[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

hay. The sinking was caused by striking a hidden obstruction. A German woman and two children, going to Bayou Sara, and a French woman going to Cook's landing are lost, probably a few others. No cabin passengers missing. The boat was insured for $25,000. The books and papers were saved.

The Pat Rogers Disaster.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The bodies of the following named persons were recovered from the water at Aurora to-day: Charles Dittman, pilot; Charles Betsinger Stokes, Charles Snyder and Miss Kate Eckensworth, of Cincinnati; Miss Gourner, of Madison; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati; one fireman and two unknown ladies; M. C. Browning, of New Albany. Edward Herlock, raftsman, from Guyandotte, West Virginia, is supposed to be lost.

Over Fifty Bodies Recovered.

RISING SUN, Ind., August 8.—Among the Pat Rogers' victims is the body of Major Goldman, of New Orleans. Friends of all except Major Goldman have arrived. Officers of the mail line take charge of the unknown bodies. The disaster grows in magnitude, and altogether over fifty bodies have been recovered.

THE TURF.

The Races at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 8.—After the second race, Goldsmith Maid, accompanied by a running horse to stimulate her, and pledged in a purse of $2000 to beat her unmatched time of 2:16, was trotted, Budd Dobble holding the reins. After a little warming the Maid jogged around the course in the first heat, apparently exercising, making the quarter in 34, the half in 1:09, the three-quarters in 1:43¾, and the mile in 2:18½.

On the second heat the Maid trotted out with a running mate in fine condition; betting meantime was heavy that she would not accomplish her object. Starting at the word, she made the quarter in 33 and the half in 1:06. On the home stretch, being collared by her running horse, she skipped, but coming down quickly to her work, came in under the wire in 2:15½, amid the applause of thousands of spectators.

After the race the Maid was stripped and led in front of the judges stand, when an immense crowd arose and greeted her with deafening cheers, and her driver received with a becoming ovation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 8.—The board of directors of the Driving Park Association to-day resolved to give a purse of $1000 to any horse that will, during the inaugural meeting next week, over their track, beat Goldsmith Maid's time of 2:15½. Goldsmith Maid is here.

Saratoga Races—Second Regular Meeting—First Day.

SARATOGA, August 8.—*First Race*—The Kentucky stakes, for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; distance, one mile. For this race there were fifty nominations, but only ten started: Risk, James A, Chesapeake, Calvin, Caroline, Rhodamanthus, Willie Burke, Leader, Kingbolt and Holbrook. Chesapeake led from the start to the finish, winning by three-quarters of a length; James A second, and Willie Burke third. Time—1:48½.

Second Race—The summer handicap, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $20 if declared; $1000 added; distance two miles. There were twenty-nine nominations; six started—Madge, McDaniels' Kentucky filly, Lizzie Lucas, Culpepper, Survivor and Catesby. Lizzie Lucas won by a length, Culpepper second and Catesby third. Time—3:39½.

Third Race—Steeple chase; a free handicap for all ages; $700 to the winner, $150 to the second horse; distance about three miles. Four horses started, Bullett, George West, Vesuvius and Lobelia. George West won by a head, Bullett second. Time—5:11¼.

FOREIGN.

A Charge Against the German Government.

VIENNA, August 8.—The new *Free Press* of this city reports that the Duke De Cazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has complained to the British government that Germany is seeking a quarrel with France. Complaint is based on conversation, July 30, between the Duke and Prince Hohenlohr and the German ambassador at Paris, when the latter stated that Germany, irrespective of the action of other powers, would take what steps it thought proper against discriminations made by the French in favor of the Carlists, in violation of obligations of neutrality.

Spanish Affairs—Castelar to Visit France.

PARIS, August 8.—The attitude of the Spanish representative here is most conciliatory, and difficulties with Spain are at an end.

Senor Castelar is expected at Versailles, charged with the mission of negotiating for the recognition of the republic of Spain.

Spain to be Recognized by Germany.

It is reported here that the German government has notified its representatives abroad that the time has arrived to recognize the Spanish republic.

Relations between France and Italy are very satisfactory.

War Movements.

MADRID, August 8.—The Republicans have relieved Jerual, and the Carlists, who were besieging the city, have fled.

Indicted for the Murder of Prim.

Judicial investigation into the assassination of Marshal Prim has resulted in the indictment of fifty more persons.

Don Carlos' Wife.

LONDON, August 8.—The wife of Don Carlos is coming here.

DeCazes' Denial.

The *Times* publishes the text of a long dispatch from the Duke DeCazes denying categorically the charge of connivance at the Carlists.

Yacht Race.

The yacht race for the Prince of Wales' challenge cup took place to-day. There were three entries: Enchantress, Egeria and Shark. The former lost her jibboom while tacking off Cowes, and was compelled to return. Shark also retired soon after the start, and the Egeria proceeded over the course alone.

The American Players.

The base ball playing at the Princess this afternoon was a scratch game, two members of the Princess Club playing with the Athletics and two with the Red Stockings. The former won.

The cricket match between the Americans and the Richmond Club commenced at Richmond to-day. The English went first to bat, and when play stopped for lunch had scored sixty-three, with a loss of eight wickets. Two of their number were bowled out, five caught out and one run out. Harry Wright took one of the Englishmen's wickets, McBride the other. When the game was resumed and Richmond added forty-five to their score and retired for the first inning with a total score of 108.

The Americans then went in for their first inning. At five o'clock the match was suspended and a game of base ball was commenced. The Americans had then scored forty-five, and five of them were out. The game of base ball, which lasted two hours, was won by the Athletics. Athletics 11, Red Stockings 3.

The Red Stockings appeared to be overmatched. Mr. Porter acted as umpire. The fielding of the Americans, particularly their catching, was much admired. The weather was fine, and the grounds in excellent condition. The attendance of spectators when the cricket match first commenced was small, but as the play progressed increased to about 1000, who remained on the grounds during the day. Photographic pictures of the Americans and the Richmond Club together were taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cotton Coming In.

SAVANNAH, August 8.—New cotton crop coming in freely; the first Florida bale received yesterday by J. W. Lathrop & Co., from Hamilton county; weight 480 pounds. The second Georgia bale was received by the same firm from Bainbridge to-day. Also a bale from Madison, Florida, consigned to Earle & Perkins, New York, by John L. Engles; another from E. L. Davis, Thomas county, Georgia.

The Difficulty at Summerville.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—From Captain Harvey Mathes, editor of the evening *Ledger* of this city, who returned from Somerville this afternoon, the following account of the riot, or rather what threatened to become one at Somerville yesterday, is obtained: The election of the day before had been hotly contested and many negroes had attended the polls during the day heavily armed, and some had openly threatened to burn the town.

During the day a prominent negro politician named Cash Warren had cursed and abused a young brother of Mayor Hendon, and on yesterday encountering Mayor Hendon on the street began to abuse him, and finally snapped his pistol twice in the mayor's face, who then drew his pistol and shot him dead. Almost simultaneously two or three shots were fired at the negro by friends of the mayor who had collected there, among whom was Oscar Burton, a young man noted for being an excellent shot and brave, who was charged with firing at Warren when he met his death, by the negroes, who had become very much incensed at the death of Warren, and threatened to kill Burton, who, about eleven o'clock, appeared on the streets, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun and pistols. Judge J. G. Reeves, Albert Reeves, sheriff elect, and another brother named Paul, attempted to arrest and disarm Burton, and owing to the report that a body of negroes were marching into the town, Burton refused to be arrested, and they opened fire on him, wounding him severely in four different places. He returned the fire with his shotgun, mortally wounding Paul, and then fell himself, but raising on his elbow drew his pistol and shot J. G. Reeves in the shoulder, inflicting a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound. A party of negroes who had congregated then opened fire on Burton, shooting him in a number of places, and one rushing up put a pistol to his back and fired.

In all he received thirteen wounds, and if any prove fatal which the doctors doubt, it will be the last mentioned. The excitement that followed was intense. Reports spread that the negro runners had been sent to the country to stir the various colored societies, and Memphis was telegraphed for aid. Many negroes left the town, as was supposed, to procure reinforcements, among whom was Williamson, who in a speech during the canvass had said if the civil rights bill did not pass, he would ride in blood up to his bridle bits. He was captured at Moscow last night, but escaped afterward. On the arrival of the military from Memphis they found the citizens in arms, the town under a strict patrol. Their arrival was hailed by the citizens with great joy, and at the earnest request of the citizens Captain Duncan's Chickasaw Guards agreed to remain till Monday while the remainder returned home this evening.

In Bankruptcy.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—The creditors of Alexander, Dorman & Co. decided to-day to put the firm into bankruptcy. This action is based upon the fact that about a week before Alexander's operations were made public, the State Savings Association and the Fourth National Bank discovered they had forged receipts, and required him to take them up or be exposed, whereupon he paid the State Savings Association $10,000 and the Fourth National Bank $45,000.

Under the bankrupt law these banks will be obliged to turn these amounts over to be divided with the other assets among the general creditors of the firm.

The St. Louis Murder.

The only new developments in the Kate Hartwell murder is the arrest of John McNairy, a cousin of Kate, who invited her to take ice cream on the night of the murder, and who got into the wagon with her. The other two men who were in the wagon are not yet known. Tim Hartvell, the husband, is still in custody, but the theory of the police is that he had nothing to do with the murder.

The murdered woman was a daughter of Timothy Buckley, of New York, an employee in the Twenty-third street gas house. She was married to Hartvell when nineteen years old, but had not lived happily with him for a number of years, and finally drifted into a life of prostitution. She had two aunts here named McNairy and Connors, respectably connected, by whom she had been taken out of brothels three times and sent to New York, but after staying there a short time she returned here and relapsed into her old ways.

The police authorities think she was murdered by some of her relatives to end a career which they regarded a disgrace to them.

Lynched.

A mob of negroes and white men hung a negro named Monroe Nivers at Warrenburg, Missouri, last night, charged with ravishing a white child six years old, belonging to a respectable citizen of Warrenburg.

No Tiltonry About This.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—A Dr. Fisher, at Baconsburg, was struck with a pitchfork handle by Mr. Calmate, and will probably die from the effects. Fisher had insulted Calmate's wife. Calmate has surrendered to the authorities.

After the Indians.

GALVESTON, August 8.—A *News'* San Antonio special says: Another letter from Fort Griffin, of the thirtieth ultimo, states that a few days previously, General Buell, after all the cavalrymen were absent, and after having been informed that a party of Indians were in the vicinity, followed them with a few infantry mounted on condemned horses, and soon thereafter routed them on a small mountain in Palo Pinto county. Unfortunately through a squaw who was awake and heard the noise of the horses, the red devils ran off unhurt. All their blankets, hats and other drapery, and a horse were captured.

Horrible Crime.

KNOXVILLE, August 8.—Last Sunday evening, a negro named William Worley, assaulted a white girl, fifteen years old, in the woods near Johnson's City, Washington county, East Tennessee. The negro raped the girl and then murdered her by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Search for the missing girl, who was of a highly respectable farmer's family, continued until yesterday, when the horrible discovery was made.

The negro Worley was suspected and arrested. Being accused of the crime, he confessed, and last night, while being taken to the jail in Elizabethton, he was hung.

Non-Arrival of Vessels from Ireland.

HALIFAX, August 8.—Some anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the vessels containing 100 families from Ireland.

From Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The steamer Colorado, from Yokohama, has arrived.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, August 8, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States slightly lower barometer and generally higher temperature, with southwest to northwest winds, and clear or clearing weather.

For the Western Gulf States, slightly higher barometer, generally high temperature and clear weather, with southerly winds.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 8, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm. Arrived—Schooner Jennie Wood, Pizzati, master, thirteen days from Utilla, with fruit, to S. Oteri & Co.; schooner Gertrude Hawes, Ward, master, eight days from Rustan, with fruit, to M. D. Gregorio & Co. No departures. Steamship Alice on the bar bound out.

VICKSBURG, August 8.—Passed up—Bee and barges at 1 A. M, Katie at 12 M. Down—Glencoe at 1 A. M. Weather warm and cloudy. River declining slowly.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—River rose five inches. Weather clear. Mercury 95. Departed—Ella Hughes, for Arkansas river; Quickstep, for White river; Carrie Kountz, Grand Tower and Tom Jasper for St. Louis.

PITTSBURG, August 8.—River two feet four inches, and stationary. Weather cloudy and threatening.

EVANSVILLE, August 8.—Weather clear and warm. River fallen six inches.

CAIRO, August 8.—No arrivals. Departed—T. V. Eckert, for wreck of Henry Ames. River ten feet eight inches and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 86°.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—River eight feet six inches and falling. Departed—Indiana, for New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Arrived—Helena, for Vicksburg; Tolle, for New Orleans. Departed—Atlantic John Kyle and St. Luke, for New Orleans; City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg. River falling, with six feet six inches to Cairo. Weather clear and very warm.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The Post's financial article says: The local money market is easy, call loans being 5 to 3. There is little doing to-day in mercantile paper, and rates are not quotably changed. Government bonds are ⅛@¼ higher than yesterday. State bonds at first board were strong for Missouris and Tennessees, to which dealings were confined. The stock market opened ⅛@¼ higher than yesterday's closing rate, was steady during the first half hour, and since has been strong, prices having advanced ¼ to ¾. The principal dealings have been in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Erie, New York Central and St. Paul. All the sales of gold have been at 110¼@110¾, rates on gold loans having been first to 2½ for carrying. News came to us that Paton & Co., dry goods importers and jobbers, have issued circulars to their creditors saying that they will be unable to meet the seventh installment of their paper due to-morrow, and which was given in settlement at the time of their suspension during the panic; six previous installments were promptly paid as they matured. The firm has done a large business, and always had the respect of the trade.

Gold closed at $1 10. The sub-treasurer paid $99,000 gold to-day as interest. Import for week: dry goods $970,964; merchandise $403,873. Specie shipments for week: American gold coin $3,146,777; silver bars $322,291; foreign gold coin $52,373.

The cotton market during the week ruled higher, both on spots and futures. The demand for exports improved, and the spinners have purchased to a fair extent. There has been an effort to push up the prices of the new crop and give it a good opening in September. Total sales during the week have been 82,000 bales, spot 6203 bales, including 3686 for consumption and 2517 for export.

Cotton closed quiet; sales 228 bales; middling 17⅛@17⅛c; net receipts 256 bales; gross 256.

Futures closed quiet and steady: sales 8400 bales as follows: August 16 11 32@16¾c; September 16 9-16c@16 19 32c; October 16 7-16@16 15-32c; November 16 7-16@16 15-32c; December 16 23-32@16¾c; March 16 ⅞@16 15 16c.

Flour dull, without material change. Wheat a shade firmer; fair demand at $1 23@1 28 for old winter red and amber Western; $1 28@1 35 for new do, latter very choice, $1 40@1 45 for new white Western. Corn active and ½@1c better; 80@82½c, chiefly 82@82½c for strictly prime to choice; 82@83c for high mixed and yellow Western. Pork dull; new mess $24 25. Lard closed heavy at 15½c. Coffee steady. Sugar steady. Rice unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Spirits turpentine firm at 36c. Rosin firm at $2 25@2 30. Freights firmer; grain by steam 8½@9c.

Governments dull and steady. States quiet and nominal.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—Cotton quiet; middling 16¾c. Flour very dull. Wheat steady; red $1 05@1 05; white $1 15@1 20. Corn steady; 63@65c. Oats quiet; new 46@48c. Pork quiet; nominally $24. Lard firm; summer 15¾c bid, 16c asked kettle 16@16½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 8¾@8⅞c; held outside at close; clear rib sold at 13c on spot, and to come out next week; clear sold early at 13c, held at 13½c at the close. Whisky firm; 96c.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat—Improved for No. 2 and weak; No. 2 red winter $1 16. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 64@65½c in elevators. Oats inactive; No. 2, 46@48c; in elevators. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm, $24. Dry salt meats held higher; shoulders 8¾c, clear rib 11¼c, clear 12½c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib 12⅝; clear 12¾@13c. Lard—Large speculative movement.

The Southern Question.

The political condition of affairs in most of the Southern States at the present time is of such a character as to excite the gravest apprehensions for the future peace and prosperity of that section. Of course it is the fashion of the opposition press and the Democracy to throw the whole blame upon the Republican party of the South. Some decree of blame is justly due to the Republican politicians; but that all the responsibility of the ills and misfortunes which have come upon the South and which now retard her industry and prosperity rests upon their shoulders is simply absurd. Had the South, the Southern statesmen as they love to be called, when the war closed, accepted the results of the war in good faith and adapted themselves to the altered condition of affairs, they would have escaped nearly all the trouble which has since overtaken them. When the work of reconstruction began, for instance, they declined to take any part in it. Standing aloof in gloomy silence, they bemoaned their sad fate, and when they appeared at all in public affairs they appeared only as the bitter, unrelenting opponents of the party in power, with which they would have no compromise or alliance. From the first they opposed the constitutional amendments which the logic of events made inevitable; opposed the reconstruction laws which the national government had no option but to enforce. They would not accept amnesty; they scorned reconciliation; they would never bow their necks to the Yankee tyrants who had robbed and despoiled them. They had lost their country and their citizenship, and the usurpers could manage the government; they would have nothing to do with it. To give the ballot to the negro was the greatest crime of the age. His proper condition was slavery, and to slavery they would send him again when they had the chance by the return of their Northern allies to the control of the federal gavernment. Of course nothing could be more gratifying to the unscrupulous men who in many portions of the South had espoused the cause of the colored man as the stepping stone to political and pecuniary advancement than this foolish course upon the part of the Southern politicians.

No one who looks below the surface of affairs will deny the truth of these propositions; will deny that primarily the Southern politicians are themselves to blame for the condition of the South. The Southern man who became a Republican from the purest and best of motives was denounced as an enemy to his country and ostracised by society. To a limited extent this acrimonious tone of public sentiment has undergone a change; but as a general rule the South is as bad, as blind, as prejudiced and as stupid to day as it was when General Lee surrendered to General Grant. The division and dissension which then existed has been perpetuated, and as we write finds expression and illustration in the formation of white leagues in Louisiana and in a political war of races in Alabama. The Democracy of the latter State have just held their State convention, and, as far as they could do it, have inflicted upon Alabama the worst blow she has received since the same party hurled her into the rebellion. They have divided the State into two hostile camps, into one of which they have driven the white men and into the other the blacks, raising the battle cry of death to the negro. The first resolution in the declaration of prinsiples set forth by them proclaims "that the Radical and dominant faction of the Republican party in this State, persistently, by false and fraudulent representations, have inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the white people, and have, therefore, made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self defense and for the preservation of white civilization." Here we have the race issue distinctly raised and avowed. The white Democrats of that State declare open war for the preservation of white civilization. In doing so they deliberately misrepresent facts. This race issue was not, as they would have the country believe, forced upon them by the carpet-baggers. On the contrary, it was proclaimed by their own leaders and conventions as far back as 1868. The leading Democratic paper in the State, the Mobile *Register*, boasts that it has been advocating the arraying of the whites against the blacks ever since 1868. In the same year a Democratic convention in the same State resolved that "the government of the United States is a white man's government, and that white men ought to rule America; that the negro is unfit for the offices of government; that as the right of suffrage is the fountain from which flows all political power in the government, he should not be invested with that privilege." And about the same time General John I. Morgan, then, as now, a prominent politician of the State, declared that the "negro suffrage question is a difficult problem. It must be practically dealt with. We must be firm and deliberate. Only one possible line of policy could be pursued which would result beneficially to both races. The black race should be absolutely divorced from all participation in the government of the country. If the negro had equal capacity with the white man for the exercise of the ballot, he should not be permitted. Let us not mince matters, but declare that we do not believe the negro should have any share in the administration or councils of the government. The Northern people understand this, and are moving in hosts to rid the country of this evil." The Democratic platform just adopted is only the epitome of these teachings, dating back to nearly seven years ago.

It is because of these feelings and sentiments that the Southern question has become so full of bitterness and disappointment. When the armies of the Confederacy were disbanded, it is not an exaggeration to say that they were turned against the unfortunate people whom they looked upon as the cause of all the difficulty. They compelled them to band together in self-defense, and made them trust and follow implicitly men who, in many cases, used them for their own selfish purposes. If they had pursued a different policy—a policy which suggests itself to the dullest comprehension—the South would have a different story to tell to-day. But in every State and in every congressional district from Virginia to Louisiana the negroes were treated as aliens and enemies; to be exterminated instead of protected and educated; to be kept in ignorance instead of taught the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The fact is the ex-planters never despaired, and it would now seem do not now despair of being able to remit the colored people to their former condition. Hence the oppression and the denunciation and the war of races which we see to-day. The condition of the whole Southern country is a movement of Southern incompetency, and it is to be feared will continue to remain so for years to come. If the opposition party of the South shall imitate the terrible and deplorable example set them in Alabama, in the convention which has just been held, it will only impose new duties and responsibilities upon the Republican party of the North; the necessity of teaching the South that upon every foot of the United States there shall be equal justice for all men.—*Washington National Republican.*

Ruskin Refuses a Medal.

Mr. Ruskin, having freed his mind on the subject of lectures, has now come out against medals. Or perhaps not against medals in general, but only the particular medal offered him by the Royal Institution of British Architects. At the meeting last night of that respectable society, the vice-president announced Mr. Ruskin's refusal "with the deepest concern," as he (the vice president) said. It appears that this is a gold medal which her majesty gives yearly upon the nomination of the institute. For twenty-seven years, as the vice president remarked in a tone of horror, the medal has been awarded, and nobody before Mr. Ruskin declined it, which I find no difficulty in believing. The number of persons who refuse gold medals, or garters, or trinkets of any kind, is small. Why does Mr. Ruskin refuse? That, alas, is what we are not yet permitted to know. The architects refused to hear his letter read, for the curious reason, urged by one of them, that it was an ex parte statement. Sir Gilbert Scott had written Mr. Ruskin, but Mr. Ruskin had made no answer to Sir Gilbert Scott. Then, as a last step, the president had written to the Queen's secretary, stating these distressing facts, and asking the royal pleasure about the rejected medal—whether they should give it to anybody else, I suppose. But the Queen's secretary no more answers than did Mr. Ruskin, and here is the Institution of British Architects in a position of painful embarrassment and even dismay, as the vice president said. The Queen has given them a medal to give to Mr. Ruskin, and Mr. Ruskin will not have it, and the Queen apparently will not have it back, nor yet tell her loyal architects what they may do with it. The council expressed, we are told, in the strongest manner their deep regret at "the most unprecedented occurrence in the annals of this or any other British institution." They are, in fact, so tremendously solemn about it that the public has no choice but to laugh. I advise them to publish Mr. Ruskin's letter. If they do not he will, and he is a man capable even of writing another, likely to produce still more laughter, not on the side of the royal architects.—*London correspondence of the New York Tribune.*

The Horrors of Cellar Life in New York.

The New York Board of Health officers made a raid lately on the human rats that burrow under ground. There were ten underground habitations in the fourth ward which continued to disregard the warnings of the board, out of the 124 that existed not long since. The following specimen is thus photographed by a *Herald* reporter, and exhibits a possible manner of life, the horrors of which but few people can appreciate:

It was at No. 29 North William street that the horrors of the underground system were brought out in all their hideousness. It is what is called a "double decker"—one cellar under another. In the first cellar, the ceiling of which was on a level with the street, there was a bar, a piano and a sofa, and to the rear of the front room three small bedrooms. Going down a pair of narrow, winding stairs, the visitors found four other rooms, and, incredible as it may seem, fitted up as bedrooms. There was no way by which the light of day could penetrate into this horrid den, and a light had to be procured before the men were able to enter with safety. The closeness and stench of this horrid floor (!), which had a little kitchen right adjoining the sink, in which, by the stove, the cook slept, was overpowering, and more than once during the work of carrying out the beds the men had to go to the first floor (the first cellar) to escape suffocation. Yet the miserable creatures who occupied them seemed not to realize what a death-dealing place they were wallowing in. "Why," said one to a reporter, "my room down here is very cool, and I am never sick." She wore death in her face, poor thing, and seemed not to know it. The proprietor of this den is named Curtis, and busied himself actively about the place when the eight beds were dragged out of the dark holes, called rooms, into which the cellar was divided.

The Paris Firemen.

The Paris corps of firemen has taken long to reach its present perfection. The first police regulation on the subject dates, according to the *Debats*, from 1371; it required each householder to put a hogshead of water at his door, under a penalty of ten sous. Another ordinance of 1524 required each inhabitant to keep watch after nine o'clock at night in certain places appointed, to put a lantern with a lighted candle in the window, and to provide a supply of water. In spite of these precautions, however, it was found necessary, at the fire at the palace in 1618, to collect all water from the wells and the Seine into the middle of the city, and to form a huge lake round the fire by damming it with heaps of straw. In 1670 an ordinance of M. de la Reynie, lieutenant of police, required all master masons, carpenters and tilers of the capital to report their place of abode to the commissaries of police of their quarters, under penalty of a fine of 300 livres and the loss of their freedom. All buckets and other vessels for extinguishing fire were to be left with the various local authorities. The real organization of the fire brigade began in 1722. The Duke of Orleans had presented the town of Paris with thirty pumps; a corps of sixty men was raised at the expense of the State, and placed under the command of the Lieutenant General of the Police. In 1730 the number of firemen was increased to 146 and 1739 to 236, strictly forbidden to receive any gratuity. The National Convention established the corps of Sapeurs-pompiers, leaving it, however, subject to the municipality; and in 1821 a royal ordinance made it a branch of the army and placed it under the ministry of war. Lastly, the decree of 1850 gave it its present organization. Its force is now 1498 men, costing the municipality 1,150,000 francs.

Discarded Mortality.

The grinning skull of a human skeleton lies bleaching in the sun near the corner of the new fence in the vicinity of Twelfth street, below the shellroad, and within 500 yards of the Dublin street draining machine, in the Seventh District. The vultures and canines spirited away some of the bones of this skeleton, but the pelvis, femora and some of the ribs are still lying near the mildewed clothes of the deceased. His red bandana handkerchief also lays by his side. How is it that no report has been made of this before, when some of the avenue milkmen drive their cattle past that corner every day? This body has in all probability lain there for over a month, and perhaps here is a clue to some of the "missing men" spoken of in nearly every issue of the morning papers.—*Louisiana State Register.*

At a menagerie in Sacremento some boys annoyed the elephant by poking him with sticks, which made him so angry that he reached out his trunk for the youths nearest to him, and partially encirdled three. Two managed to get away, but one was caught by the elephant's trunk, turned round two or three times, and then thrown aside with such violence that his right forearm was broken.

Hon. A. H. Stephens remarked to a friend during the late session of Congress, that "Speaker Blaine was more prompt, efficient and energetic in the dispatch of business, and possessed a more thorough knowledge of the complicated rules of the House than any one he had ever seen in the chair." As Mr. Stephens has been familar with all the Speakers since James K. Polk, and personally served under Winthrop, Cobb and Banks, this compliment to Speaker Blaine is one worth having.

Monetary—Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, August 8, 1874.

The money market is quiet, with a fair demand for discounts at the banks and moderate offerings on the streets, while the few transactions reported in commercial paper are without quotable variation. We continue to quote selected paper, with or without collaterals, at 8@9 ₱ cent per annum, first class at 10@—, A1 at 11@12, and second grade at 1½ ₱ cent per month. First class mortgages continue to rule at 10 ₱ cent per annum, while nothing is reported in second grade.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
August 8	$691,369 35	$82,033 18
Same time last week	478,109 02	90,242 73
Total last week	3,878,259 64	626,291 86
Total week before	3,437,590 24	561,517 59

We are indebted to Mr. I. N. Maynard, manager of the New Orleans Clearing House, for the following comparative statement of the associated banks for the week ending to-day:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie	.....	$73,000
Currency	.....	215,000
Deposits	.....	183,000
Loans	$276,000	.....

We learn that by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders, the capital stock of the Teutonia National Bank has been reduced from $200,000 (all paid up), and that since February 1 its deposits have increased from $65,000 on the first of February to $303,168 on the first instant, which is a strong evidence of greater confidence in this institution. The executive officers are J. R. Wilderman, president; Louis Reder, vice president, and James J. Tarleton, cashier. Under their reduction in number, the shares now stand on the books as worth $117.

We also learn that by a vote of the stockholders the par value of the Crescent City Railroad Company has been reduced to $50.

Mention was made a short time since that the receiver of the Crescent City National Bank had been instructed by the Controller of the Currency to make a call upon the shareholders of the Crescent City National Bank for 70 per cent of their stock to pay the deficiency in the assets of the bank to meet its obligations. We learn that the call not having been complied with the receiver has filed a bill in a chancery in the United States Circuit Court to enforce the claim.

We mentioned some time ago that dividends of 65 ₱ cent had been paid by the receiver of the First National Bank.

In regard to the New Orleans National Banking Association nothing definite can be stated until the legal proceedings at home and abroad are settled.

Gold opened at 109¾@110, against 110¼ at New York, and after a moderate business, closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales summed up $31,000, embracing $1000 at 109¾, $1000 at 109⅞, $2000 at 109¾, $2000 and $16,000 at 109⅞, and $2000 and $7000 at 110.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars were still quoted at 104@105, and Mexican dollars at 98 gold, or 107 in currency.

Under the influence of the decline in gold and bills at New York, sterling exchange closed about 2-10 ₱ cent lower. The only sales reported were £1000 bill of lading and £4000 A1 clear at ₱5 33.

France also were quoted lower, but no sales were reported.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at ₱5 31@5 32½ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and ₱5 36½ for bank, and francs at 4.73¾@4.72½ for private and — for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were quite light, and with a very limited demand rates were unchanged. The only sales reported were $15,000 commercial sight on New York at 9-32 ₱ cent premium and $8000 on Providence at 3-16.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅜ ₱ cent premium, and commercial sight was still quoted at ⅜@5-16.

In stocks we noticed a sale at auction, by Messrs. Nash and Hodgson, of 25 shares, Hibernia Insurance Company ($33 20 paid up) at $33, and 7 do. ($56 paid up) at $34.

The sales of bonds included $4000 city gold bearing seven per cents at 48¼, which was about the closing rate.

City scrip continues inanimate. City appropriation certificates and Metropolitan Police warrants are still quoted nominal at 47@48, and time certificates of 1873 nominal at 47.

State warrants are without any apparent movement and are still quoted nominal at 30@32 for large; 33@34 for medium, and 35@36 for small.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 7, 1874.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced a little over 500 bales at steadier, and in some cases stiffer prices, requiring a slight revision of our quotations. We give also the Exchange figures, and report as below:

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	7½@ 9	—
Low ordinary	10 @10½	10½
Ordinary	11⅛@11¾	11⅝
Strict ordinary	12⅛@12¾	—
Good ordinary	14⅛@14½	14⅜
Strict good ordinary	14¾@15	—
Low middling	15⅛@15⅜	15⅝
Strict low middling	16⅛@16⅜	—
Middling	16⅝@16¾	16⅝
Strict middling	— @17	—
Good middling	— @—	nom.

Under more encouraging telegrams from Liverpool and New York the market opened with a fair inquiry, but the movement being checked by light supplies of the kind wanted, the sales during the morning were confined to a few small lots at steadier prices, after which the tone improved, and the entire business summed up the amount noted above. Ordinary sold at 11½c, good ordinary at 14¼c, good style do at 14⅝, good ordinary to strict at 14¾c, strict good ordinary at 14¾c and low middling at 15⅛c. We retain our figures of 15⅜@15⅝c for low middling, but it would be difficult to find any under the outside figures, and the limited supply is mostly held higher.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 7000 bales, embracing 4500 bales for Liverpool and 2500 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement yesterday evening, leaves 12,500 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 500 bales. Demand good. Market steady."

Week's receipts at the interior towns 1683 bales, against 892 last week and 3735 last year; shipments 2329 bales, against 2806 last week and 5436 last year; and stocks 22 342 bales, against 23,434 last week and 22,353 last year. Compared with last year this shows a decrease of 2652 bales in receipts, 3107 bales in shipments and 10 in stocks. The receipts for the past fortnight show a decrease of 5042 bales—1975 against 7017.

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1873		7,177
Arrived since last statement	61	
Arrived previously	1,326,976	1,327,037
Corrections		25,052
Total		1,357,266
Cleared to-day	3 974	
Cleared previously	1,334,341	
Consumed at Lehman, Abraham & Co.'s Lane Cotton Mills	800	
Sunk in scuttled ship Ailsa, to be added if ever recovered		2,552—1,341,667
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, corrections included		15,599
Same time last year, corrections included		13,675

To-day's exports embraced 2539 bales to Liverpool and 1435 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 69 bales, against 78 on last Saturday and 110 last year, and since August 31, 1,215,864 bales, against 1,235,420 last year (corrections included both years)—decrease 19,556.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 967 bales, against 1153 on last Saturday and 1637 last year, and since August 31, 3,746,318 bales, against 3,565,294 last year—increase 181,024.

Exports yesterday to Great Britain none, against 303 bales last week and 545 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 154,586 bales, against 176,468 last week and 147,569 last year.

The above totals at all the ports are exclusive of corrections.

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Sales yesterday 108 hhds; for the week 258, against 472 for the week before. The amount on sale is estimated at 7550 hhds. We continue to quote: Low to medium lugs 7½@8½c; good to fine 8½@9c; low leaf 9½@10½c; medium 10½@11½c; good to fine 12@12½c; selections 13@14c. Received since last evening none; exported 300 hhds to New York; stock on hand by our running statement 10,437 hhds.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been made by the expected steamships for Liverpool at 7-16d for cotton, which is the asking rate. There is no sail room. The market continues extremely dull. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to New York ½c; to Philadelphia ⅝c; to Boston, Providence and Fall River, via Philadelphia ¾c.

By sail—Cotton to Boston ⅝c.

SUGAR—Received this morning 19 hhds. There were sales to dealers of 109 hhds at 9⅜@9½c for fully fair.

MOLASSES—No receipts and no sales to-day.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged, with only a small demand for the local trade. 1000 bbls sold, of which 75 single extra at $4 50; 50, 100 and 100 good treble extra at $5; 100 choice do at $5 25; 50 do at $5 45; 55 do at $6 50; 200 choice extra at $6 75, and 30 and 100 at $7 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in better demand and fully 25c ₱ bbl firmer with an upward tendency. Stock held at $4 25, and 50 and 100 bbls sold at $4 ₱ bbl.

PORK—We note a quiet but strong market at $25 ₱ bbl for mess. It is retailing at $25 50 cash, and $26 time. A lot of 25 bbls mess sold at $25 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—None in first hands, and market nearly bare. Dealers have a few shoulders, and are retailing them at 9½c ₱ lb.

BACON—The loss of the Henry Ames, and cargo, from St. Louis, on her down trip, near Vicksburg, is telegraphed this morning. The bacon market is quiet but strong at 10¼@10½c for shoulders; 13¼@13½c for clear rib sides, and 13⅛@13¾c for clear sides, the outside prices ruling in the dealers trade. 10 casks shoulders sold at 10½c; 5