, second choice ₱ lb net	—@— —
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, first quality	30 00@45 00
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, second quality	22 00@30 00
Texas Beeves, ₱ head, third quality	10 00@16 00
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	9@ 11
Sheep, ₱ head	3 00@ 7 00
Veal Cattle, ₱ head	8 00@11 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	50 00@65 00
Milch Cows, choice	—@100 00

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Sunday, October 16, 1870.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, for New York
Steamship Emily B Souder, Crowell, for New York
Steamship Perit, Gardiner, for New York
Atlantic, Goll, with two barges, for St Louis.
Steamship Lord Lovell, Agnew, for Havana
Steamer M J Wicks, Barnes, for St Louis
British ship Assam Valley, Roberts, for Liverpool
British ship Cordelia, King, for Liverpool
Bark St Peter, Bartlett, for Falmouth

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore via Key West, to Witherson, Moss &co—2d district 10

TOWBOATS.

Towboat Mary Alice, Dawson, from St Louis

STEAMBOATS.

Louise, Hopkins, from Mobile.
Wild Wagoner, Goddin, from Natchez.
Rapides, Hicen, from Grand Ecore.
Texas, Stinde, from Shreveport.
St John, Greathouse, Baton Rouge.
Rose Franks, Enderlee, from Lower Coast.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship Cortes—1975 bales cotton 50 bbls oil 87 bdls hides 4 bales hides 51 pkgs mdse

NEW YORK—Steamship Emily B Souder—1138 bales cotton 5 bales hides 350 bdls hides 835 sks corn 193 bbls flour 40 hhds tobacco

NEW YORK—Steamship Perit—30 hhds tobacco 1600 sks corn 1 bale hides 77 pkgs mdse

ST LOUIS—Towboat Atlantic and barges — 2623 bars railroad iron 60 drums soda 33 cases glass 87 pkgs earthenware

HAVANA—Steamship Lord Lovell—2543 cross-ties 6 bales moss 5 kegs lard 2 pkgs mdse

ST LOUIS—Steamer M J Wicks—40 tcs soda ash 1358 bxs tinplate

LIVERPOOL—British ship Assam Valley—3547 bales cotton 1200 staves

LIVERPOOL—British ship Cordelia—2455 bales of cotton 365 sks oilcake 1062 pkgs oilcake 100 bbls tallow 53 hhds tallow 4500 staves

FALMOUTH—Bark St Peter—1405 bales cotton

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Steamer Louise—597 bales cotton and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

NATCHEZ—Steamer Wild Wagoner—597 bales of cotton 150 sks seed cotton 625 sks cotton seed and sundries

GRAND ECORE—Steamer Rapides—722 bales cotton 23 sks seed cotton 517 sks cotton seed and sundries

SHREVEPORT—Steamer Texas—235 bales cotton 339 sks cotton seed 129 head cattle

BATON ROUGE—Steamer St John—98 bales cotton 9 sks seed cotton 8 bbls molasses

LOWER COAST—Steamer Rose Franks—225 bbls rice 21 bxs oranges

ST LOUIS—Towboat Mary Alice and barges—7965 bbls flour 3350 sks oats 120 bbls whisky 22 half bbls whisky

BY THE RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, October 15.—41 bales moss 3 bales cotton 5400 staves 68 bbls and sks rice and sundries

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, October 15.—300 bales cotton 19 cks bacon 20 tcs bacon 50 bbls and half bbls whisky 116 bxs cheese 15 firkins butter 100 bbls pork 112 bbls apples 150 pcs bagging

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR OCTOBER 15, 1870.

CLASS 245.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	31	10	51	53	56	76	23	9	49	42	58	64	—

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 fifteenth day of October, 1870.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF ROGUS LOTTERIES. ap26

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 O.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, October 29, 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
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1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	25,000
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	200	are	63,400
36 Approximation prizes			12,600
449 prizes, amounting to			$220,000

Whole Tickets, $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable without deduction. Orders to be addressed to

CHARLES T. HOWARD,
Lock box 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. je

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S. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
81 Carondelet street, near Poydras street.
oc11 3m

A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LAKE PROVIDENCE, LOUISIANA.
Will practice in the courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans. de7 1y

JOHN B. HOWARD.
LAW OFFICE,
26.....St. Charles street.....26
Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State. fe22 1y

HAWKINS & THARP,
(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
19.....Commercial Place.....19
NEW ORLEANS.
Prompt attention given to business in the State and United States Courts ja13

HENRY C. & H. M. DIBBLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
28 Natchez Street (Morgan's Building),
NEW ORLEANS. oc1 1y

T. A. BARTLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
142.....Gravier street.....142
(Up stairs),
je18 1y NEW ORLEANS.

BANKS AND BANKING.

RICHARD C. BOND,
(T. F. FISHER),
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
162.....Common Street.....162.
ja11 1y

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.
15.....St. Charles Street.....15
ST. L. DESTEZ.
SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.
Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap8 1y

STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK.

MERCHANTS STEAMSHIP LINE
Comprising the first-class steamships

CRESCENT CITY.....Captain George L. Norton.
SHERMAN.....Captain Miner B. Crowell.
GENERAL MEADE.....Captain A. W. Sampson.
UNITED STATES.....Captain A. Blanchard.
MISSISSIPPI.....Captain W. P. Henry.
WESTERN METROPOLIS.....Captain H. S. Quick.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Captain ——.

COMPRISING THE FIRST-CLASS Steamships

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. The steamship

MISSISSIPPI,
W. P. HENRY, Commander.

Will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SUNDAY, October 23, at 5 P. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
Cabin Passage.....$50
Steerage Passage.....25

Bills of lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through tickets for first-class and steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.

For freight or passage, apply to
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