[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The river has risen one inch. Cloudy and cool weather.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—River eleven feet and rising. Departed—Bertha, for New Orleans. Weather clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, October 25.—River rising slowly, with thirty four inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Departed—Legal Tender.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 25, Evening.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling 15⅝@15¾c. Sales to-day 1,263 bales; net receipts 743 gross 6946 bales. Futures closed quiet; sales 12,700 bales; as follows: October nominal; November 14 29-32@15-1 16c; December 15 3-16@15 7-32c. January 15⅝@15 13-32c; February 15¾c. March 15⅞c; April 16⅛@16⅜c.

Flour favors buyers, common to fair extra $6 20@6 95. Wheat slightly inactive, and favors buyers; winter red Western $1 47. Corn closed 1c better. Pork quiet and steady. Lard lower 7⅜@7 15 16c. Navals steady; groceries quiet and weak. Freights firm.

Money closed a trifle easier under the influence of more liberal offerings at 7 gold to 1-64 and interest. Exchange closed quiet and steady at 6¾. Gold quiet and firm at 109¾@109⅞. Rate for carrying 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Sixes of 1881 113⅜; five twenties of 1862 107⅛; of 1864 108; of 1865 109; new 111⅝; of 1867 112; new 5'ves 109⅝; ten-forties 106⅝.

State bonds unchanged.

Money 7 gold to 1 1-16 commission. Sterling 6¾. Governments dull and strong.

Cotton—The market for spot cotton has been subjected to depressing influences throughout the week, prices have declined daily from ⅛@¼c, and there is apparently no indication of any abatement of the depression. Shippers have received large orders from their correspondents, but most of the shipments made were from Southern ports as the relative cheapness of the cotton in those sections attracted the attention of buyers. There has been some purchasing here, but it is very limited in comparison with the Southern business.

Commercial bills of exchange have been difficult to negotiate, and in some instances bills of lading had to be delivered into the hands of the purchaser in order to consummate his sale. The advancing rates of freight have checked a movement and room was difficult to obtain even at ⅝@1-16 for steam to Liverpool. The shrinkage in values was 1⅛c since Monday, and there have been purchases at about ⅛@⅜ under the present quotations, but on cash terms.

In forward deliveries the dealings have been quite liberal, but the rates have completely broken down, still the speculative interest was characterized by a brisk business, regardless of the downward tendency.

The total sales for the week were 114,359 bales, of which 104,700 bales were on contract and 9659 bales for immediate delivery, as follows: 5704 for export, 3850 for spinning and 105 to speculators. Included were 665 bales to arrive.

Naval stores ruled dull during the early part of the week, but closed firm, with more demand for supplies.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Cotton lower to sell; middling 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1 35@1 37. Corn dull at 46@47c. Pork, sales at $13. Lard more active; steam 7¾c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats irregular, held more firmly; shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 5¾@6c. Bacon irregular; shoulders scarce at 7⅛@7¾c; clear rib 6¾@7c; clear 7@7¾c. Whisky firm and higher at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—Cotton—Demand fair, but at lower rates; middling 14c. Flour—Dealers apart, very little done. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring Chicago $1; No. 2 red winter dull at $1 50; No. 3 not wanted at over $1 25. Corn dull; market unsettled and lower; No. 2 mixed 42@42½c on track. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 offered at 32½c; 32c bid. Pork quiet at $13 50@14. Dry salt meats quiet; clear rib 7¼c on time; clear sides 7½d cash. Bacon quiet, only order demand; clear rib 7c; clear 7½@7¾c cash. Hams—Sugar-cured 12@13½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull; small sales at 86c.

The Meanest Man.

It turns out, after all, that the meanest man is not the man we referred to the other day, who split up his wife's tombstone. Burrows is even meaner than he. Burrows was an inveterate tobacco chewer, but as his wife detested the practice, and made home tempestous and stormy for him when he indulged in the habit there, he always chewed when away during the day, and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently. But one evening, upon entering the front door and drawing out his handkerchief he accidentally pulled out his paper of tobacco, and without noticing it left it lying on the floor. When Burrows set down to his tea, his wife walked in with the tobacco in her hand, and looking Burrows firmly in the eye, said: "Do you know who that belongs to?" With great presence of mind Burrows turned scowling to his oldest boy and said, with a severe voice: "Immortal Mars! Is it possible that you have begun to chew tobacco, you young reprobate? Where'd you get that nasty stuff? What d'you mean by such conduct you young villain? Haven't I told you often enough to let tobacco alone? Commere to me, or I'll tear the jacket off you." And as he spoke the stern parent made a grab at the boy and dragged him out in the entry, where he chastised him with a cane. Then Burrows threw the tobacco aver the fence, where he went out and got it the next morning and enjoyed it during the day. "Merciful Moses," he exclaimed when he told us about it, "what would I have done if my children had all been girls? It makes an old father's heart glad when he feels that he has a boy he can depend on in such emergencies."—*Max Adeler.*

Never Again.

There is a touch of pathos about doing even the simplest thing for the last time. It is not alone kissing the lips of the dead that gives you this strange pain. You feel it when you have looked your last time upon some scene which you have loved—when you stand in some quiet street, where you know you will never stand again, unless, indeed, you come back some day to old "haunts" and wander around them an unwelcome guest.

The actor playing his part for the last time—the singer, whose voice is hopelessly cracked, and who, after this once, will never stand before the sea of upturned faces, disputing the plaudits with fresher voices and fairer forms—the clergyman who has preached his last sermon—these all know the hidden bitterness of "never again."

How they come to us on birth-days as we grow older! Never again young—always nearer to the very last—the end of which is universal—the last thing—which shall follow all the other things, and turn them, let us hope, from pain to joy.

We put away our boyish toys with an old heart-ache. We were too old to walk any longer on stilts—too tall to play marbles on the pavement. Yet there was no pang when we thought we had played with our merry mates for the last time, and life's serious grown-up work was waiting for us.

Now we do not want the toys back. Life has other and larger play for us. May it not be that these, too, shall seem in the light of far off day as the boyish games seem to our manhood, and we shall learn that death is but the opening of a gate into the new land of promise!

A very pretty anecdote of President Lincoln is given in a recent number of the New York *Ledger*. It was during the time that General McClellan was developing his policy of masterly inactivity on the Potomac. The President dropped into Secretary Stanton's office one morning, and seated himself at a table on which were a number of petitions for appointment to an important position recently vacated, and after looking at one or two of the formidable documents, bristling with influential names, asked the secretary if he had selected a man for the post. Mr. Stanton replied that he had not; that he found it very difficult to do so on account of the numerous persons who would be offended at an adverse appointment, and he was anxious at that particular time to retain the friendship of all. The President continued to look over the petitions, and near the bottom of the pile came upon one bearing the single signature of the applicant. "Poor fellow," said Mr. Lincoln, "here must be a man without friends. No one to speak a word in his favor. And how simply he asks for the situation—as though it were the office of a pedagogue in a frontier school. Do you know the man?" The secretary looked at the paper and said he did, and recalled to the President's mind a young man who had been introduced to him, with his mother, the night before, and in reply to another question, said he thought him qualified for the position. "Then," said Mr. Lincoln, "as he seems so entirely friendless among the multitude who have friends without number, I will be his friend. He shall have one at least." And he picked up a pen and placed his strong autograph upon the margin of the young man's petition. It is needless to add that the person thus befriended received the appointment.

Professor Hitchcock states that the total area of the coal fields of the United States amounts to 230,659 square miles. [illegible] the strata which belong to other formations than the carboniferous, as for instance those of Virginia, of the Territories west of the Missouri river, and those in California.

Woman Suffrage.

The American Woman Suffrage Association held its anniversary and annual meeting in New York and Brooklyn, October 13 and 14. The convention was large. The proceedings were spirited and harmonious. Colonel T. Wentworth Higginson presided, and made the opening address. Letters indorsing the movements were read from Hon. George William Curtis, William Lloyd Garrison, Lydia Maria Child, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Louisa M. Alcott and others. Eighty-six delegates were present, representing organized societies in fourteen States and Territories. The annual report shows that woman suffrage is established and works well in Wyoming and Utah, that it was under discussion last winter in twenty-one State Legislatures, and received a majority vote in those of Maine, Iowa and Michigan. Written reports were read from seventeen States. Julia Ward Howe was elected president for the ensuing year; Lucy Stone, chairman executive committee. Among the vice presidents at large are Vice President Henry Wilson, Hon. George William Curtis, Senator Sargeant, William Lloyd Garrison and Colonel Higginson. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That the primary aim of the American Woman Suffrage Association is to secure the ballot for woman; while it includes, in its general aim, the establishment of her equality of rights in all directions.

Resolved, That one-half of the adult population of the United States who are legally entitled to hold property, who are assessed for taxes and punishable for crime, and whose interest in the commonwealth is in no respect less than the other half, should not be deprived of an equal voice in the government.

Resolved, That a government of the people must be a government composed equally of men and women, inasmuch as the equal co-operation of the sexes is essential alike to a happy home, a refined society, a Christian church and a republican State.

Resolved, That our present political system is not fairly representative, even of men, being largely controlled in the primary meetings by rings of trading politicians intent on private gain; that political reform must enlist a more general interest on the part of the people in the management of public business; and that this would be greatly promoted by combining the social sympathy and co-operation of women in the primary meetings, at the polls, and in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That we advise the friends of woman suffrage in every locality to promote the movement, morally and politically, by organizing local societies for circulating tracts and newspapers, for holding public meetings, and especially for helping to elect the friends of suffrage and to defeat its enemies.

Resolved, That the woman suffrage movement, like every other reform of the age, laments the loss and honors the memory of its most powerful advocate, John Stuart Mill.

Nothing to Eat.

[Paris Letter to the Baltimore American.]

Nearly all the American families residing in Paris soon break away from their boarding houses, hire a suit of furnished rooms, employ servants and go regularly to housekeeping. They endure French cooking and French living until they can stand it no longer, and then start off "on their own hook." During the five weeks we have been at a French pension two families have already left and gone to house keeping, and a third is now preparing to follow their example. They are here for the education of their children, and proposing to remain a couple of years, soon discovered that it would be impossible to endure French living. Still, this house has the reputation of keeping the best table in Paris, but the manner of serving the dishes is so unreasonable that the enjoyment of the food is destroyed. Think of serving roast beef without potatoes or vegetables, and, when it is masticated, having peas or beans, that would have been so delightful to eat with it, served separately. Then the desserts are always a melange of some kind, so mixed that it is impossible to tell what you are eating. A lady remarked at the table to-day that she ate everything mechanically, without a thought as to what it was, contenting herself with the reflection that she would relish home food better when she got there. "Well, mother," responded a sharp-witted daughter at her side, who had probably been reading Mark Twain, "you can't expect to enjoy sweet potatoes and hot corn with Michael Angelo and Worth, the dressmaker, all at one time."

Breakfast is served in the rooms to each boarder as soon as it is called for, consisting of coffee and bread and butter. At twelve o'clock a lunch is served, of three or four separate courses, generally fried eggs, then beefsteak, or veal cutlet, and fruit, after all of which is disposed of, coffee is served. Dinner is ready at six o'clock, requiring an hour and a half to dispose of it, each article being served separately, and the plates changed, the vegetables invariably following the meat, but never with it.

The food is all good enough, and much more abundant than at the hotel tables, and would be very palatable if not served up in this nonsensical way. There is also abundance of wine at both lunch and dinner. "How I long to get home to enjoy a good, square meal," is the constant exclamation of the American wanderers. We must not neglect to add that the parties who have gone to housekeeping since our sojourn here reported progress, and are delighted with their experience, viz: Muffins, waffels, and flannel cakes for breakfast, with beefsteak and ham and eggs; dinner at two o'clock, with roast chicken and boiled ham, potatoes, peas and Baltimore pearl hominy, all spread out on the table at once, to the horror of the French cooks and servants; supper at eight o'clock, with coffee, cold chicken and hot rolls from the Boston bakery on Boulevard Malesherbes. They are seriously contemplating buckwheat cakes and pumpkin pie. The only boarding house in Paris which serves meals in American style in Mme. Desbon's, No. 29 Rue Camartin, but her table has become so popular that more than a hundred Americans from the Grand and other hotels in the vicinity dine there daily. They have literally turned this once quiet boarding house into a refectory, very much to the discomfort of home guests. We should not wonder if some of these American ladies, who have just started housekeeping on a small scale, should ultimately develop into American boarding house keepers, and revolutionize the mode of eating in all these establishments. To an American it seems contrary to reason and common sense to be eating peas or beans as a separate dish, and fish and meats without vegetables. Their guests are all Americans or English, and the sooner the revolution is commenced the better.

A Confederate Hero.

[*From the* Lexington, Virginia, *Gazette.*]

Governor Letcher the other day related a very interesting incident of the war while in Kemper's room at the hotel. He said that in one of the battles below Richmond four flag-bearers had been shot down, and a call was made for a volunteer to carry the colors. In a few minutes the staff was chopped by a shot. The boy sat down, unloosened a shoe string and tied it. He started in front again. Another bullet splintered the staff. It was then fastened by the other shoe string. He had hardly shook the folds out a second time when down fell the flag, struck by a ball. The shoestrings had given out. He unbuttoned his jacket, ripped his shirt to ribbons, and wrapped the broken rod, and carried the tattered ensign through the fight. Governor Letcher said: "When they brought me the boy, with the shattered staff patched up with shoestrings and shirt-tail, I made him an officer and gave him the best sword Virginia had." The gallant fellow was from Monroe county. He was killed in battle.

A female lecturer in Boston said: "Get married, young men, and be quick about it. Don't wait for the girls to become angels. You would look well beside angels, wouldn't you, you bruises!"

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, October 25, 1873.

We noticed a better feeling in the money market to-day, which was attributed to the action of the Cotton Exchange last evening in regard to the selling of cotton for currency after the ninth proximo. The Clearing House statement for the week shows considerable increase in currency and falling off in discounts, but deposits remain about the same. The demand for money on the street continues of fair extent, but we hear of few transactions. Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in rates. We continue to quote selected paper at 2@3 ⅌ cent ⅌ month; first class at 3@—; other grades entirely nominal; first class mortgage paper at 10@11 ⅌ year, and second grade at 12@—.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
October 25	$1,173,554 29	$159,151 19
Same time last week	1,151,304 19	67,827 77
Total last week	7,112,121 32	425,591 53
Total week before	6,167,424 34	796,272 98

We learn that the receipts of currency this week per express were about $400,000.

The following telegrams were posted at the Cotton Exchange:

NEW YORK, October 25.—Specie shipments per steamer $12,000 gold bars; $250,726 silver bars.

LONDON, October 24, 3:30 P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from Bank of England on balance to-day £20,000; £10,000 for New York.

Currency opened at 6½@7 ⅌ cent premium, with a fair demand, but about noon, under the influence of large offerings, fell to 5, but later in the day it rallied and closed at 5½@6.

Gold was quoted at 109¾@109⅞ for currency, and 114@115 for certified checks. The sales included $2000 and $5000 at 109¾; and $2500 at 109⅞ for currency, and $11,000 at 114; $10,000 at 114⅛@114⅜; $10,000 at 114⅜ and $1000 at 115 for certified checks.

Nothing was reported in silver. American half-dollars were quoted at 4@5 ⅌ cent premium for currency, 9@11 for certified checks.

The movement in sterling exchange was liberal at an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent in the outside figures for private. The sales amounted to about £50,000, embracing £7500 bill of lading at 117⅛@117½; £2000, £5000 and £10,000 do and £2000 At clear at 117¾; £1000 and £1500 At clear at 118; £5000 bill of lading at 118¼, £2500 At clear at 118¼@118½; £5000 do at 118½; £4000 do at 118¾; £1000 private bankers' at 119¾, and £3400 bank for remittance at 119¾.

The sales of francs included 40,000 commercial at 4.83¾, and 30,000 and 60,000 do at —.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 117½@118½ for bill of lading and At clear, and 119@119½ for bank, and francs at 4.86¼@4.82½ for private, and nominal for bank.

Domestic exchange continues scarce. The sales included $15,000 commercial sight on New York at 3¾ ⅌ cent premium; $10,000 bank at 4½; $3000 commercial and $10,000 bank at 4¾; $8000 commercial and $4000 private bankers at 4¾, and $18,000 bank at 5.

The bank checking rates on New York were 4½@5 ⅌ cent premium, which were also the quotations for private sight.

In securities we noticed sales of $2000 city gold bearing seven per cents at 59¼; $10,000 do at 59¾, and $2000 city five per cents (Waterworks) at 59½.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 3, 1873.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including 1 omitted yesterday) embraced 2510 bales at irregular prices, closing at a decline of ⅛@⅛c. We modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the exchange figures, which are for average lots according with its types, while ours present the proper range of the market for average lots, 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 quotations.
Ordinary	— @—	—
Strict ordinary	— @—	—
Good ordinary	14⅞@15	15
Strict good ordinary	15⅛@15⅜	—
Low middling	15⅞@15¾	15¾
Strict low middling	16 @16¼	—
Middling	16⅛@16¼	16⅛
Strict middling	16⅜@17	—
Good middling	— @17⅜	17⅛

The market opened with a moderate demand, factors asking yesterday's rates, and buyers claiming further concessions, after which, in order to realize, the former were compelled to give way, and while a part of the business was done at previous rates, the rest was at an irregular decline of ⅛@⅛c, our quotations being reduced ⅛c in good ordinary, ⅛@¼c in strict good ordidary and low middling, ⅛c in strict low middling and the higher grades. The sales included good ordinary at 14⅞ and 15c; good ordinary to strict good ordinary at 15c; strict good ordinary at 15⅛c; strict good ordinary to low middling at 15⅜c low middling at 15¾ and 15⅞c, and strict low middling at 16c. The noon dispatch from New York which reported a further decline of ⅛c was delayed more than two hours.

The resolution passed at the factors and buyers' meeting last evening, that on and after the tenth proximo "the cotton factors of New Orleans will sell cotton consigned to them only on the basis of the currency of the United States," had no apparent effect on the market, neither stimulating nor checking the demand.

The exchange reports: "Sales 2650 bales, including 150 after 4 P. M. yesterday. Market irregular and easy." Its quotations are reduced ⅛c in good ordinary, ⅛c in low middling and middling, and ⅛c in good middling.

The visible supply yesterday, as made out by the New York Chronicle and telegraphed to the Exchange, was 1,661,160 bales, against 1,931,092 last year, showing a decrease of 319,932, of which 341,410 American; against 539,092 last year—increase 15,313; and 1,106,750 from East India, Egypt, Brazil, etc., against 1,442,090—decrease 335,340.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1873	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	91,552—96,235
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to day	3,617
Cleared previously	49,518—53,135
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	44,330
Same time last year	73,644

To day's exports embraced 5345 bales to Liverpool, 2187 to Havre and 1264 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening, 1598 bales, against 1382 on last Saturday, and 2132 last year, and since August 31 of 84,726 bales, against 143,519 last year—decrease 58,793.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day, 15,343 bales, against 15,643 last Saturday, and 14,284 last year, and since August 31, 792,432 bales, against 525,445 last year—decrease 133,012.

Exports, yesterday, to Great Britain 4019 bales, against 471 last week, and 3154 last year, and to the continent 4296 bales, against none last week, and 1495 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 227,474 bales, against 175,749 last week, and 262,935 last year.

SUGAR—Only 35 hhds were received. They were all sold to dealers at 9c for fair centrifugal and gray clarified, 9½c for seconds, 10¼c for prime seconds, 10⅝c for yellow clarified, and 10¾c for white clarified and light yellow clarified.

CITY REFINERY SUGAR—Is selling on orders at 12@12½c for coffee A; 12½c for crushed and pulverized and 13½c for cut loaf.

MOLASSES—Received this morning, 105 bbls and 3 half bbls. The market is weak, but the supplies were all disposed of at 40c for centrifugal, 67½c for fair, 70c for prime, and 80c for strictly prime. There have been no receipts of choice.

CITY REFINERY MOLASSES—Common is selling on orders at 45c; fair 55c; prime 65c; choice 65c; golden syrup 55@60c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is small, but there is no demand except for small lots for the city trade. 50 and 25 bbls choice treble extra sold at $8 50; 25 bbls choice on private terms; 25 choice extra at $8; 25 at $8 50; 25 and 25 do at $9 75 ⅌ bbl; together 200 bbls.

CORN MEAL—The supply is light, but sufficient for the demand. It is held at $3 50 ⅌ bbl, and jobbing at that price. 100 bbls fresh on the landing sold at $3 45; 50 and 200 at $3 50 ⅌ bbl. Liberal supplies are expected.

PORK—No demand for round lots. Mess is quoted nominally $16 ⅌ bbl. It is jobbing at $16 25@16 50, and retailing at $17@17 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—The supply is light, but the demand is only at retail at 8¾@9c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—No demand. Choice sugar cured are offering at 10@12½c ⅌ lb, as in brand and quantity. 15 tierces choice sugar-cured sold at 12½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in light supply and commands 12½c ⅌ lb for Western. New York is retailing at 13½@15c ⅌ lb.

BACON—No demand except in a job or retailing way. Clear sides are in light supply and a little firmer. Shoulders are quoted at 7¾@7½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb, cheek, moutlay account. For currency lower rates would be accepted: 50 casks clear sides sold on private terms; 25 and 15 do at 8¼c; 15 do, in three equal lots, at 8½c, and 25 clear rib at 7½c ⅌ lb, together 150 sacks.

LARD—Is light supply and fair demand. Tierce is quoted at 8¾c for packers' and 9c for refined. Kegs 10@10½c ⅌ lb. 50 kegs choice kettle rendered sold at 10c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—The supply is light but sufficient for the demand. 25 and 50 bbls choice Cincinnati sold at $1 cash, currency, and 25 bbls Louisiana at 95c, checks.

BULK CORN—The market is bare, but a tow is on the way here.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged. There is no movement whatever in round lots owing to the unsettled state of the finances and the great scarcity of currency, and only a limited retail business is doing confined mostly to the city trade. Prices vary materially as to time, check or currency payment.

CORN IN SACKS—Is dull. The supply continues light. Only 300 sacks white sold at 40c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Sales are confined to 500 sacks, of which 400 at 35c and 100 at 36c ⅌ bushel. Very little demand and the supply is light.

BRAN—Continues dull. Not much in market. 175 sacks sold at $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in fair supply. The demand is slack. 45 bales prime sold at $26 ⅌ ton.

BUTTER—The market is bare of Western; choice would sell at 30c and upwards. Choice Goshen is selling at 40c ⅌ lb.

RICE—Large shipments have been made to the Western market as yet very little have been sold. The local trade is dull; sales are limited and prices for Louisiana have a downward tendency. The supply of Louisiana is liberal, but Carolina is in tight supply and offers for it are rejected; though prices are nominal. India is dull. We quote: Fine Louisiana 7¾@8c; fair 6⅞@6¾c; ordinary 5¾@5c; common 4¾@5c; No. 1 7¾@7¾c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in fair supply and moderate demand. Selling at 17½@18c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA CHICKENS AND EGGS—Are quoted nominally at $4@5 for old chickens; $3@3 50 for the young; ducks $3@4, geese $7@8; turkeys $15@18. Eggs 20@25c ⅌ dozen.

WESTERN CHICKENS AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 50 for the old and $4@4 50 for the young. Ducks $4@5. Geese $6. Turkeys $12@20. Eggs 18@24c ⅌ dozen.

CHEESE—The supply is fair and the demand moderate. Choice Western factory is selling at 15½c; English dairy and nutmeg 18c; New York cream 17c ⅌ lb.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are held in warehouse for better prices: Jackson whites are quoted at $3 75; Russets Western $3 50@3 60. Early rose $2 80@3; onions $4 25@4 50; apples $3 50@5 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages $5@7 50 ⅌ box. Sourkrout $10@12 ⅌ bbl. Western beans $10 50@11; Northern $11@12 50 ⅌ bbl, according to size; green peas $6 ⅌ bbl. No dried apples or peaches in market.

COTTON SEED—Is in liberal supply, and selling to the mills at $12 ⅌ ton.

COTTON SEED OIL—Crude is quoted at 44@45c ⅌ gallon. Refined 51@52c.

COTTON SEED OIL CAKE.—There is no old cake offering. It is quoted at $19@20 for country and $24 50 ⅌ ton for city factory.

SALT—There are several cargoes on the way here, and a good supply in warehouse. The demand is moderate. Dealers are selling coarse at $1 30@1 40, and fine $1 45@1 50 ⅌ sack, payable in certified checks. When delivered at warehouse a deduction is made for drayage. Turks' Island is quoted at $1@1 10; table salt 2½@3½c, according to size.

IRON COTTON TIES—The supply is light with a good demand; they are selling at 9c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—None in first hands, and no demand for round lots. Dealers' stock is light, with a good demand. Domestic jute is retailing at 15½@16c, flax 15½@16c, India 11@12c in bales and rolls, hemp 15½c ⅌ yard.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine is in good supply and fair demand. Pitch and tar are in fair supply and dull. We quote spirits turpentine at 43c ⅌ gallon. Virgin $4 75 ⅌ bbl. Rosin, pale $3 75; No. 1, $3 25@3 50; No. 2, $3 ⅌ bbl. Tar $4 50 ⅌ bbl, and $2 60 ⅌ half bbl.

IMPORTED FRUIT AND NUTS—Oranges are selling at $6 50 ⅌ bbl. Messina lemons $10 ⅌ box. Layer raisins $3 25 ⅌ box; citron 40c ⅌ lb; currants 8c; prunes (German) 8½c; figs 12½@15c; Brazil nuts 16½c; almonds 21c; do shelled 32c; filberts 12½c ⅌ lb.

SOAP—The demand is good. City made extra family is selling at 6c in large lots, and 7c in small lots; city made extra magnolia 5½c in small lots and 4½c in large lots; city made olive 6@6½c, palm 7½@8c, castile 12c ⅌ lb, with a deduction of ⅛@⅜c ⅌ lb on large lots; cold water soap 9c; polishing soap 9c; Western extra olive 6½c ⅌ lb in round lots and 7c ⅌ lb for job lots.

FISH—Is dull. We quote: Mackerel extra No. 1 $24 in bbls, $13 in half bbls, $6 75 in quarter bbls, and $2 75 in kits; No. 1 bay at $16 50 in bbls, $8 25 in half bbls, $4 75 in quarter bbls and $1 85 in kits; No. 2 at $14 50 in bbls, $7 50 in half bbls, $4 25 in quarter bbls and $1 65 in kits; No. 3 $11 50 in bbls, $6 25 in half bbls, $3 25 in quarter bbls and $1 40 in kits; No. 3 large $12 in bbls, $6 50 in half bbls, $3 50 in quarter bbls and $1 40 in kits. Codfish, ⅌ box $1 30@1 35, and 5½c ⅌ lb in quarter drums; large do 6@5½c ⅌ lb. Herrings $8 ⅌ bbl, $4 50 ⅌ half bbl and 35c ⅌ box.

CASTOR OIL—Western is selling at 19@19½c; New York 19@20c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—None in first hands. There is a good demand for it. It would sell at 5½@6 ⅌ lb for Western.

MOSS—Is in liberal supply and moderate demand. Gray is selling at 2½c; mixed 3½c, black 4@4½c; city picked 6@10c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—Are selling at 35@38c ⅌ lb.

COAL—Pittsburg is selling at 70c ⅌ bbl at wholesale and $1 at retail; $7 50 ⅌ hhd; 60c ⅌ bbl to steamboats; 75c to manufacturers. Anthracite $12 50@13 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 7½@8c ⅌ lb. No large sales.

WOOL—Prices are nominal. Lake is quoted at 20@22c; Louisiana clear 19@21c; hurry 13@16c ⅌ lb.

OAK STAVES—High rates of freight check the demand for export principally, and leave an unusually large stock at this season of the year. Extra pipe are quoted at $190@200; extra hogshead $140@150; claret $80; extra barrel $60; extra keg $40@120.

GUNNY BAGS—Are quoted at 17½c a piece, 6 and 13½c for reshed.

BALLING TWINE—Is quoted at 17c at retail and 14c ⅌ lb at wholesale.

COFFEE—Prices are firm with an inquiry for the better grades. We quote cargo lots: fair (gold) 22@22½c; good 22½@22¾c; prime 23@23½c ⅌ lb. It is jobbing at 22½c for fair; 22¾c for good and 23½c ⅌ lb for prime. Stock in first hands 19,331 sacks.

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Week's sales 175 hhds, against 172 last week. Estimated amount on sale 10,600 hhds. We continue to quote: Inferior lugs at 5@6½c, medium to good lugs at 7@8c, low leaf at 8½@9c, medium at 9½@10½, and good to fine at 11@12c. Received since last evening none; exported 6 hhds. Stock on hand by our running statement 12,087 hhds.

FREIGHTS—Nothing transpired to-day. Yesterday a ship was laid on for Havre at 1½c for cotton. We continue to quote:

By Steam—Cotton to Liverpool —@13-16d; to Liverpool via New York 13-16d; to Bremen and Hamburg 3/8 marks per 100 lbs; to New York ⅝c; to Boston via New York 1¼c; molasses to New York 5c ⅌ gallon.

By Sail—Cotton to Liverpool —@¾d; to Havre 1¼@1½c.

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	— @	8
Steer hides, city slaughter, 70 to 84 lbs. ⅌ lb	— @	8½
Steer hides, city slaughter, under 70 lbs. ⅌ lb	— @	8¼
Cow hides, city slaughter, as they run, ⅌ lb	— @	8½
Kips, city slaughter, 20 to 24 lbs. ⅌ lb	— @	11½
Kips, city slaughter, 25 to 30 lbs. ⅌ lb	— @	10½
Calf skins, each	— @	75
Country hides, flint, 20 to 25 lbs. ⅌ lb	12 @	11
Country hides, flint, damaged, half price		
Beeswax, prime yellow, ⅌ lb	— @	25
Ox horns, each	— @	5
Tallow, ⅌ lb	7½ @	8

Dull and quiet feeling prevails in the green hide market, and report no sales.

Tallow—Small parcel sold at 8c. Wool nominal.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Sunday, October 26, 1873.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

British steamship Louisiana, Stewart, for Liverpool
British steamship Oberon, Hanner, for Liverpool
Steamship United States, Sampson, for New York
Steamer Amite, Donnelly, for Pensacola
British ship Preston, No th, for Havre

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Louis, Edmonson, from Liverpool 1st instant, to Sliss Weeks—1st district
Steamship Havana, Cookson, from Cedar Keys, to Post & Hobby—1st district 14
Bark Maggie Hammond, Cole, 34 days from Montevideo, in ballast, to master—4th district 32
Bark Fleetwing, Walton, 8 days from Havana, to Hall & Vaughan—Elevator
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, from Rio Janeiro August 23, to Claflin & Agar—1st district

TOWBOATS.

Hercine, Wright, from the Passes—Went down light—Brought up barks Maggie Hammond and Fleetwing and brig Harry Stewart

STEAMBOATS.

E L Hodge, Baranco, from Baton Rouge
Bastrop, Blanks, from Trenton

ARRIVALS AT THE NEW BASIN.

Schooner Anna, Steisser, from Vera Cruz, to master—

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Tasmanian, Willis, 43 days from St. Nazaire, France, in ballast, to master—
Italian bark Dominico Lanata, Lohra, from Cette August 20, in ballast, to Gelpke—
Bark F A McLellan, McLellan, from Kingston, Ja. to master—
Schooner River Queen, Hicker, 5 days from Galveston, in ballast, to W H Talbot—

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship United States—1264 bales cotton 12 bales hides 24 bales moss 300 bbls oil 141 tcs tallow 2500 dry hides 298 bdls hides 102 bags wool 11 bbls beer 94 half bbls molasses 124 bxs mdse

PENSACOLA—Steamship Amite—100 bbls flour 50 half bbls flour 900 sks corn 50 sks oats 11 bags coffee 2 bbls whisky 10 half bbls whisky 2 cks bacon and sundries

HAVRE—Ship Preston—2815 bales cotton 2000 staves

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Oberon—2037 bales cotton 1200 staves

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Louisiana—2573 bales of cotton 1165 500 Mexican 17 497 bushels corn in bulk 1830 sks rice 249 bbls oil 600 staves 6 hhds tobacco

IMPORTS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship St Louis—Astd mdse
HAVANA—Bark Fleetwing—2900 bxs sugar
RIO JANEIRO—Brig Harry Stewart—3472 bags of coffee
VERA CRUZ—Schooner Anna—20 bales rags 35,600 vanilla beans 2000 horns 400 bags coffee 8 bags almonds 1st old junk

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

TRENTON—Steamer Bastrop—215 bales cotton 192 sks cotton seed 21 sks seed cotton and sundries

BATON ROUGE—Steamer B L Hodge—67 bales of cotton 19 sks cotton 114 sks cotton seed 16 hhds of sugar 54 bbls molasses 5 half bbls molasses 119 bbls rice 225 sks rough rice and sundries

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, October 25—1791 bales cotton and sundry produce

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, October 25—195 bales cotton and sundries

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, October 25, 1873.

WERE BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Perrilliat and Magnolia streets—

One HORSE, about sixteen hands high, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white.

One bay mare MULE, about seventeen hands high.

One large four wheel spring WAGON

One large BOILER and PUMPING APPARATUS, used for cleaning privy vaults.

Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on FRIDAY, October 31, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 20—oc26 td

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, October 23, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT POUND, corner of Urquhart and Spain streets—

One bay PONY, with white nose, about thirteen hands high.

Which, if not claimed within five days and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound, on WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.

ROBERT BREWSTER, Administrator.

No. 19—oc24 td

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

REOPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT, Now DENECHAUD'S RESTAURANT,

77.....St. Louis Street.....77

Between Bourbon and Royal.

The proprietor desires to inform his friends and the public in general that he will open the above restaurant next SATURDAY, October 11, 1873.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD, or by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms.

Travelers, as well as city residents, will always find good and f