[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

22:30. Wind south-southeast, light. Arrived—Bark Windemere, Youman, master, sixty-two days from Cardiff, Wales, with railroad iron to Byrne & Livaudais; schooner Etna, Pizzate, master, nine and a half days from Ruatan, with fruit to G. Grande. Sailed—Steamships William G. Hewes and St. Louis and bark Lincoln.

VICKSBURG, August 17.—Down—Colossal, at 11 A. M. Up—John F. Tolle, 11 A. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Weather clear and warm. River falling steadily. Passed up—H. S. Turner.

EVANSVILLE, August 17.—Weather clear and hot. River stationary.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Departed—City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg; Dexter for New Orleans. River rising slowly. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—River five feet six inches in the channel and falling.

CAIRO, August 17.—Arrived—Fontenelle, from St. Louis, at eight last night. Departed—Fontenelle, for Red river, at 8 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans, at 1 P. M. The river has risen one inch in the past twenty-four hours. Weather warm and clear.

LOUISVILLE, August 17.—River falling slowly, three feet ten inches in the canal. Weather very warm. Arrived—Smoky City and barges from New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, August 17—River stationary, with three feet in the channel, with indications of more water.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton has been dull with only slight fluctuations during the week; the sales reached 59,016 bales, of which 50,750 were for future delivery and 8266 on the spot; of the spot cottons, exporters took about 2552 bales, spinners 5702 and speculators 12. Flour dull and a shade easier; common to fair extra Southern $7 50 @ 9 00; good to choice do $9 05@12 75. Wheat quiet and steady; $1 58@1 63 for No. 2 spring in store, and $1 63@1 65 for No. 1 do. Corn quiet and a shade easier, 62¾@63c; Western mixed sold at 61½@62¾c. Pork firmer and more active at $13 85@14. Mess beef dull. Lard firm and quiet at 8¾@9⅛c for new and old No. 1 to prime steam, and 9¾c for kettle rendered. Naval stores dull and heavy. Freights quiet, and groceries quiet.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 20c. Flour dull and prices unchanged, $6 75@7 25. Wheat steady and demand moderate; dry $1 40; damp $1 10@1 30. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 47c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; old 36@33c, new 25@30c. Pork—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $14. Lard firm and in fair demand; summer 8⅛@8¼c; kettle held at 8¾@8¾c; salable at ¼c less. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders held 6⅝@6¾c; sales of clear rib at 9c; clear 9¼@9½c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 9⅞@10c; clear 10¼c. Sugar-cured hams firm; summer 16c; winter 16½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; sample lots of No. 3 fall $1 50; No. 2 red winter $1 63. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed $1 36½@1 37. Oats steady and demand moderate; No. 2 26c. Whisky quiet at 91c. Pork excited and prices higher; $14 50 on the spot or sellers September. Bacon—Demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10¼c; clear 10½c, closing with upward tendency. Lard quiet and prices unchanged.

RUSSIAN GHOST STORIES.

In one of the most charming of the numerous prose idyls contained in his "Notes of a Sportsman," Ivan Turguenief has sketched a group of Russian boys, sitting around a fire they have kindled in the fields, and telling each other stories about uncanny sights and eerie sounds. The sportsman, who has lost his way in the darkness, passes the night at their bivouac, listening until nearly daybreak to their simple chat, and gazing dreamily at their young faces, lit up by the blaze from the burning fagots. All is quiet around except when the dogs growl, or one of the horses they are watching makes himself heard in the meadows, or some night-bird utters a mysterious cry, or a fish splashes in the slowly flowing river. The silence and the darkness depress the spirits of the children, whose conversation assumes a gloomy tone, in keeping with the surrounding obscurity and the deeper blackness of the shadows thrown by the fitful firelight. And so they talk of the evil spirits that haunt the field, and flood and forest, and of forewarnings of coming death, and of visions of the dead, until the night is far spent, and the fire dies out; and then the voices sink into silence, and all things seems to repose together.

Of such stories as were told by these young watchers in "The Bejine Meadows," and of others on similar themes, but of a still more sombre hue, the Russian villagers possess a rich store. With some of them the peasant-reciters delight to while away the long winter evenings, adding a delicious horror to awe inspired by the night, and enabling their hearers to experience those acute sensations of terror which are so universally enjoyed; others are solemnly related as matters of fact to be religiously believed, and scrupulously preserved by reverent tradition, not for the amusement, but for the edification of the listening world. It may be worth while to compare a few specimens of these "stove-side tales" with the ghost stories which, in the pre-scientific period, were so popular around our own untutored firesides.

Even the ghosts of old friends or near relatives sometimes behave with downright brutality, utterly forgetful of their former love. In a Lithuanian story, two girls who are going to a dance, happen to remember two former sweethearts of theirs, who are no longer alive, and are imprudent enough to give them a sort of invitation to come to the party. The dead listen, and come and dance with the girls, who, after a time, begin to suspect their ghostly nature, and, therefore, take the precaution to tread on their toes. Finding that the boots the seeming young men wear are empty, the girls know that their suspicions are well founded, so they fly at once. Fortunately for them, they are able to make good their escape; but they are closely pursued by their dead loves, whose intention evidently is to tear them to pieces.

In like manner the Russian stories too often bear witness to the demoralizing effect of the grave on love and friendship. Still, there are exceptions, some of them showing that a kindly feeling toward old acquaintances may be maintained even under ground. A certain artisan, for instance, is represented as meeting an old friend one night who had been dead ten years.

"Come home with me," says the ghost; "we'll drink a cup or two once more."

"Come along," replies the artisan. "On such a happy occasion as this we may as well have a drink."

After enjoying themselves for a time in the dead man's dwelling, the artisan says he must go home. The ghost tries to persuade him to stay, and then, finding he can not succeed, offers to lend him a horse. The artisan got on its back, the story concludes, and was carried—just as a whirlwind flies! All of a sudden a cock crowed. It was awful! All around were graves, and the rider found he had a gravestone under him.

The kindly side of the ghostly character makes itself apparent in the following story, one belonging to the well-known Rip Van Winkle family. They were two young villagers, it states, who were so much attached to each other that they made this agreement: Whichever of the two married first was to invite the other, alive or dead, to his wedding. After a time one of them died. A few months later the other was going to be married, and was on his way to the church with his friends, when the sight of the graveyard recalled his promise to his mind. Immediately he stopped, told his companions to wait for him, went to his old friend's grave, and cried, "Comrade, dear, I invite thee to my wedding!"

The grave opened, and the dead man came forth and said:

"Thanks to thee, brother, that thou hast kept thy word. And now let us profit by this happy chance. Enter my abode. Let us quaff a glass apiece of grateful drink."

"I'd do so, only the marriage procession is stopping outside. I'm keeping every one waiting."

"Why, brother! surely it won't take long to toss off a glass."

The bridegroom jumped into the grave. The dead man poured him out a cup of liquor. He drank it off; and a hundred years passed away.

"Drink another cup, dear friend!"

He drank another: two hundred years went by.

"Now, comrade dear, drink a third cup. And then go, God speeding you, and celebrate your marriage!"

He drank a third cup: three hundred years passed away.

The dead man took leave of his comrade, the coffin lid fell, the grave closed. The bridegroom looked around. What had been the graveyard was now a piece of waste ground. No road was in sight, no kinsmen were there, no houses; all around grass and nettles grew in profusion. He ran to the village; but the village was different from what it used to be. The houses were altered, the people were all strangers to him. He went to the priest's house—the priest was not the one who used to be there—and told him everything. The priest searched through the church books, and found that three hundred years before a bridegroom had gone to the graveyard on his wedding day, and there had disappeared; and his bride, some time after, had married another.

As in other stories, so in the Slavonic, frequent mention is made of the gratitude evinced by the dead for services rendered to them. Kindly folks who bury stray corpses are haunted in the pleasantest manner by grateful ghosts, which save them from dangers or make their fortunes; and any one who succeeds in getting the weight of a curse taken off a phantom is sure to earn the good will of the relieved spirit. Here is an outline of a story of this class: A certain peasant had two sons. The "recruiting-time" came, and the elder son was taken as a conscript. Nor was that all; for the younger son enlisted as a volunteer; so he also became a soldier. Then the old mother became wroth with her younger son, and cursed him for ever and aye. Now it chanced that the two brothers were drafted into the same regiment, and they got on together excellently for a couple of years, but at the end of that time the younger son fell ill and died, and was decently buried. One night the dead brother appeared to the living one, and said:

"Brother, awake!"

The live brother was terribly frightened; but the dead man said:

"Fear not! I have not come without good cause. Dost thou remember how our mother cursed me when I enlisted. Now the earth refuses to receive me. So this is what you must do, brother. Get leave of absence and entreat our mother to forgive me. If thou persuadest her, I will repay thee well."

The elder brother obtained his leave of absence, and went home. He reached his village; his father and mother were delighted to see him, and began asking him whether he had ever come across his brother, or heard any news of him.

"Alas! he is dead! Forgive him, mother dear!"

The old woman began to cry, and forgave him.

The pathos of the tale is not maintained to the end: the narrator proceeding to tell how the dead brother evinced his gratitude by chopping off the nine heads of "an awful snake," which threatened to eat the elder brother on his wedding night. But the story with which we will conclude this paper will not lose any of its effect by being quoted without alteration or abridgment.

In a certain village there lived a man and his wife—lived peacefully, lovingly, happily. All their neighbors envied them; but the sight of them was a pleasure to good people. Well, the wife bare a son, but directly after childbirth she died. The poor *moujik* wept and wailed. Especially unhappy was he about the babe. How was he to nourish it now? how to bring it up without its mother? He hired an old woman to look after it; did his best for it. Then a wonderful thing came to pass! All the day long the babe would take no food, and did nothing but cry; there was no soothing it anyhow! But as soon as midnight came, one would suppose it wasn't there at all, so silently and peacefully did it sleep.

"What's the meaning of this?" thinks the old woman. "Suppose I keep awake to-night; maybe I shall find out."

Well, just at midnight she heard some one open the door quietly and steal toward the cradle. The babe lay quite still, just as if it was being suckled.

The same thing happened the next night, and the third night too.

Then she told the *moujik* about it. He called together his kinsfolk, and held council with them. They determined on this: to keep awake, and to spy out who it was that came to suckle the babe. So at even-time they all lay down on the floor, and close at hand they set a lighted candle, hidden in an earthen pot.

At midnight the cottage door opened, and some one stole up to the cradle; the babe became still. At that moment one of the kinsfolk suddenly disclosed the light. They looked and saw the dead mother, in the clothes in which she had been buried, kneeling beside the cradle, and bending over it, as she suckled the babe at her dead breast.

The moment the candle lighted up the scene she stood up, gazed sadly on her little one, and then went away without saying a single word to any one. All who saw her stood terror-struck for a time, and then they found the babe was dead.

Perils of Explorers in the Bernez Alps.

The English chaplain at Lauterbrunner, Switzland, writes under date of July 29, that a very painful calamity has just plunged the inhabitants of this beautiful valley into grief. A party of three, two of them Swiss schoolmasters, and the third one of the best local guides, Johann Bschoff, having ascended to the Rothtlal glacier, on Wednesday last, just about noon, were overwhelmed by an ice avalanche of immense size, and under which two of them, the schoolmaster of this parish and the guide, Bschoff, perished, while the third made an almost miraculous escape, having been thrown by the advancing mass upon a rock, where, after lying for some time, he awoke to consciousness to find himself separated from his companions, wounded in the leg and head, but able to move, though almost without food for four days. He managed to crawl down into the neighborhood of a hut, where he was found by two shepherds in a state of extreme exhaustion. I have just been to visit him at the house of the Swiss pastor of this valley, and there seems to be every hope of his recovery. Meanwhile a party of guides, who started last night to search for his comrades, have brought in the liteless body of one, but have not been able to find the other. The extreme heat of the last few days has had a very great effect upon the glaciers and snow-drifts of the Bernez alps, making that ascent far more dangerous than usual.

Sand Island Lighthouse.

The Mobile *Tribune* of Saturday says:

Yesterday a schooner, one of the lighthouse tenders, took on board from the railroad wharf, at the foot of Government street, four of the semi-circular cast-iron platforms or landings to be used in conjunction with iron circular stairs in ascending to the light to be fixed on the structure, now being erected on Sand Island, at the entrance of our harbor. Each platform consists of two pieces, which are ribbed underneath to increase their strength, and checked on the upper side to prevent the danger of falling or slipping. A few iron beams, for the same destination, completed this vessel's cargo, another schooner, loaded with brick, accompanying her on the trip.

The New York *Tribune* says:

North Carolina gave in 1868 a popular majority of 18,641 for Grant and Colfax on a full but not excessive vote. Halifax county polling 4371. This year Halifax, with no increase of population, has been made to return 5307, swelling the Grant vote from 3080 in August, 1868, to 3640 in August, 1872; yet the Grant majority in the State is hardly 1000. If the office holders can afford to fire a thousand guns in honor of this shrinkage of their majority from 18,641 to 1000, how many should they fire when the Liberal ticket only beats them 10,000 next November?

In the armory at Sir Walter Scott's seat at Abbotsford is the veritable musket of that redoubtable outlaw, Rob Roy.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1872.

The money market continued inanimate to-day. There was, nevertheless, a fair demand for discounts, both in bank and on the street, and negotiations were effected to a moderate extent at previous rates. The offerings at the banks were of about the usual extent, and all good business paper was promptly accepted. Long paper, on the contrary, as for some time past, was refused, unless in a few exceptional cases. Occasionally very good signatures are rejected from their discount lines having been filled, but this is much less frequently the case than usual at this time of the year. We continue to quote first-class business paper at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum; A1 at 10; less desirable names not second grade at 14; second grade at 12; first-class mortgage 9½@10; good to second grade do 11@12.

Among to-day's negotiations we noticed sales of $8000 and $10,000 good commercial paper at 12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
August 17	$507,324 26	109,669 04
Same time last week	597,468 19	103,914 80
Total last week	4,318,377 07	799,122 38
Total week before	5,059,137 25	948,716 92

Gold opened at 114¾@115, against 115¼ at New York, and after a very active business closed at 114⅝@114⅞ (an advance of ⅛), against 115⅛ in that market. The sales covered $156,000, including $1000 at 114½, $26,000 ($4000, $5000, and $17,000) at 114⅜; $81,000 ($1000, $5000, $5000, $10,000 and $60,000) at 114¾; $20,000 at 114¾@114⅝; $24,000 ($4000, $10,000 and $10,000) at 114⅞; and $4000 at 115.

The only sale reported in silver was $500 at 108¼. We quote American half dollars at 108@109 and Mexican dollars 3½@5½ ⅌ cent premium in gold.

There was more animation in sterling. The reported sales comprised £11,800, embracing £1200 A1 clear at 125¼; £3000 do at 125½; £1500 bank at 125½; £2500 do at 125¾, and £3600 do (£600 and £3000) at 126.

Nothing was reported in francs.

At the close sterling was quoted at an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent, A1 clear being at 124¾@125¼, and bank at 125¼@126¼. Francs were entirely nominal.

Domestic exchange, from the scarcity of bills, advanced from a ¼ ⅌ cent premium to 5-16@—, and some banks advanced their checking rate from ¾ to ½. Most of them, however, supplied their customers throughout the day at ¾, but at the close asked ½.

The sales amount to $145,000, including $10,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent premium; $15,000 bank do at 5-16, and $120,000 do ($10,000, $10,000, $15,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000 and $25,000) at 11-32.

In stocks we noticed sales of 10 shares Ammonia Propelling Company at $15 50; 5 Mutual National Bank at —; 15 Union Bank at $96 50; 100 Jackson railroad at $6; 20 Canal Bank at $101 50, and 8 St. Charles street railroad at $77.

No sales of bonds or warrants were reported.

City appropriation certificates were quoted at 64@65, and the sales included $3000 ($1000, $1000 and $1000) at 64; $2800 at 64½; $4500 at 64¾; $3800 ($1000 and $2800) at 65, and $2000 at 65¼.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 61 bales, of which 31 were low cottons, at 16c, and 30 were at 18c for good ordinary, good style. 19c for low middling and 19½c for strict. These figures indicate a further advantage on the side of the buyer, but not sufficient to require any change in our quotations. The supply actually offering is so trifling that it is extremely difficult to fill even small orders. Ordinary may still be quoted at 18c, strict do at 18⅛@18¼, low middling at 19⅛@19¼c, and strict do at 19¾@19¾. Occasional sales, however, as shown above, were made at a fraction less than the outside figures.

The Exchange reports: "Quotations nominally unchanged." It continues to quote good ordinary at 18c, and low middling at 19½c.

The receipts of new crop to-day embraced 25 bales, of which 24 were from Texas. This makes a total to date of 69 bales from the Mississippi valley and 68 from Texas—in all 137 bales, against 7 bales last year, of which 5 were from Texas.

There was none on shipboard, and stock by our running statement represents the quantity in presses and pickeries unsold or awaiting orders. The amount actually on sale, however, is trifling, the bulk of the stock being held above the ruling rates, or consisting of kinds for which there is no demand.

Since writing the above there have been further receipts of six bales new crop by the Jackson railroad, not included in our statement.

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871		25,323
Arrived since last statement	75	
Arrived previously	1,951,385	
Made from waste and damaged cotton, samples, etc	14,938	1,966,500
Total		1,991,823
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared yesterday	462	
Cleared previously	1,984,945	1,985,607
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared		6,222
Stock same date last year		30,103

Receipts proper since last evening 11 bales, against 4 on last Saturday, and 172 last year, and since September 1, 953,962 bales, against 1,411,411 last year; decrease 487,149.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports to-day 440 bales, against 231 on last Saturday, and 943 last year. Total since September 1, 2,676,305 bales, against 3,951,846 last year—decrease, 1,275,541. Exported—none, against none on last Saturday. Stock at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 74,306 bales, against 81,338 last year.

SUGAR—There were no receipts this morning. The market is very quiet to-day, and only 18 hhds yellow clarified sold in the sheds at 11¼c ⅌ lb. The dealers are making small sales to grocers at previous prices. Fair 10c; fully fair 10½c, not refilled.

MOLASSES—In the absence of plantation supplies city refinery is selling at 30c for interior, 40c for common, 50c for fair, 55c for prime, 60c for choice and 80c@$1 ⅌ gallon for golden syrup.

FLOUR—There are very few buyers about, but the market is quiet and very firm. Choice and fresh flour is scarce. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls, of which 300 double extra at $6; 40 and 100 treble extra at $7; 50 good do at $7 50; 40 choice treble extra at $7 75; 24 choice extra at $8; 25, 80 and 200 at $8 50; 50 and 20 do at $8 75; 50 choice family at $9. The demand is principally for choice.

CORN MEAL—The market is very dull. 400 bbls choice sold on private terms, and 100 bbls do at $3 05 ⅌ bbl. The market is quoted at $2 90@3 05 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—The stock is held by dealers. It is retailing at 7¼c for shoulders, 9c for clear rib sides and 9½c for clear sides.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is bare of Western. 15 boxes sold, to arrive, at 13c ⅌ lb. It is very much in request, and there has been a further advance in the West. Northern continues dull at 11c ⅌ lb.

PORK—There was an active speculative demand to-day and prices have further advanced 50c ⅌ bbl. The sales embraced 1530 bbls mess, of which 180 at $14; 200, 200 and 600 at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. The retail price is now $15 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The demand has continued active and prices have still further advanced ¼c ⅌ lb. The sales to-day embraced 201 casks, of which 10 and 40 casks shoulders on the spot at 8¼c; 10 and 20 casks clear sides on the spot at 11½c; 20, 25 and 76 casks clear sides to arrive at 11½c ⅌ lb. Market still looking up.

HAMS—Are firm, and choice sugar-cured are quoted at 17@17½c ⅌ lb, the latter price for small or job lots. 10 tierces sold at 17c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Choice continues in light supply and good demand. 50 kegs refined sold on private terms, and 50 do at 11¾c; and 50 tierces steam rendered at 9¼c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 9½@9¾c for refined, and 9¼c for packers; kegs 11¼@11½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and has weakened, in keeping with the Western market. 25 bbls choice Cincinnati rectified sold at 98c ⅌ gallon. Ordinary Western and Louisiana is quoted at 92@93c ⅌ gallon.

COFFEE—The Minnett, with 4000 bags, has been telegraphed coming up. The market is quiet from want of stock. We quote: Prime (gold) 18¾@19¼c; good 17¾@18½c; fair 17¼@17¾c; ordinary 15@16c ⅌ lb. The stock in warehouses is estimated at 2000 bags.

FRUIT—There is but little business doing, as is usual at this season, with a stock of nuts and raisins fully equal to the demand, but lemons are scarce and high. We quote lemons at $11 ⅌ box; oranges none in market; layer raisins $2 75@2 85; London layers none; currants 9½@10c ⅌ lb; prunes (German) 10@11c; Brazil nuts 15c; English walnuts 15@18c; almonds 17@18½c; shelled almonds 30c; filberts 12½@14c; pecans 10c; figs 16c; citron 40@44c ⅌ lb; bananas $1@3; plantains 75c@$1 25 ⅌ bunch; pineapples $2@2 50 ⅌ dozen; cocoanuts $2 50@3 50 ⅌ 100; peaches 50c@$1 50 ⅌ box, as in quality.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—There is a fair local demand and considerable is being shipped to the interior and Texas. We quote navy bread at 4c, pilot bread 5@6c, French biscuit 7c, soda crackers 5@7c, butter 6@7c, picnic 6@8c, oyster 8c, sugar 9@12c, cream 11@12c, nicnac 15c, ginger nuts 11@12c, lemon snaps 16c, Crescent biscuit 15c, cracknel biscuits 35c.

RICE—The market is easier, and we note ¼c decline. Prime new Louisiana is offered at 9c ⅌ lb; old Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 7¾@8¾c ⅌ lb. Some Carolina expected.

SALT—We have heretofore noticed an advance of 100 ⅌ cent in Liverpool, and late advices quote a still further improvement of 50 ⅌ cent. This has, to a great extent, neutralized the anticipated decline on account of the reduction of duty under the new tariff, which took effect on the first instant, and we quote our market firm. Dealers' rates from store are $1 60 for coarse, and $1 70 for fine, with a reduction of 10c ⅌ sack when taken from warehouse. In Turks Island we note a dull market, and one sale made on private terms; the stock is ample, and it is selling from store at $1 35 ⅌ bag. Table salt in pockets 2½@3c each, as in size.

BAGGING—There appears to be nothing doing at wholesale, but the dealers show considerable movement in filling orders for the country. India is held at 15½c, and domestic jute in round lots at 17c cash, but no sales. All the sales in the past month were on private terms. Dealers are retailing domestic jute at 19@19½c ⅌ yard. Hemp and flax is held at 18c. India in bales is retailing at 16½@17c ⅌ yard.

BALING TWINE—Dealers are retailing at 17@18c ⅌ lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are selling at 8c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—There is very little demand for them. They are held at 18c each.

CORN IN SACKS—Is in fair supply on the landing with a limited demand at yesterday's prices. 500 and 150 sacks mixed sold at 56c, and 300 choice white at 65c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—There is a fair supply with a very moderate demand at unchanged prices. 400 sacks St. Louis sold at 40c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and dull. 300 bags sold at 97½c ⅌ 100 lbs.

COOPERAGE—Contracts are being made, and prices are ruling higher. Sugar hogsheads command $3 75@4 15, and molasses barrels $1 65@1 75 each. The stock of hoop poles is good and demand limited. Barrel poles are held at $25@30; half bbl $18@20, and hogshead at $75 ⅌ 1000. Cypress staves sell at $15@20 ⅌ 1000 for barrel, and $35@40 for hogshead.

MALT AND HOPS—There is a little more doing, but the stock is ample for the demand. Choice Western fall malt commands $1 35@1 50, choice Western spring do $1 35@1 45, good $1 10@1 25, and common 90c ⅌ bushel. There is no Canada in the market. Prime to choice New York hops, crop of 1871, sell at 85c@$1, and ordinary to good Wisconsin 70@80c ⅌ lb. Old hops sell at 15@40c ⅌ lb, according to grade.

BEEF—There is a fair supply of Texas with a small stock of Western and Northern. We quote Texas mess $11@12; extra mess $12 50 ⅌ bbl, and $7@7 50 for half-bbls. Tierces are quoted at $17@17 50 for mess, and $18@18 50 for prime mess. Western mess $14@15 in bbls, and Northern $15 50@16 for bbls, and $9 for half-bbls.

LARD OIL—The last sales in lots were made at 68c ⅌ gallon.

STAR CANDLES—Are in ample supply for the wants of the trade, all weights command 13c wholesale and 13½c ⅌ lb jobbing.

WOOL—The stock on hand is estimated at 75,000 lbs. The market is very quiet, as buyers and sellers appear to be wide apart in their views. We quote lake 40@44c; clean Louisiana 37@40c, and burry 20@25c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand for export at 9c ⅌ lb. Small lots are selling at 8@8¼c for ordinary and 9@9¼c ⅌ lb for prime.

NAVAL STORES—There is no spirits turpentine in first hands, and it is now held at 52½c ⅌ gallon. The demand for rosin is confined to the local trade, want of tonnage restricting shipments. It is quoted at $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl for pale and virgin; $3 75@4 for No. 1; $3 50 for No. 2, and $3 for common. Pitch is selling at $1 25 ⅌ bbl, and tar 8@10c ⅌ gallon, with very little demand.

COAL—Pittsburg is now offered at 55c ⅌ bbl by the boat load, and $8 ⅌ hhd. Anthracite is retailing at $12 50 ⅌ ton, and Pittsburg at $1 ⅌ bbl, delivered.

OAK STAVES—The stock on hand is large, and estimated at 2,000,000. Five boats are expected by the first proximo with 100,000, which will probably close the receipts for this season. There is a good demand, but shipments can not be effected from want of tonnage. We quote extra pipe, culled, ⅌ 1200, delivered alongside of vessel, $190; wine pipe $115@120; extra hhd $135@140; extra claret $100@105; bbl $60; and keg $40@45.

HIDES—The market is dull and prices are lower. 300 Attakapas sold at 7½c, and 400 country cured at 10½c ⅌ lb. We quote: Green hides at 8c ⅌ lb; green salted 10c; dry salted 14c; flint 14@15c; green kips 11@12c; salted kips 13c. In city hides prices are easier. We quote: Steer hides, city slaughtered, over 85 lbs 10c; do 70 to 81 lbs 10c; do under 70 lbs 10c; cow hides city slaughtered, as they run, 9½c; kips city slaughtered 20 to 24 lbs 12@13c; 20 to 30 lbs 11@12c; calf skins, $1 each; country hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs 14@15c; damaged half price. Ox horns 5c apiece.

MOSS—We note some receipts by railroad, which meet with very slow sale at 2@5c ⅌ lb. City picked is held at 6@9½c ⅌ lb; but no demand.

HAY—There is a fair supply on the landing, and choice lots are in demand. The sales embrace 475 bales, of which 50 St. Louis at $27; 75 prime St. Louis at $27 50; 50 do at $28, and 300 choice new at $30 ⅌ ton.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6@7 ⅌ dozen for the grown, and $4@4 50 for the young; ducks $4@4 50; geese $6@7, and $12@15 for turkeys. Eggs are selling at 12@16c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—The market is well supplied with potatoes. The demand is fair, and choice lots are wanted. We quote white sprouts $1 75@1 90; early rose $1 85@2, and russets $2 by river and $2 15@2 25 ⅌ bbl by rail. Onions are low, the market overstocked and selling at $2 25@2 75 ⅌ bbl. Green apples are abundant and selling at $1 25@2 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages $4@5 ⅌ box. Sour kraut $6@7 ⅌ bbl. Northern beans—White $12@13; Western $10@12; red beans $8@12; green peas $8@9; lady peas $6@8 ⅌ bbl. Beets $1. Carrots $2 50 ⅌ bbl. Dried apples 7@10c; dried peaches 5@6c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Western is in ample supply and dull. Choice is quoted nominally at 18c, and medium 10@12c ⅌ lb. There is a fair stock of Goshen in market. Choice commands 30c ⅌ lb. The inferior grades of both are neglected and prices are nominal.

CHEESE—The market is abundantly supplied with Western, with a very limited demand. Choice factory is selling at 12@13c, the latter price for strict selections. New York cream commands 16c ⅌ lb. The inferior qualities are almost unsalable.

TOBACCO—The only sales reported to-day were 1 hhd balers at 14c, and 2 at —. Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in prices, and we continue to quote lugs at 8½@9½c, low leaf at 9½@10½c, medium at 10½@11½c, good at 12@12½c, and fine and selections at 13@14c. Sales of the latter have been made as high as 15c.

FREIGHTS—Nothing transpired to-day of any moment. We continue to quote nominally as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool, via New York, ⅛d; to New York ¼c; to Boston, via New York, ¼c; to Philadelphia ¾c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool —d; to Havre —; to Boston ⅜c; bulk corn to Liverpool 12d.

Weekly Quotations of Hides, Etc.

Messrs. Hay & Mehle furnish us the following report. Their quotations represent actual sales at first hands. Weighing, bundling, drayage and commission have to be added:

Steer hides, city slaughter, over 85 lbs. ⅌ lb	—	@	10
Steer hides, city slaughter, 79 to 84 lbs. ⅌ lb	—	@	10½
Steer hides, city slaughter, under 79 lbs. ⅌ lb	—	@	10
Cow hides, city slaughter, as they run, ⅌ lb	—	@	10
Kips, city slaughter, 20 to 24 lbs. ⅌ lb	—	@	13
Kips, city slaughter, 25 to 30 lbs. ⅌ lb	—	@	12
Calf skins, each	—	@	1 00
Country hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs. ⅌ lb	14	@	15
Country hides, flint, damaged, half price			
Beeswax, prime yellow, ⅌ lb	29	@	30
Ox horns, each	4	@	5
Tallow, ⅌ lb	8	@	9

Hides continue dull, with a heavy shading in buyers' favor. City slaughter weak at 10½c for steers and 10c for cows. Dry Attakapas flint and salted have been sold at 14c, a decline of 2c ⅌ lb.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Sunday, August 18, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Harlan, Lewis, for Indianola via Galveston.

Schooner Stingray, Harrison, for Pensacola.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Zephyr, Sweetser, from Newport June 26, to master—3d district 42.

TOWBOATS.

Wicaco, Lombard, from the Passes—Went down light—Brought up ship Zephyr.

STEAMBOATS.

Crescent City 3 barges, Townsend, St Louis.
Flavilla, Scovell, from Jefferson.
John T Moore, Boardman, from Shreveport.
St John, Greathouse, from Baton Rouge.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Caledonia, Weeks, from Newport June 5, to master—
Bark Arlington, Costello, from Newport June 3, to master—
Bark Guidna, Smith, from Sunderland June 3, to master—

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship Harlan—For Indianola—300 bbls flour 50 bbls whisky 700 sks corn 40 bags coffee 40 bxs tobacco. For Galveston—1200 bbls flour 300 bbls potatoes 50 bbls of whisky 40 bxs tobacco 70 hhds bacon 60 bags coffee 200 bxs bitters 500 rolls bagging.

PENSACOLA—Schooner Stingray—375 sks corn 14 bbls pork 35 bbls flour 5 bbls molasses 4 cks bacon 5 bags coffee 120 pkgs mdse.

IMPORTS.

NEWPORT—Ship Sephyr—5172 bars railroad iron.

NEWPORT—Bark Arlington—6759 bars railroad iron.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship Harlan—24 bales new cotton and sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

ST LOUIS—Steamer Crescent City—2860 bbls flour 109 half bbls flour 1856 bbls meal 24781 bushels corn in bulk 3029 sks corn 5542 sks oats 3179 sks bran 340 bales hay 87 hhds tobacco and sundry produce.

SHREVEPORT—Steamer Flavilla—Sundries to order.

BATON ROUGE—Steamer St John—1 bale new cotton.

SHREVEPORT—Steamer John T Moore—294 head cattle and sundries.

BY THE BAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, August 17—2 bales cotton 3 hhds sugar 6 bbls molasses and sundries.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, August 17—4 bbls turpentine 100 bdls paper and sundries.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, August 17—3 bales cotton and sundry produce.

MEMORANDA.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 17, 1872.

To A Moulton—The steamship Cortes arrived this evening.

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 53 Camp Street.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRACK, WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.
Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORN MILL.
Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.
CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.
ALSO,
Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.
ALSO,
SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches in diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.
aug 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,
Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.
Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Sash Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
Corner of Delord and New Levee streets,
WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

J. S. SIMONDS & CO.,
Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY,
Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tarred Cordage, Sail Duck, Plows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchors and Chains, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Oars.
INDIA RUBBER BELTING,
Hose, Packing, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc.
Agents for the new patent
"Self-Lubricating Packing."
COPPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKER
se p6ly

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.
D. AUGUSTIN, attorney at law, No. 41 Exchange alley, register in bankruptcy before the United States Courts, register of the unvoluntary bankruptcy of the Bank of Louisiana, will receive and attend to the admission of claims of credit