[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

certificates, payable at the pleasure of the State, are to be given. No special provision is made for matured coupons, which the Supreme Court decided should be received for taxes, but it is calculated that the above amounts can be paid even if half of said coupons reach the treasury this year in the way of taxes.

This bill is in fulfillment of the understanding had between the special legislative committee and bondholders, and, it is thought, will certainly pass the House.

NEW HAVEN, February 26.—Ex-Governor English has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the second district.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 26, 1873, 1:35 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest barometer will continue moving northeast into Canada. On Thursday northwest winds, with clear and clearing weather and a much lower temperature, will prevail throughout the Mississippi valley and in the Western Gulf States. East winds, with rain, will continue in the South Atlantic States, veering to south and west during the day. Southeast winds, threatening weather and rain will prevail on the middle Atlantic coast, and easterly winds, with threatening weather, in New England. Severe northeast winds, with rain and snow, during Thursday, over the lake region, except, possibly, in Southern Lake Michigan, where high west winds are probable.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 26, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind southwest, light, with fog. Arrived—Norwegian bark Sirius, Knudsen, master, fifty-one days from Marseilles, with a general cargo, to Drexel, Morgan & Co. Sailed—Steamships Juan C. Meiggs and City of Austin.

PASS A L'OUTRE, February 26, 6 P. M.—Wind southwest, light. No arrivals. Sailed—Schooners J. Ricardo, Jova and Etna.

MEMPHIS, February 26.—Weather clear and quite warm. River rising slowly. Arrived—Anna from Arkansas river. Departed—Colorado, City of Quincy, Lady Lee and Emma C. Elliott for St. Louis; Dartee for Red river; John Kilgour for New Orleans; Andy Baum for Cincinnati; Pink Varble and Clarksville for Arkansas river.

Mr. John D. Adams has purchased the steamer Anna for the Arkansas river trade.

VICKSBURG, February 26.—No boats down to-day. Up—H. C. Yeager, nine last night. Up to-day—Carrie V. Kountz, 1 A. M.; Liberty No. 4, 10 A. M.; R. W. Skillinger, 2 P. M. Weather cool and clear. River rising.

SHREVEPORT, February 26.—No arrivals yesterday. Departed—Royal George, for upper Red river. Arrived to-day—Clifford, from Coushatta; John T. Moore and Lotus No. 3, from New Orleans. Departed—Belfast, for New Orleans; Lotus No. 3 and Ruby, for Jefferson. River risen seven inches within the last forty-eight hours.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—River thirty-two feet and falling. Departed—H. S. Turner and Minnesota, for New Orleans. Sleet and rain all the afternoon; clear to-night; mercury 38°.

PITTSBURG, February 26.—River scant five feet seven inches and falling slowly. Mercury 35°.

LOUISVILLE, February 26.—River falling; twelve feet six inches in the canal, ten feet six inches in the chute. Light rain since 10 A. M.

CAIRO, February 26.—Arrived—C. B. Church from New Orleans at 2 P. M.; Pauline Carroll from New Orleans at 2 P. M.; Colorado from Vicksburg at 7 P. M. Departed—Northwestern for Natchez at 6 A. M.; Crescent City for St. Louis at 3 P. M.; Pauline Carroll for St. Louis at 5 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and cool.

EVANSVILLE, February 26.—Heavy rain at noon, clear to-night. Mercury ranging between 35° and 46°. River has fallen fifteen inches.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Arrived—Wolff from Red River. Departed—Bismarck and Forsyth for New Orleans. River falling. Heavy rain this morning; mild during the day; cold to-night, and freezing hard, with high wind.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 26, Evening.—Cotton closed dull: sales 755 bales; middling uplands 20¾c; Orleans 21½c; net receipts 620 bales; gross receipts 5126; sales of futures 9300 bales—February 20⅞@20 3-16c, March 20⅞@20 5-16c, April 20 9-16@20⅞c, May 20⅞@20 15-16c, June 21¼c, July 21½c. Southern flour more active; common to fair extra $8 35@$8 75; good to choice extra $8 75@12 75. Whisky 91½c. Wheat—spring dull; 1@2c lower; winter unsettled and lower, little demand for any kind. Corn dull; at 65@65½c for new mixed Western. Pork quiet and firmer; new mess $15@15 12½. Beef dull; plain mess $9@11 75; extra mess $12@13 50. Lard very firm at 8 7-16@8 11-16c. Turpentine irregular at 66½@67c. Rosin $3 80.

Leather quiet and firm. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand light, middle and heavy weights 28@31c; California do at 27½@28½c; Orinoco do at 27@28½c. Wool dull and buyers insist on a decline; holders refuse to make concessions. Domestic fleece 61@68c; unwashed 42@45c; pulled 50@55c; Texas 35@40c. Coffee strong; Rio 17¾@20½c. Sugar active and firm; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans 73@75c. Rice steady at 8@8¾c.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Cotton steady: middling, 19¾c. Flour dull and lower at $7 70@8. Wheat steady at $1 70@1 71. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Pork firm at $13 50@13 75; generally held at $14. Bulk meats firm: shoulders 5c; clear rib 7c; clear 7¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear ribs 7¾c; clear 8c. Whisky steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, February 26.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine winter $5@5 50; extra winter $5 75@6 25; double extra winter $7@7 25. Wheat—More doing: No. 2 spring Chicago, $1 26; do soft $1 33@1 34; sample lots No. 2 red winter $1 90. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 31½c on east track, 33½c in elevator. Oats dull; No. 2 26½c on east track, 28c in elevator. Whisky lower at 88½@90c. Pork firm; last year's standard at $13 75, seller, April. Dry salt meats strong; cash lots ⅛c higher. Bacon firm; shoulders 6c; clear ribs 7¾c; clear sides 8c. Lard nominally unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 26, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; sales 10,000 bales; export and speculation 1000; American 6000; middling uplands 9¾d, Orleans 10d; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston in January and February 9¾d.

Transfer of Troops.

We copy the following from the Washington *Chronicle:*

The transfer of troops from the South is a significant movement. It is contrary to a prevalent sentiment there among Republicans. Whenever the suggestion for such a transfer has been made, it has been followed by remonstrances, showing the existence of an apprehension that the Ku-Klux would again perpetrate their deeds of violence if they were not deterred by the prevalence of the military. There is in some neighborhoods a morbid sensitiveness and apprehension, excited by the sad experiences of the past. The disposition to overawe and terrorize the voting population, so far as it sympathizes with the Republican organization, has been so manifest in many portions of the South, the presence of a military force has been deemed indispensable to the maintenance of a semblance of justice.

The President has finally come to the conclusion to risk the experiment. He has been pardoning many of the Ku-Klux whose cases seemed to justify leniency, and he now follows up this step by ordering the troops to other positions, where they are supposed to be needed. The Northern Pacific railroad has met with so many indications of persistent hostility along its line it has asked for military protection. Transferring and maintaining troops so far from a convenient base of supplies will involve a heavy expense, and if the depredations of the Indians impose upon the troops the necessity of an active campaign the burden will be so much the greater. This is adding so much to the cost of these Pacific roads—an element of cost that has never been taken into the account when estimating what the nation had done.

It is to be hoped that the President's confidence in the peaceful disposition of the South will be justified, and that there will be no further occasion to enforce the law there by the aid of the bayonet.

Why Amadeus Abdicated.

Senor Ferrer de Couto, editor of *El Cronista*, being questioned at New York as to what he thought of the Spanish revolution, made the following statement:

The Spanish intolerance of foreign interference, he thought, was little understood by foreigners. No ministry and no government would be supported or tolerated for any length of time that submitted to foreign dictation or looked to any other government for countenance and support. That was the chief mistake made by the provisional government that ended with the assassination of Prim and the enthronement of an Italian. That whole movement was concocted and carried into execution by men who live by and for office. They maintained a certain amount of influence and control with the army, but never had any respectable following of citizens. The exhaustion following the chronic state of revolution in Spain alone made its establishment possible, and its continuance in power was more due to apprehension of the loss of Cuba as a consequence of continued revolution than to any inherent power in the government.

A morning paper had endeavored to show that the advancement of Don Hidalgo had precipitated this trouble. This Senor de Couto thought to be totally unfounded. The real operating cause was the correspondence between the Spanish government and Messrs. Fish and Sickles. A government only tolerable before became intolerable when such correspondence was received with complacency by a Spanish King. The manner in which the Spanish people received it demonstrated to Amadeus the impossibility of his ever obtaining the confidence of the people, and he abdicated.

He thought that the establishment of a republic was not inopportune. It was, perhaps, the best thing under the circumstances, and, if made permanent, would lead to the speedy solution of the Cuban question. Separate State governments, with representation to a general law-making power, he thought, might reconcile the discordant element in Cuba. He thought that Spaniards generally had little confidence in republics. The danger to the one just declared would, in his opinion, culminate within the first four or five days. The Carlists already in arms might crystalize, in opposition to a republic, with the adherents of Prince Alfonso and other elements of discord, and the republic would be in great danger. Prince Alfonso had a powerful influence in the army as well as among the aristocratic portion of the Spanish people. Don Carlos combined most of the influence of priesthood and bigotry. He was supported, besides, by the northern provinces forming the old kingdom of Navarre. The constitutional monarchy had deprived these provinces of long-established privileges, such as immunity from military service, exemption from tax on tobacco and free municipal governments. They had joined with Carlos in hopes of having these privileges re-established. Failure to act in concert, he thought, might weaken the power of this opposition, but protracted civil war is likely to result in any case. If the republic should be firmly established, he concluded that it would be of the most democratic description, a total abolition of class, powers and privileges. He personally felt so little confidence in peaceful times that he should continue his residence in this country. He felt clear on one point, that Spanish character had been vindicated. Sixty years ago they had put Napoleon and 1,000,000 men out of their country at the toe of their boot, and the latest foreign ruler had followed in the same footsteps.

Successful Immigration Enterprise.

Can not the example of Mr. Shackelford, mentioned in the subjoined article from the Galveston *News*, be imitated in Louisiana?

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Levi Shackelford, who has been engaged for over a year past in bringing immigrants from the Southern States, chiefly from Alabama. He arrived by yesterday's steamer with about one hundred more. He informs us that he has now brought over about 3000, men, women and children, all of whom are farmers and mechanics, and are, though generally poor, industrious hard-working people, and are a great acquisition to our State. It is now thirteen months since Mr. Shackelford undertook this important enterprise. His plan of operation is as follows: He first contracts with the farmers of Texas to deliver them a certain number of laboring men of good character with their families. The former, on his part, agrees to furnish a certain number of acres, say twenty, of good farm land, one half to be planted by the immigrant in corn and the other half in cotton, the former to furnish a comfortable house to each family, also teams and all necessary farming implements to make a crop; also feed for the teams during the cropping season; pays all blacksmith bills, and furnishes the laborers with provision during the first year. The crop is divided equally between the farmer and the laborer, and the latter pays the former out of his half for the provisions furnished, and for any advances made to pay his passage here. These advances are made by Mr. Shackelford before coming, for which the immigrant gives his note, payable to the party for whom he contracts to farm on shares, and to whom Mr. Shackelford turns over the notes, receiving from him the money advanced. This plan has thus far proved to be very successful, only two or three among all the immigrants he has brought having failed to comply with their contracts, and take up their notes from the proceeds of their share of the first crop.

The value of Mr. Shackelford's enterprise may be understood when we bear in mind that under his contracts some 15,000 or 20,000 acres will be added to our cultivated lands, and the amount of our cotton crop increased by some 4000 or 5000 bales.

There are certainly very few, if any, private citizens who have done so much to add to the wealth, population and prosperity of the State. Indeed, we doubt much whether he has not done for the State as much as the immigration bureau itself, though we can bear witness that some of the officers of that bureau have labored faithfully and zealously, while we consider the salaries paid to others as but little better than so much money thrown away. But men who have labored as Mr. Shackelford has done, without reward, eminently deserve the thanks of the citizens.

The New York *Times* of the twenty-first says:

The failure of the house of Lizardi & Co., having their main concern in London, with a branch house in New Orleans, intelligence of which was published yesterday morning, occasioned considerable talk in Wall street. A large amount of the bills of the concern was put on this market, and it is generally believed were well distributed among various houses. These bills were mostly indorsed by New Orleans banks. Private dispatches from London state the London Joint Stock Bank has intervened for bills indorsed by the Crescent City Bank, drawn by Lizardi, of New Orleans, upon Lizardi & Co., of London. It is said that the major part of the bills was drawn against cotton shipments, in which case they would probably be protected. It is not thought that the failure will seriously affect houses in this city.

The boulders of Solano county, California, yield a marble superior in beauty to any European article, and one that is preferred by the Italians themselves, who buy it by the pound and use it for fancy veneering. But the detached boulders which yield these many-colored slabs are inconveniently located, and the supplies from that source limited in quantity and variety. Not so, however, the vast beds of marble recently discovered in an old-settled district of Western Vermont, on Lake Champlain. Strange as it may seem, that such a mine of wealth should have remained so long undiscovered, the State geologist reports these beds as the finest quarries of ornamental marble in the world.

An old Texas cattle-raiser says that the supply of cattle there is being rapidly exhausted, and that in four years a steer will be worth more in Texas than he is to-day in Illinois.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 26, 1873.

The money market continued quiet and easy, and without quotable variation in street rates. We noticed a slight increase to day in the demand for discounts at some of the banks, but the offerings on the street were quite limited. The negotiations on the latter are mostly confined to first class signatures. We continue to quote first class paper, with or without collaterals, at 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, A1 without collaterals at 12@15, second class at 18, first class mortgage paper at 10, and second class do at 12.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 22	Holiday.	
February 24	$1,855,776 71	$219,142 75
February 25	Holiday.	
February 26	3,379,587 56	968,619 57
Thus far this week	$5,235,364 27	$1,187,762 32
Same time last week	10,601,713 74	898,984 60
Total last week	14,426,169 56	1,403,059 43
Total week before	13,629,929 85	1,177,267 22

Gold opened at 114⅝@114⅞, against 114⅜ at New York, and after a very active business closed at 114⅞@115⅛, against 114⅞ in that market. The sales summed up $187,000, embracing $15,000 at 114⅝@114¾; $12,000 ($5000 and $7000) at 114⅞; $17,000 ($3000, $5000 and $9000) at 115; $100,000 at 114⅞@115⅛; $10,000 at 115⅛; $30,000 at 115⅛@115¼, and $3000 at 115¼.

In silver we noticed sales of $2500 in American half dollars at 111, and $2000 do at —.

The movement in sterling exchange was of fair extent. Rates opened at yesterday's closing quotations, the advance in gold at New York being counterbalanced by a decline in sterling bills in that market, but subsequently, under a further rise in gold, the market was quoted at ¼ ⅌ cent higher. Still later, toward the close, domestic exchange having weakened, private bills fell off nearly ⅛ ⅌ cent.

The sales amounted to £121,200, comprising £10,000 bill of lading at 123¾; £8000 do at 123¾@123⅞; £2000 A1 clear at 123⅞; £3000 and £6000 bill of lading at 124; £1500 and £2500 do at 124⅛; £20,000 do at 124@124⅛; £40,000 bill of lading and A1 clear at 124@124¼; £4000 bill of lading and £6500 and £6500 A1 clear at 124¼; £10 000 private bankers' and bank at —, and £1200 bank at 109, gold.

The sales of francs comprised 725,000, embracing 200,000 commercial at 4.62½@4.61¼; 125,000 do (25,000 and 100,000) at 4.61¼; 50,000 do at —, and 100,000 on Antwerp at 5 60.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 124¾@124⅞ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and 124¾@125 for bank; francs at 4.62½@4.61¼ for private, and nominal at 4.58¾ for bank, and German marks at 108¼@108½.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of quite liberal extent, and rates closed a shade easier than on Monday. The sales covered $463,000, embracing $15,000 commercial sight on New York, and $18,000 and $25,000 private bankers' at 1-16 ⅌ cent premium; $25,000 and $25,000 bank, and $50,000, $50,000 and $100,000 private bankers' at 1-32; $20,000 commercial, $10,000 private bankers', and $25,000 and $50,000 bank at par; $5000 on Philadelphia and $10,000 on Providence at ¼ ⅌ cent discount, and $5000 sixty days' sight on New York at 2½.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, but commercial sight was quoted heavy at par.

The sales of stocks included 17 shares of Crescent City Railroad, ex-dividend, at $60 50; 10 Mutual National Bank at $113, 10 do, a resale, at $113 50; — Crescent City Bank at —, and 16 New Orleans City Railroad at $17¼. We also heard of 50 shares Hibernia Bank on Monday, not reported, at $105.

The only sales of bonds reported were $1000 city gold bearing 7 ⅌ cents at 65½, and $2000 do at 65¾.

Metropolitan Police warrants being in demand, with only a few on the market, rates closed at about 87, an advance of 2 ⅌ cent over yesterday's figures. The sales included $800 at 85½, $900 and $1000 at 86, and $1000 at 87½.

City appropriation certificates were dull, and are quoted nominal at 69@70. Nothing was reported in school certificates.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 26, 1873.

COTTON—The sales to-day, (not including 470 bales omitted yesterday) embraced 8400 bales at irregular and easier prices, requiring a partial reduction in our quotations of ⅛c. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for average lists according with its types, while ours present the proper range of the market for average lists, but with the outside figures for low middling, good ordinary and ordinary given as the outside for strict of those grades:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION, ASSIMILATED TO THAT OF LIVERPOOL.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotation.
Low ordinary	14¼@15¾	—
Ordinary	15¾@16¾	15¾
Good ordinary	17¾@18¾	17¾
Low middling	18¾@19	18¾
Middling	19¾@19¾	19¾
Strict middling	@20	—
Good middling	20¾@—	20½

The above figures show a reduction of ⅛c in the inside figures for low ordinary, ⅛c in good ordinary, ⅛c in the inside figures for low middling and middling, and ⅛c in the outside for strict middling. As a general rule, however, the better qualities, including all clean cottons from low middling up, were steady, but all other descriptions, and especially the lower grades, were manifestly easier. Ordinary sold at 16c, strict ordinary at 16¼c, strict ordinary to good ordinary at 17c, good ordinary at 17¾ and 17½c, strict good ordinary at 17¾, 17¾, and 18c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 18⅛ and 18½c, low middling at 18¾, 18¾ and 18½c, strict low middling at 18⅞ and 19c, the latter for good styles; middling at 19¼c and 19½c, the latter for high style; strict middling at 20c, and strict middling to good middling at the same. The lower grades, and especially all dusty lots were neglected, and the demand ran mostly on low middling and the better qualities, the supply of which was moderate. But even with regard to low middling mixed lots were difficult of sale, while even running was eagerly sought for. The consequence was that prices took a wider range than yesterday and the day before, requiring a reduction of ⅛c on the inside figures and none on the outside.

The amount on shipboard, not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 83,000 bales, embracing 42,000 for Liverpool, 11,000 for Havre, 1000 for Spain, 5000 for Bremen, 5000 for Cork and a market, 14,000 for the North Sea and 5000 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement on last evening, leaves 107,700 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Market easy and irregular; demand good for the better grades. Sales 8700 bales, including 500 after 4 P. M. yesterday." Sales of futures 100 and 100 bales for April at 19⅛c."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1872	6,259
Arrived since last statement	6,146
Arrived previously	924,945—931,091
Total	937,350
Cleared to-day	9,966
Cleared previously	820,497—829,463
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	107,907
Stock on hand same date last year	210,205

To day's exports embraced 4263 bales to Liverpool, 565 to Genoa, 2575 to Sellt's, Ireland, for orders, 1248 to Antwerp and 215 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 5678 bales, against 7582 on last Wednesday and 7151 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 41,101 bales, against 31,348 last week and 24,963 last year, and since August 31 of 858,940 bales, against 765,757 last year—increase 93,183.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports since noon yesterday to 12 M. to day 10,999 bales, against 15,093 on last Wednesday, and 10,704 last year, and since Friday 76,491 bales, against 75,334 last week, and 51,774 last year. Total since August 31, 2,680,031 bales, against 2,195,142 last year—increase 484,889 bales.

Exports Friday to Tuesday, inclusive to Great Britain 44,317 bales, against 25,095 last week, and to the continent 16,540, against 18,329.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 567,120 bales, against 547,174 last week.

SUGAR—Only 52 bbls were received this morning. The market is dull, and only a few lots, embracing 200 bbls, were taken for the West at 7¼c for common; 8½c for fully fair, and 9⅜@9½c for prime.

MOLASSES—Only 14 bbls were received this morning. The demand was good and there were sales of 51 bbls at 58c for cistern bottom; 60c for prime fermenting; and 65c for prime, not fermenting. 23 half bbls prime sold at 66c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—Choice is scarce and in request and there is some inquiry for good treble extra for export. The stock on hand is large but consists mostly of low grades. There were sales of 2282 bbls, of which 25 single extra at $7; 50, 100 and 200 double extra at $7 25; 25 do at $7 50; 50 low treble extra at $8, and 25 do at $8 25; 100 choice treble extra at $9 25; 100 do at $9 37½; 25, 25 and 25 do at $9 50; 300 choice extra at $9 75; 100 choice extra at $9 80; 300 at $9 90; 50 do at $10; 50 do at $10 25; 50 and 50 do at $10 75; 100 do at $11 25 ⅌ bbl; 250 and 250 on private terms.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand and the market is firmer. 1102 bbls were sold, of which 100 at $3 10; 700 on private terms; 77 do at $3 20; 100, 50 and 75 do at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The market is firmer, with an active demand. 100 bbls country mess and 300 bbls mess sold at $14 75; 50 and 419 bbls choice mess at $15, and 250 bbls at $15 25 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $15 25@15 50 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 75 bbls old mess sold at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. The sales of the day embrace 924 bbls.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in fair supply and good demand. 141 casks were sold, of which 31 casks at 7c for rib sides; 7¼c for clear rib sides, and 7½c for clear sides. 10, 10, 10 and 15 casks shoulders at 6c; 10 do clear sides at 7½c; 5 do at 7¾c; to arrive, 50 casks shoulders sold at 5¾c; 25 boxes shoulders sold on the spot at 6c, and 120 boxes clear sides at 7½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is dull. 82 tierces kettle rendered sold at 8c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is in active demand and the market is ¼c firmer. There were sales of 175 casks, of which 5, 10, 12, 10 and 20 casks shoulders at 7c; 7, 25 and 36 casks clear sides at 8¼c; 10, 10 and 10 casks clear rib sides at 8⅜c; 5 and 15 do at 8½c ⅌ lb. Prices have an upward tendency, and the market closed at 8½c for clear rib sides and 8⅞c for clear sides.

BREAKFAST BACON—The supply is light and choice is scarce and in demand. Western commands 10@10½c ⅌ lb. The market is bare of Northern.

HAMS—The market is firm, with a fair demand. Choice sugar-cured is selling at 12¾@13c ⅌ lb. 10 tierces sold at 13c ⅌ lb.

BULK CORN—The market is bare. It is quoted at 54@55c; buyers offer 52c ⅌ bushel in large lots for export.

WHISKY—Is dull. 50 bbls Evansville sold at 91½c, 50 choice Cincinnati rectified 96c ⅌ gallon. Louisiana is quoted at 91c ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN SACKS—The demand is good and the market is firmer. The sales embrace 10 100 sacks, of which 4000 white at 65c; 3700 white at 65c; 1000 yellow at 67c; 500 and 1200 yellow at 68c ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Choice is in request; other grades are neglected. The sales embraced 1200 bales, of which 350 prime at $25; 400 and 100 prime at $26; 200 choice at $29; 60 and 100 choice at $30 ⅌ ton, showing an advance on choice.

OATS—Are in good supply, and prices are easier for buyers. The sales embraced 3100 sacks, of which 600, 1000 and 1500 sold at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—The supply is good, with a moderate demand. Yesterday there were sales of 150 and 50 bags, at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. To day there were no sales of note.

BUTTER—The market is firm, with a good demand. Choice Western is selling at 25@28c; Western roll at 20c; choice Goshen at 42c; prime Goshen 35@37c; good do 30@35c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The supply is moderate and the demand good. Choice Western factory is selling at 16@17c, fall make 14@15c; English dairy 17@17½c; Young America 24c; nutmeg 18@18½c; New York cream 19c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is firm, with a fair local and Western demand. We quote prime (gold) 19½@20c; good 19@19½c; fair 18½@19c ⅌ lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes—Russets are selling at $3 15; pinkeyes $4 25; peachblows $3 50; early Goodrich $4 25; early rose $4 25; London ladies $1 50 ⅌ bbl. Onions are selling at $6 ⅌ bbl, a decline of $1 ⅌ bbl. Apples $3@4. Cabbages $5@7 ⅌ box. Turnips $2 75. Sour krout $7@10 ⅌ bbl. White beans—Western $11@11 50 ⅌ bbl; Northern $12@13. Green peas $9@10. Dried apples are in good demand and selling at 5½c. Dried peaches 4@5c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling at $5@6 ⅌ dozen for the old, and $1@4 50 for the young. Ducks $4@5. Geese $9@10. Turkeys $16@18. Eggs 22@25c ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Is dull. We quote Louisiana at 5¾@6½c for common; 6¾@7½c for ordinary; 7¾@8½c for prime, and 8¾@9c ⅌ lb for choice. Carolina is selling at 8½c for fair and 9c ⅌ lb for good; India 7⅜@7½c for job lots, and in bond 3¼@3¾c (gold), as in quality.

TALLOW—The market is quiet. It is quoted at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—New Texas is selling at $11 50@12 50 ⅌ bbl, and $16@18 ⅌ tierce; half bbls $8@8 50; Northern and Western $15@16 50, according to quality; half bbls $9@10 50; Western sugar-cured $11, and Fulton market $12 25 ⅌ half bbl.

PIGS' TONGUES—Are quoted nominally at 4c apiece by the package.

PIGS' FEET—Are quoted nominally at $1 50 ⅌ keg.

SPARE RIBS—A lot of 200 bbls sold at $4 ⅌ bbl.

CASTOR OIL—Is selling at 17½c ⅌ lb for New York.

IMPORTED FRUIT AND NUTS—Messina oranges are selling at $3 ⅌ 100 in large lots. Messina lemons at $5 ⅌ box. There are no Louisiana oranges or lemons here. Layer raisins are quoted at $2 15@2 25 ⅌ box, halves $1 10@1 15, quarters 65@75c; London layers $3 ⅌ box, halves $1 75, quarters none; Sultana raisins 16c ⅌ lb; citron 41@15c; currants 8c; prunes (German) 8c; figs 12½⅌ lb; Brazil nuts 13@14c; English walnuts 22c; French do 17c; almonds 21@22c; do shelled 32c; filberts 13@15c; pecans 11@13c; dates 8½c ⅌ lb; bananas $1@4; plantains 75@$1 25 ⅌ bunch; cocoanuts $3 50@4 ⅌ 100; pineapples none.

SALT—The supply of all kinds continues good with a moderate demand. Dealers' rates are $1 50@1 55 for coarse, and $1 75@1 80 per sack for fine, delivered, with a deduction on drayage when taken in lots at warehouse. Turk's Island is selling at $1@1 10 ⅌ bag of two bushels. Table salt in pockets 2½@6½c each, as in size.

FISH—The stock on hand is becoming reduced and prices are firmer. We quote: Mackerel, extra No. 1 $22 in bbls, $11 50 in half bbls; $5 in quarter bbls, and $2 50 in kits; No. 1 bay at $14 in bbls, $7 50 in half bbls, $4 in quarter bbls, and $1 75 in kits; No. 2 at $11 50 in bbls; $6 in half bbls, $3 in quarter bbls, and $1 50 in kits; No. 3 $9 in bbls, $5 in half bbls; $2 75 in quarter bbls, and $1 25 in kits. Cod, ⅌ box, $1 45@1 50, and 6c ⅌ lb in quarter drums; large do at 6½@7½c ⅌ lb. Herrings, $8 ⅌ bbl, $4 50 ⅌ half bbl, and 35c ⅌ box.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—The demand is good. Navy bread is selling at 4½c, pilot do 5½@6c, French biscuit 7c, soda crackers 6@7c, Boston 8c, picnic 6c, oyster 8c, sugar 9@12c, cream 12c, ginger nuts 12c, lemon snaps 16c, cracknell biscuits 3c ⅌ lb.

MALT AND HOPS—The market is firm, and there is no change in prices. The stock is light. Choice Western barley is selling at $1 35@1 50, according to quality; good distillery malt at 90c@1 25 ⅌ bushel. Hops are scarce and selling at 65@70c. New York are quoted at 67½c, and Wisconsin at 55c ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE—Prices are unchanged and the market is dull. We quote: Hogsheads are quoted at $2 20@2 30, the former for country make. Green barrel pork are scarce and held at $35@40; the old stock is quoted at $25 ⅌ 100 for barrel, and $20 for hogshead.

BAGGING—The market is dull. Domestic jute is selling at 10c ⅌ yard; India in bales at 9c, and 9¾c ⅌ yard in rolls. Hemp and flax of the best ⅌ yard in rolls. India at wholesale is quoted at 10@10½c ⅌ yard, and domestic jute is held at 14c.

HIDES—The market is quiet. Green salted hides are in good supply and the demand is fair at previous prices. Dry are dull, but unchanged. Country green are quoted at 11c round; dry salted at 18@18½c, and flint at 19@20c ⅌ lb; damaged half price. In city slaughter, sales are making as follows: Steer hides over 85 lbs, ⅌ lb are quoted at 10½c; steer hides 70 to 84 lbs at 11c; steer hides under 70 lbs at 10½c; cowhides as they run at 10c; kips 20 to 24 lbs at 12½c; kips 25 to 30 lbs at 10c; calf skins $1 each. Beeswax, prime yellow, ⅌ lb at 38c. Ox horns 5c each.

LARD OIL—Is selling at 70c ⅌ gallon for winter strained.

STAR CANDLES—Are quoted at 20c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Is selling at 5@5¼c ⅌ lb, according to size of lots.

IRON COTTON TIES—All kinds are selling at 8½@9c ⅌ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Selling at 17½@18c each.

BALING TWINE—May be quoted at wholesale at 14c ⅌ lb. Dealers are retailing at 17c ⅌ lb.

COTTON SEED—Is in limited supply and good demand at $13 ⅌ ton, sacks furnished.

COTTON SEED OIL—The market is dull. Crude is quoted at 39@40c; refined 45@47c ⅌ gallon.

COTTON SEED OIL CAKE—City factory is selling at $24 50@25 ⅌ ton; country $20@21.

OAK STAVES—The market is nearly bare. We quote: Extra pipe, culled ⅌ 1200 at $210@230; wine pipe $125@130; extra hogshead $150@160; extra claret $105@115; extra barrel $65@70; extra keg at $50.

COAL—The supply of Pittsburg is moderate with a light demand. The stock is increasing daily. It is retailing at $1 ⅌ bbl, 85c to manufacturers, 75c to steamboats, 65c at wholesale, and $7 50 ⅌ hhd. Virginia cannel at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

MOSS—The market is dull with a good supply. Country is selling at 3c; mixed at 4c; black at 7c, and city picked at 6@7c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—The supply is moderate with a quiet market. Lake is selling at 40@42c. Louisiana clear 35c. There is some Mexican offering at 25c ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The sales to-day embraced 31 hhds, embracing 5 at —; 28 at 9c, and 1 at 12c. The supply on sale is estimated at about 1300 hhds. We repeat our quotations of last week as follows: Lugs 8@9c; low leaf 9@10c; medium 10@11c; good 11@12c, and selections 12½@13c. Receipts to-day, none; exports 6; stock on hand by our running statement 1700 hhds.

FREIGHTS—A ship at the bar was taken up for Liverpool at ⅝d on cotton. The scarcity of tonnage has enabled masters to realize advanced rates for Liverpool. We now quote: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to New York ¾c. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; to Havre 1¼c; to Bremen 1¼c; to Genoa 1⅜c; to the Baltic 11-16d.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Thursday, February 27, 1873.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship George Washington, Quick, for New York.
Steamship Margaret, Baker, for Key West and other Florida Ports.
Steamship Lizzie, Felsher, for Pensacola.
British ship Nile, Newcomb, for Liverpool.
Norwegian bark Libra, Jensen, for Antwerp.
Norwegian bark Admiral Tegetthoff, Reher, for Sicily Islands.
Spanish brig Profeta, Pont, for Genoa.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig William Anning, Rider, 31 days from Rio Janeiro, to M A De Lizardi & co—1st district.
Schooner Charles E Morrison, Smith 18 days from Boston, to Geo A Fosdick & co—1st district.

TOWBOATS.

Sentinel, Biddle, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 18th instant, ship M C Day and bark Alma—Brought up brig William Anning.

STEAMBOATS.

John Howard Desmukes, from Little Rock.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schooner Nelson, Monastery, 4 days from Gibson's Light, to S Otero.
Schooner William Fisher, Lyman, 7 days from Ruatan Island, to M Detregontz.

EXPORTS.

ANTWERP—Bark Libra—1242 bales cotton 2400 staves.
LIVERPOOL—Ship Nile—4263 bales cotton 5669 staves.
SICILY ISLANDS—Bark Admiral Tegethoff—2575 bales cotton 2440 staves.
GENOA—Brig Profeta—565 bales cotton 200 bbls rosin 50 bbls of 6 hhds tobacco 1600 staves 318 horns.
NEW YORK—Steamsh p George Washington—215 bales cotton 274 bales hides 2982 dry hides 767 bdls hides 9 bbls tallow 6 bags wool.
PENSACOLA—Steamship Lizzie—1750 sks corn 50 sks oats 244 bbls flour 72 bbls pork 20 bales hay and sundries.
FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Margaret—1420 bbls flour 4 sks bacon 1736 sks corn 10 bbls lime 21 bbls whisky 200 sks oats 25 bales hay 10 head cattle and sundries.

IMPORTS.

RIO JANEIRO—Bark Eros—3500 bags coffee.
RIO JANEIRO—Brig William Anning—3431 bags coffee.
RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Gertrude Howes—14 400 cocoanuts 1100 bunches bananas 7105 plantains 24 pineapples.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

LITTLE ROCK—Steamer John Howard—2271 bales cotton and sundries.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, February 25—75 bales cotton 70 hhds sugar 25 bbls molasses and sundries.
February 26—324 bales cotton 52 hhds sugar 14 bbls molasses and sundries.
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, February 26—665 bales cotton and sundry produce.
N S W ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, February 26—2062 bales cotton and sundry produce.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HEATH & LARA,
F. HEATH. M. LARA.
Importers and Dealers in
UPHOLSTERERS' MATERIALS,
WALL PAPER, W