CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and falling. Departed—Sam J. Hale for New Orleans.

CAIRO, December 6.—Arrived—Exporter, from St. Louis, at 7 A. M.; Kate Kinney, from New Orleans, at 11; Little Condor, from New Orleans, at 1 P. M. Departed—Labarge, for Vicksburg, at 2 A. M.; Bismarck, for New Orleans, at 4; Exporter, for New Orleans, at 1 P. M.; Kate Kinney, for St. Louis, at 2; Little Condor, for Pittsburg, at 3. River risen three inches. Light rain all day; heavy rain to-night.

EVANSVILLE, December 6.—Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury ranging between 26° and 36°. Light rain since noon. River risen three feet in the last twenty-four hours.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 6, Evening.—Cotton closed weak; middling 15¾@15⅞c. Sales to-day 5087 bales; net receipts 363; gross 2,568. Futures closed steady; sales 15,000 bales, as follows: January 15 13-32@15 7-16; February 15 25-32@15 15-16; March 16¼@16 5-16; April 16 5-32@16⅜c.

Wheat 1@2c better; moderate export inquiry; winter red Western $1 62½. Corn 1c better; fairly active. Pork firmer; new $15 25. Lard firmer, 8⅜c. Naval stores steady. Groceries firm. Freights quiet.

Money closed easy at 6@7. Sterling firm at 8½. Gold closed firm at 109½@109¾. Governments strong, considerable doing. States quiet and higher.

The market for spot cotton was inactive and unsettled; receipts large; only moderate demand as prices have ruled too high to admit of the execution of orders for the other side. The result has been a decline of ⅛c since the opening of the week. For forward delivery the market has fluctuated and prices closed with a heavy decline. The total sales for the week were 156,993 bales of which 122,450 were for future delivery, and 14,143 on the spot; of the latter 3457 were for export, 9536 for spinning, 168 to speculators and 810 in transit; included were 1892 bales to arrive.

Naval store have ruled dull.

Sixes of 1881 11⅞; five-twenties of 1862 111; of 1864, 112¼; of 1865, 113, new 116¾; of 1867, 116¾; of 1868, 116⅝; new fives 109⅝; ten-forties, 110.

Tennessees 78, new 77¾; Virginias 34, new 40, consolidated 49¾, deferred 10; Louisianas 35, new 40, levee sixes 50, eights 58; Alabama eights 65, fives 35; Georgia sixes 65, sevens 85; North Carolinas 24, new 14, special tax 11; South Carolinas 23, new 9½; April and October 10.

CINCINNATI, December 6.—Cotton dull; middling 15½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat easier; $1 45. Corn quiet; old ear 50@51c. Oats steady; 25@45c. Pork strong; $14 50@14 75; generally held at $15. Lard—Kettle steady. 8½@8¾c—steam strong, sales 7¾c; held at 7¾c at the close. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib 6¾@7c; clear 7@7¼c. Bacon quiet; held new —; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾@8c. Whisky steady at 88c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Sales of uplands on a basis of good ordinary shipped in December 8⅜d; shipped November and December 8¾d. Sales of Orleans on a basis of good ordinary 8¾d. Bacon—Short ribs 40s.

The Seating of Congressman Smith.

The following proceedings were had on the occasion of the seating of Hon. George L. Smith in Congress for the fourth Louisiana district:

Mr. Cox offered a resolution to admit Mr. Davidson to a seat as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana. He stated that the contestant, Peters, had died since the election, and that therefore Davidson had the right to the seat, not only prima facie, but on its merits.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, sought to raise the question whether the House would now consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might pass a bill for the repeal of the increase of salary law, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Hale was rather late in raising the point, and so Mr. Cox proceeded with a speech in support of his resolution.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, sent to the clerk's desk, and had read, a certificate from Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated November 29, 1873, and stating that at a special election held in the Fourth District of Louisiana, November 24, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast, and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. Cox intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and stated that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon in a district so large and without railroads. He appealed to the House to give the State of Louisiana the right to be heard through at least one representative fairly elected.

Mr. Morey moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith instead of Davidson. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 162, nays 64—Messrs. Woodford and Phelps, Republicans, voting in the negative, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Butler, of Massacusetts, then moved that the credentials of the contestants for seats from the State of Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Elections.

That committee was announced by the Speaker as follows: Messrs. Smith, New York, Thomas, Hazelton, Todd, Pike, Sener, Robinson, Harrison, Arthur, Speer and Lamar.

The First American Newspaper.

The story of the first American newspaper, brief as it was, is full of curious interest. Seventy years after the landing of the pilgrims on Plymouth rock, and 250 years after the invention of printing, a newspaper was issued in Boston. It lived only one day, and only one copy is known to have been preserved. That copy was discovered by the historian of Salem, the Rev. B. Felt, in the Colonial State Paper Office, in London, while engaged in researches relating to the history of his own city. The pioneer of American journalism was published by Benjamin Harris, at the London Coffeehouse, Boston, and was printed for him by Richard Pierce, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of September, 1690—nearly two centuries after the discovery of the New World by Columbus. The paper was printed on three pages of a folded sheet, leaving one page blank, with two columns on a page, and each page about eleven inches by seven in size. Harris proposed to issue his paper once a month, or oftener if there should be a "glut of occurrences." His first—and as it turned out his only number—contained several columns of home and foreign gossip, without a word of editorial comment. Unfortunately for the success of his undertaking, he printed one or two items of local and military news which set the official busy-bodies in a ferment of indignation. The legislative authorities solemnly determined that the paper came out contrary to law, and that it contained "reflection of a very high nature." To prevent Mr. Harris from issuing a second number, they forbade "anything in print without license first obtained from those authorized by the government to grant the same." In this way the first American newspaper came to grief, and but for the accidental preservation of a single copy in London, its very name would have passed into oblivion.

An Omen in a Vase of Flowers.

The New York dispatch of the Chicago *Times* relates the following incident in connection with the lost Ville du Havre:

At about ten o'clock Mr. A. Binenger, a well known importer, rushed into the office with a wild, scared face, and begged to know what information had been received of his wife and daughter. The clerks were unable to tell him anything, and on asking him if he had received any tidings himself he replied in a hoarse voice, full of angony, "Yes; my wife is dead. My wife is dead." He then threw on the counter a cable dispatch, signed by his daughter, and containing simply the words: "Alone saved. Going to Paris." He repeated from time to time. "My daughter is saved and my wife is dead," and seemed almost overpowered by his emotion. Once he started up and said: "Last Monday night I was sitting in my parlor, and a vase of flowers, standing where it was left by my wife, moved from its place on the mantel-piece while no one was near it. I said then, 'that is a touch of my wife's hand,' and they laughed at me, but that was the night she died."

Give Us Legislation.

Says the St. Louis *Democrat* of the fifth:

We trust that Congress will pass a law authorizing the commander of the dredging fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi to regulate the passage of boats over the bar, as his judgment may dictate, and also clothe him with power enough to enable him to circumvent the rascally machinations of the New Orleans Towboat Association, which has for so many years done what it could do to bring the government dredging to naught, and so persistently fights all propositions for the improvement of the channel across the bar.

A defeated candidate said he felt like Lazarus, and explained that he had been licked by dogs.

Death of Richard Yates.

Washington Irving closes his very interesting biography of Oliver Goldsmith with the remark that, after the reader has carefully pondered all the facts in the life of that eccentric man, he is very apt to close the volume with the exclamation: "Poor Goldsmith!" In a different sense from that intended for the author of the "Deserted Village," the exclamation most natural to follow the announcement of what heads this article is "Poor Yates!" We pity the man who can not say this from the bottom of his heart, and from a feeling of genuine compassion, unmixed with contempt.

Had the event which we record to-day occurred ten years ago, not the State of Illinois, and not the West alone, but the entire nation, would have felt an almost irreparable loss. The Yates of that day was not the Yates who died yesterday, except in name. He was the young, ardent and patriotic Governor to whose sleepless energy and fierce devotion the country was every day indebted for new inspiration in its dreadful struggle against slavery and rebellion. He was the trusted friend of Lincoln and Grant—upholding the former in the Cabinet and the latter in the field, and defending both with his eloquent voice and his trenchant pen. He was the warm-hearted encourager of every man whom he met on the battle line of life. He had a kind word for everybody; nor did he let his word long forerun his deed, but ever held out a helping hand, and often to the unworthy. The number of men to whom Richard Yates stands to-day in the relation of benefactor is exceedingly large. He was liberal, generous and unselfish. He had qualities of head and heart which bespoke for him the highest honors of a great nation, and which would have achieved those honors for him had he not fallen a victim to what, in his case, proved a demon of destruction in sad and earnest truth.

The world is a harsh critic. In its eyes one fault often obscures and destroys a thousand virtues. While preaching the good old Latin maxim "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," it is inclined as to man's vices, to practice on the principle, "*De mortuis nil nisi verum*." And so when the truth is told of Richard Yates, it must be confessed that the last eight years of his life were a long debauch. This it will appear, at least, to those who had no knowledge of the dreadful struggles he made against the bad passion which had gradually mastered him so completely that it had become a malignant and incurable disease. At any time during the period referred to you could with as much reason have cursed the consumptive for his cough and his hectic flush as to have cursed Richard Yates for his intemperance. Speaking to the writer of this article one day, after he had recovered from one of his excesses, Mr. Yates said he looked upon himself as one of the victims of the war, as much as if he had fallen in battle. "Aye, more," said he, "for it has more than killed me." He went on to describe how the excitement incident to the early war scenes had first tempted him to drink; how the labors and anxieties of his responsible position had rendered the use of stimulants a necessity to him, and how, when the war closed, he found abstinence impossible, and intemperance inevitable. It is also a matter of knowledge to the present writer that Mr. Yates used all human effort to arrest his downward progress. In his lucid moments he knew of his own degradation, and he made a manly battle against it; but his fall was foreordained, and his sad end is to-day a more interesting study for the physiologist than for the moralist.

Others may remember only the drunken Senator and drunken citizen. We use plain words because his was a plain case. But to our mind the cause of truth, as well as the cause of charity, can best be subserved by thinking of the great Governor, whose voice so stirred the hearts of patriots when the war was yet a young romance, and whose hand and heart so promptly responded to his country's call in the deadly earnestness of its later years. The name of Richard Yates is honorably inscribed on every page of the history of that struggle. Let us hope that in his case the dictum of the great poet will be reversed—that the evil he has done will not live after him, nor the good be all interred with his bones.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God.

—*St. Louis Globe.*

The Delta of the Mississippi.

Not the least important of the measures likely to be brought to the attention of the present Congress is one for the improvement of the Mississippi river and the perfecting of the levee system for the reclamation and protection of the vast and fertile region known as the delta of that river. This large tract of country, according to the recent calculations of Professor Forshey, of New Orleans, as set forth in a paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, contains 21,771,240 acres. This estimate includes the alluvions of the several affluents below Cape Girardeau, at which point Professor Forshey contends the true delta of the Mississippi begins. The fertility, the climate and productiveness of this large area of territory are such that its rescue from submergence by the annual floods becomes a matter of the very highest moment to American wealth and civilization.

If we subtract from the total acreage given above 2,314,240 acres as irreclaimable marsh land, there remain still 22,457,000 acres of the best and most fertile land on the continent, which, it is believed, competent engineering skill and a liberal expenditure of money might protect and place in condition to be brought under cultivation. As this land now is, $2 per acre on an average would be a high estimate of its value; but if it were rescued from the danger of submergence and brought into market, $10 per acre would be a very low estimate on its value. This difference in the value of the real estate of $8 per acre amounts to $179,656,000.

The question, then, from an economical point of view, presents a strong claim for consideration. It is not, perhaps, assuming too much if we would say that $20 per acre would be a low valuation for the lands embraced in the delta within ten years after the completion of levees protecting them from overflows; thus increasing the value from the present estimate of $44,914,000 to $349,140,000. The increase in value of property is of itself a very important consideration. But we have said nothing of the vast increase of wealth in the production of the soil.

Suppose this vast acreage of fertile land in the cotton growing district, and nearly 18,000,000 of acres are the best cotton lands in the world, were to be cultivated in cotton, the lowest estimate necessary to make would give one bale to the acre, which would be 9,000,000,000 pounds, reckoning the bales at 500 pounds each. This enormous cotton product, at only five cents per pound, amounts to the enormous sum of $450,000,000 annually. We have not included in this estimate the vast capacity of the other 4,500,000 acres to increase the sugar, rice and indigo crops of the southern part, or the grain and tobacco production of the northern part.

Now, it is plain from the facts here presented that the reclamation of this vast and fertile tract is a subject of national importance, and one that at least merits careful consideration. It is more than probable that an effort will be made during the present session of Congress to bring the matter up in an effort to secure government aid to inaugurate a system of levee improvements. Such a measure possesses much interest to the inhabitants of the whole valley.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A writer says, in reference to Mill's "Autobiography," that his opinion of his wife's surpassing abilities was simply an infatuation. "He was wont to pour things into her mind which she gave back, and which he seemed to think were her own." Her action in leaving her husband is subjected to some criticism, and it is stated that Carlyle, Grote, Roebuck and other friends of Mill, always took this view of the matter.

Edmund Clarence Stedman dedicates his book of poems to his mother, "in gratitude for whatever portion he inherits of her own sweet gift of song." His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth C. Dodge, was a descendant of the colonial poet, the Rev. Aaron Cleveland.

The Chief Justice.

The New York *Herald* gives the following sketch of the newly appointed Chief Justice:

George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States, who has received the presidential appointment to the office of Chief Justice, is a native of Columbia county, New York, and was born about the year 1820, his parents having removed to this State from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, situated on the border line. In 1844 he went to Iowa, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, the law. In this he made rapid advancement and early attained an eminent position, being made a judge in 1847. This responsible office he occupied five years, when, in 1873, he was appointed Chief Justice of Oregon, and exercised the functions of that position under the presidency of Mr. Pierce and during a part of Buchanan's administration. Resigning, he was elected to the Senate of the United States by the Oregon Legislature, and took his seat in 1865. He acted a somewhat prominent part as a member of the High Joint Commission, which convened for the consideration of the Alabama claims in the spring of 1871. His appointment to the Attorney Generalship, which was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Ackerman, met with very general acceptance, as he is a gentleman of superior native talent and fine culture, and in his career as a judge and a statesman has exhibited sound discretion and staunch integrity. In 1846, on Iowa becoming a State of the Union, he was, at the early age of twenty-three, elected judge of the first judicial district. He served out his term of five years as judge, until 1851, having within that time made a reputation for judicial ability achieved by very few men at the age of twenty-eight. In 1850 he married the eldest daughter of General Y. P. Van Antwerp.

In 1851 he was one of the candidates for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and thoroughly canvassed the State, adding largely to his reputation as one of the most ready and able debaters. By many indeed he was, at the close of that campaign, assigned the first rank among all of her public speakers. In 1855 Judge Williams was appointed by the President Chief Justice of Oregon, and, accompanied by his wife, at once emigrated to that then comparatively new Territory. In July, 1863, he met with the misfortune of the loss of his estimable and accomplished wife. In Iowa he served as judge of the Circuit Court for the circuit including a district of country which was once famous in Iowa politics and courts, called the "Half-breed Tract." He ran as a Democrat, but the settlers on this tract having the balance of power gave him their vote and elected him in the hope that he would decide their titles to the land good; but they were disappointed.

A correspondent, writing of Judge Williams, in 1868, said: "Judge Williams is tall and angular, and for a man who is in no sense comely or handsome, very fine looking. I do not think him remarkable for his individuality or immobility, but he has plenty of what we call 'brains'—intellectual power and force. He is clever in both the English and American sense of that much used and abused word, can adapt himself to circumstances, and please in the mahogony-furnished parlor or the puncheon-floored cabin; is generous and unsuspicious, and does not long cherish ill will toward any one, or 'to treasure up a wrong.' Personally he is popular with the people, and his election is very generally satisfactory, or cheerfully acquiesced in. Mr. Williams enjoys a laugh, and is apt to laugh with the world, let the world laugh at what it may, and with him, anything that can be successfully ridiculed can hardly be right. Though earnest, he is not 'destructive,' and will help to build up rather than tear down. He is a good popular speaker, clear and distinct in his ideas, always forcible, often eloquent, and sometimes rises into the region of imagination and adorns his speech with pure poetic gems. Some men have their motives of action noted in the past, while others live in the far off future, but Judge Williams is a man of today and draws his inspiration from the associations and events of the present. Mentally, and I may say physically, he is in the prime of life, has great capacity for work and business; and with the wide and varied scope that the Senate will give him to gratify his ambition and earn distinction, will make his mark and reflect credit upon his State and country."

A few days after Judge Williams' appointment as Attorney General of the United States several gentlemen from the Pacific coast called upon him and tendered their congratulations. In response the new Attorney General spoke in the following offhand manner:

Gentleman—Allow me to make my acknowledgements for the expression of kindness just made, and to say that I feel highly complimented by your presence this evening. I perceive that most of you reside upon the Pacific coast, and I presume that by this meeting you intend to signify your satisfaction that one of your citizens has been called to a place in President Grant's Cabinet. I accept the position with diffidence, but to the best of my abilities I shall discharge its duties so as to promote the true interests of the country and reflect credit upon the present administration. All the abilities and energies which I possess I shall devote to the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of violence, disorder and crime. I promise all whom it may concern that when I am placed at the head of the Department of Justice in this government, so far as the jurisdiction of that department may go, its mandates will be dispensed without fear or favor, and with equal vigor and respect for all classes and conditions of men. I know not what may be in the clamor now made about official delinquencies in federal office, but so far as the exposure and prosecution of such delinquencies devolve upon the Department of Justice, no partisan consideration will have weight, and no pains will be spared to bring the guilty to speedy and condign punishment. I deeply regret that in some portions of the country a spirit of lawlessness seems to prevail. I will favor every consideration of kindness to induce obedience to the laws; but if no other means will answer, then I am for using the whole power of the country in the most vigorous and effective manner to crush out every conspiracy against the peace of society and the safety of the unoffending citizens. Governments were primarily established to protect the weak against the strong, and if this government fails to perform its functions in that respect it has a poor claim upon the support and loyalty of its citizens. I am amazed that any considerable number of persons in the country at this time should engage in acts of violence and disorder, for there is nothing to be gained and much to be lost in that way. Life without safety to person and property, and society without good order and peace are comparatively of little value, but if the passions of hatred and revenge are allowed to overcome these considerations, then it becomes the plain duty of the government to interpose with its strong arm to subdue and repress those passions. No one, in the light of recent events in New York and elsewhere, can take office now and escape the vigilant eye of the people, and nothing but active and upright devotion to duty will give general satisfaction. I shall struggle to meet the popular demand, as well as to meet the expectations of my friends, with how much of success time and events will determine. I have the honor to be the first Cabinet officer taken from the Pacific coast. California, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories of the far West may now consider themselves recognized and represented in every branch of government. I feel a pride in their growth and development, and I shall not forget, in my new office, where my home is, or what I have learned of their wants and interests by a residence of twenty-seven years on the sunset side of the Mi-siss-ppi river. I do not affect indifference to party matters because I have been elected to office. I belong to the Republican party. I believe in its principles and politics. I have a profound conviction that its ascendency, for some time to come, is necessary to the preservation of peace and the enforcement of law, and subordinate to my official obligations, everything that I can reasonably and honorably, I shall do to secure its triumph at the next Presidential election.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this pleasant interview.

The Woodhulls did not succeed as brokers because they were not loan women.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1873.

The money market is without any new feature. The demand for discounts on the street continues of fair extent, with a preference for loans on collaterals, which have a tendency, when unexceptionable, to easier rates. Commercial paper is steady at previous figures. The position of the banks is strengthening, and the action of the Clearing House this evening in reducing the purchasing rate of exchange to ½ ⅌ cent discount for certified checks, and refusing to sell exchange except for certified checks, it is presumed, will have the effect of equalizing checks and currency, and thus leading, as in New York, to resumption, without any specific date being fixed. The Clearing House statement for the week shows but little variation in currency or deposits, but some falling off in discounts. We continue to quote street rates, for first class paper accompanied by unexceptionable collaterals, at 1½@1¾ ⅌ cent ⅌ month; selected paper, without collaterals, at 1¾@2 ⅌ cent, A1 at 2@3, and second grade entirely nominal. First class mortgage paper is still quoted at 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second class at 11@12.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
December 6	$2,693 047 28	$233,283 95
Same time last week	1,796,760 41	181,463 14
Total last week	14,798,512 71	982,374 14
Total week before	11,563,659 23	872,689 30

The following telegram is posted at the Cotton Exchange:

LONDON, December 6, 12:35 P. M.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on good securities is 4 ⅌ cent.

Currency continued in good demand and ruled at 1@1¼ ⅌ cent premium.

Gold opened at 109⅝@109¾ for currency, and 109¾@110¼ for certified checks, and closed at 109@109½ for the former and 110@110½ for the latter, against 109⅝@109¾ yesterday for currency and 109½@110 for certified checks. The only sale reported was $8000 at 110½. The New York market opened at 109⅝ and closed at 109½.

No sales of silver were reported, and rates continue entirely nominal.

The movement in sterling exchange was of liberal extent, and, under the influence of the advance in gold and bills at New York, the market closed ¼@½ ⅌ cent higher for private bills and ⅛ ⅌ cent lower for bank. The sales amounted to about £72,000, embracing £5000 bill of lading and £5000 A1 clear at 116¾; £4000 bill of lading and £4000 A1 clear at 117; £700 bill of lading and A1 clear at 116⅞@117⅛; £2000 A1 clear at 117⅛; £20,000 bill of lading and A1 clear at 117@117⅛; £1500, £1500, £2000 and £15,000 bill of lading at 117¼, and £1000 bank for remittance at 116.

The sales of francs amounted to 665,000, embracing 40,000 commercial at 4.95, 75,000 do at 4.93¾, 50,000 50,000, 150,000 and 250,000 at 4.92½, and 50,000 private bankers' at 4.90.

In German marks we noticed a sale of 20,000 at 103½.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 116¾@117¼ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@118 for bank, and francs at 4.93¾@4.92½ for private, and nominal for bank. German marks were quoted at 103⅝.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of fair extent, and rates were without any quotable variation. The sales covered $310,000 New York sight, embracing $235,000 for certified checks, of which $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $25,000, $40,000 and $50,000 private bankers' at par and $50,000 do at par@¼ ⅌ cent premium, and $75,000 for currency, of which $20,000 commercial, and $10,000 $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 private bankers', at 1 ⅌ cent discount.

There has been more movement in securities within the past few days than for some time, particularly in stocks and bonds, but the particulars have been withheld. To-day we noticed a fair inquiry for city gold bearing seven per cents, but the only sales reported were $2000 at 52¾, $4000 in two sums at 52¾, and $1000 at 53. The market closed at 52½@53.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1873.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 6150 bales, at irregular and easier prices, a part of the business showing no quotable decline, and the rest a falling off of ⅛@¼c, closing at a net partial reduction of ⅛c. We modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, as follows:

	General quotations. Certified checks.	Currency.	Exchange quotations. Currency.
Ordinary	12½@12¾	12½@12⅝	—
Strict ordinary	13¾@13⅞	13 @13¼	—
Good ordinary	14¾@14⅞	14 @14¼	14¾
Strict good ordinary	14½@14¾	14¾@14⅞	—
Low middling	15⅜@15¾	15 @15⅛	15
Strict low middling	15½@15¾	15⅜@15⅝	—
Middling	16 @16⅛	15⅞@16⅛	16⅛
Strict middling	16⅛@16¼	16⅛@16¼	16¼
Good middling	17⅜@17⅞	17⅜@17⅞	17¾

The market opened with a good inquiry, but buyers claiming further concessions, and a fair business was done during the morning at irregular prices, a part of the sales showing no quotable variation, and the rest a decline of ⅛@¼c, since which a more lively demand has caused greater steadiness, and the closing quotations show a net decline of barely ⅛c. Good ordinary sold at 14 and 14¼c, strict good ordinary at 14½c, both for currency and for checks; strict good ordinary to low middling at 15⅜ and 15c; low middling at 15⅜ and 15½c, the latter for high style; low middling to strict low middling at 15¾c; strict low middling at 15¾c; middling at 16c; strict middling at 16⅛ and 16¼c; good middling at 17⅜c, and good middling to middling fair at 18c. The market was unfavorably affected by a decline of 1-16d at Liverpool and ⅛c at New York, against which there was some improvement in foreign exchange.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 96 000 bales, embracing 45,000 for Liverpool, 29,000 for Havre, 2000 for Spain, 3000 for the Mediterranean, 7000 for Bremen, 9000 for the North sea and 3000 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement last evening, leaves 55,700 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 6450 bales, including 700 after 3 P. M. yesterday. Demand good; prices irregular." Its quotations are reduced ⅛ on low middling and middling and ⅛c on good middling, with no change in good ordinary.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1873	7,177
Arrived since last statement	2,968
Arrived previously	332,106—336,074
Total	343,271
Cleared to-day	11,003
Cleared previously	185,627—196,630
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	146,641
Same time last year	142,778

To-day's exports embraced 7472 bales to Havre, 2700 to Bremen and 831 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 3304 bales, against 6466 on last Saturday, and 5112 last year, and since August 31 of 295,410 bales, against 362,896 last year—decrease 67,476.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 25,779 bales, against 26,481 on last Saturday, and 17,194 last year, and since August 31, 1,194 706 bales, against 1,278,586 last year—decrease 83,880.

Exports yesterday to Great Britain 5768 bales, against none last week, and 6574 last year, and to the continent 8636 bales, against 5604 last week and 6639 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 490 941 bales, against 447,488 last week, and 461,873 last year.

SUGAR—Received this morning 500 hhds. The market continues very dull, the stock is accumulating and is large for so early in the season. Only limited sales were made to-day at 4@4½c for inferior, 5@5½c for common; 6@6⅜c for low fair; 6½@6¾c for good fair; 7@7⅛c for fully fair; 7⅛@7¼c for prime; 8½c for strictly prime; 8⅝c for choice; 9@7½c for seconds, as to quality; 8c for centrifugal; 8@9c for gray and yellow clarified, and 9¼@9⅝c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 2520 bbls. The demand continues active at firm prices. Dealers are the principal buyers. The supplies were sold at 47@50c for fair; 52@53c for prime; 54@55c for strictly prime, and 56@57c for choice.

FLOUR—The market is firm with a small stock on hand and only a local demand. Export orders are here, but the descriptions wanted are insufficient to invite foreign buyers to come forward. The medium grades are wanted for Great Britain and higher grades for Cuba. Tonnage is now abundant. The sales are confined to 1025 bbls to the local trade, comprising 25 double extra at $6; 50 and 100 low treble extra at $6 50; 100 do at $6 37½; 100 good treble extra at $7 50; 50 and 25 choice extra at $8 50; 75 do at $8 35; 50 do at $8 75; 50 choice extra at $8; 50 and 100 on private terms; and 25 half bbls choice extra at $4 50 ⅌ half bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and firmer. 100 bbls sold at $3 30 ⅌ bbl. It is jobbing $3 35@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Is quiet but firm, with a small stock on hand. 200 bbls mess sold at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $15 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—The stock on hand is small, but more liberal supplies may be expected. Shoulders are quoted at 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 7⅞c ⅌ lb. The dealers are jobbing at ⅛c higher. 1200 pieces bulk sides and shoulders sold on private terms, 10 casks shoulders at 6½c, and 10 do at 6¾c ⅌ lb.

BACON—The stock on hand is small, and held strongly. The demand is good. Shoulders are quoted at 7c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8½c ⅌ lb. Sales to-day 54 casks, of which 10 casks clear rib sides at 7⅞c; 13 do clear sides at 8½c; 10 and 21 do at 8⅜c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—In in light supply, but the market is very dull. Western is quoted at 11½c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—The stock of choice old is small. They are in demand at 10@10½c; new command 13@14c ⅌ lb. All the receipts of choice new sugar-cured have been sold in a job way at 14c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The supplies are not large, but the market is dull. Tierce is quoted at 8c for kettle rendered and 8½c for refined; keg 9½@10c ⅌ lb. Choice packers' has now the call for the local trade. 142 tierces choice refined sold at 8¾c, and 10 do at 8½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Quiet but firm, with a small stock on hand. Louisiana rectified is quoted at 94@95c; choice Cincinnati $1 02 ⅌ gallon. 25 bbls Louisiana rectified sold at 95c ⅌ gallon.

BULK CORN—The market is bare, and we do not know of any on the way here.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Sugar continues very dull with an accumulating stock, and a large one for the season, while molasses sold as fast as received at full prices. Of flour the market is bare of the descriptions wanted for Great Britain and Cuba. The supplies of corn are are also insufficient to encourage any export demand. In provisions there is only a job trade, with small stocks on hand. Transactions are now for cash only, the trade refusing to sell on time.

CORN IN SACKS—The demand is improving and the supply is fair. Prices are firm. The sales comprise 2550 sacks, of which 1000 white at 73c; 800 white at 74c; 500 yellow mixed at 74c, and 250 white at 75c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and fair demand. 2100 sacks sold, of which 200 prime at 53c; 300 do at 54c; 300 choice at. Louis at 54c; 500 choice at 55c, and 800 choice Galena at 55c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Prices are unchanged. The supply is fair with a moderate demand. 100 and 200 sacks sold at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and fair demand at easier prices for buyers. Sales comprise 450 bales, of which 100 prime at $24; 100 choice at $24; 200 at $25, and 50 at $26 ⅌ ton.

BUTTER—The supply is sufficient for the demand. Choice Western factory sells at 28@30c; choice Goshen 38@40c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The demand is better, and the supply is fair. Choice Western factory sells at 14c; New York cream 16½c; English dairy and nutmeg 17@17½c ⅌ lb.

RICE—The stock of Louisiana comprises 9400 bags. The demand is better for choice grades, and prices are firm. Carolina is dull and is selling at previous prices. We quote: Louisiana prime 6½@6¾c; fair 5¾@6c; ordinary 5@5½c; common 4@4¾c; No. 2 3@3¾c; Carolina 7½@8c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell at $4@5 ⅌ dozen for the old, $3@3 50 for the young; ducks $3 50; geese $6@7; turkeys $12@15. Eggs 35@40c ⅌ dozen.

WESTERN POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $4@5 ⅌ dozen for the old, $2@3 50 for the young; ducks $4@4 50; geese $7@7 50; turkeys $12@15. Eggs 20@30 ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Are in liberal supply and dull. Potatoes—Russets (Western) sell at flatboat at $3 25; peachblows $3 25@3 40; Jackson whites $3 40. Apples $3@5. Onions $5 25@6. Cabbages $5 50@6 50 ⅌ box. Sourkrout $6@9 ⅌ bbl. Northern beans $10 50@11; Western $10@10 50; green peas $8@9 ⅌ bbl. Dried apples 9c; dried peaches 9c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Is in good demand. Western is selling at 4¾c ⅌ lb. Fox's sells at 5¾@5⅞c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—Round lots are dull and nominal. Domestic jute is retailing at 14@14½c ⅌ yard; hemp and flax 13½@14c; India in bales 11½@12c ⅌ yard. Exceptional sales are made for cash on delivery below these figures.

RYE—The supply is moderate, with a fair demand. It is selling at $1 15 for round lots, and retailing at $1 25 ⅌ bushel.

BEEF—The demand is fair and the stock is very light. Texas is selling at $10 50 ⅌ bbl; tierce $14; half bbls $6 50; Northern and Western $14@15 ⅌ bbl; Fulton Market $11 25 ⅌ half bbl; packet $16 50; Philadelphia $16 50@16 75 ⅌ bbl. New York smoked 18c ⅌ lb.

IMPORTED FRUIT AND NUTS—Layer raisins sell at $2 75 ⅌ box; halves $1 50; quarter boxes 85c. Citron 35c ⅌ lb. Currants 6½c. Figs 12½c. Brazil nuts 10½c; almonds 22c; do shelled 35c; filberts 16c; dates 9c ⅌ lb. Pineapples $2 ⅌ dozen. Cocoanuts $50 ⅌ 1000. Malaga grapes $5 ⅌ keg.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good supply and fair demand, selling at 16½c ⅌ lb.

COTTON SEED—Receipts are large. It is selling at $11 ⅌ ton.

COTTON SEED OIL—Crude sells at 32c ⅌ gallon. City is held at 40@41c ⅌ gallon. Refined is quoted at 47@48c ⅌ gallon. The supply is sufficient for the demand.

COTTON SEED OIL CAKE—The supply is good with a moderate demand. City is quoted at $22@23; country $18@19 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—The market rules active and is excited. The better grades are in demand, on which prices have advanced. We quote cargo lots: Fair 22½@23c, good 23½@24c, prime 24@25c ⅌ lb (gold). Job lots sell at 23c for fair, 24c for good and 25c ⅌ lb for prime. Stock in first hands 5568 bags.

TALLOW—Is dull at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There has been an active inquiry, with increased firm prices. Lake is quoted at 22@24c ⅌ lb. Burry 10@12c ⅌ lb.

MOSS—Gray is in light demand; black is in request. The receipts are light; gray is selling at 18c; mixed 22@3c; black 34@36c; city picked 8@10c ⅌ lb.

PICKLES—New York assorted pickles sell at $8@10 50 ⅌ bbl. Plenty offering.

COOPERAGE—Is in good demand. Molasses barrels are selling at $1 50@1 60 each. Hogshead poles $75 ⅌ 1000. Barrel poles $35. Half barrel poles are dull at $30@25. Sugar hogsheads $3 50.

SALT—Large stock and no demand. Coarse is quoted at $1 15 ⅌ sack, fine $1 30, delivered, with a deduction of 10c ⅌ sack when taken at warehouse. Turks' Island sells at $1 ⅌ sack. The demand for it is limited. There are two cargoes selected, to arrive, and no bidders. Table salt is selling at 2½@6½c, according to size.

BALING TWINE—No sales of round lots. It is jobbing at 17c ⅌ lb.

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

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling at 16c a piece and 17½c for easier prices.

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 $66; extra beef $40@$200.

FISH—We quote: Mackerel extra No. 1 $24 in bbls, and $13 in half bbls, $6 75 in quarter bbls, and $2 75 in kits; No. 1 bay at $15 in bbls, $8 in half bbls, $4 25 in quarter bbls and $1 70 in kits; No. 2 at $13 50 in bbls, $7 in half bbls, $3