[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

transportation; opposes further land grants to railroads; favors the reduction of taxes, tariff for revenue against the patent monopoly, and favors a uniform license law.

THE RED LEAGUE.

A Battle on the Sweetwater.

FORT DODGE, September 8.—The following dispatch has been sent to General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri:

This command has followed the confederates and hostile Indians for seven days from Sweetwater to the headwaters of the south branch of Red river, making rapid marches and gaining steadily on them till yesterday, when they turned and made an attack, which was repulsed.

They retreated to a strong position, displaying a force of about 500 warriors. The command had made extraordinary efforts, and endured every privation.

In their energetic and rapid pursuit in two days they marched sixty-five miles. They came up to the attack in splendid spirit, and without halt went into the fight. The cavalry, artillery and infantry were all in, and the Indians, who appeared very brave at first, broke and ran in every direction. Whenever they made a stand they were charged and routed. For 110 miles, from Sweetwater to the Staked Plains their line of retreat is strewn with abandoned property and broken down animals. They burned their villages during the fight.

We have trailed small parties out on the Llano Estacado, and may follow them across the trail running west. As we are 193 miles from our base of supplies, I would suggest that additional transportation be sent to Camp Supply to keep us supplied. I expect our trains to return.

The command is in excellent spirits and good condition. This is a terrible country for campaigning—a series of rugged bluffs, arid plains, deep canons, and almost destitute of water. I have written you fully.

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major General United States Army.

FOREIGN.

Dead.

LONDON, September 9.—Charles Gilpin, member of Parliament for Northampton, Lord George, John Manners, and Sir Henry K. Storecks are dead.

Central Asian Railway Project Abandoned.

The *Times* says Lesseps has abandoned the project of a Central Asian railway.

Closed.

The Old Catholics Congress at Frieburg formally closed to-day with a public sitting. The hall was densely crowded, over 5000 persons being present.

Found Guilty.

PARIS, September 9.—Charles Perkins, on trial for obtaining money under false pretences, has been adjudged guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs, and ordered to refund all moneys fraudulently obtained. His wife, a niece of ex-Queen Isabella, was acquitted.

Expulsion of Foreign Priests.

BERLIN, September 9.—It is reported that an order will soon be issued expelling from Prussia all foreign priests, monks and nuns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Running Through Hoosac Tunnel.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., September 9.—The first of November has been fixed as the date for running the first train through the Hoosac tunnel. Steel rails are to be laid through the tunnel. It is possible the first regular running train through the tunnel may be delayed until the first of December, in consequence of the incompletion of several bridges.

Forest Fires Raging in New Jersey.

NEWBURG, N. J., September 9.—The forest fires are raging in the highlands of Hudson, opposite Fort Montgomery. Many acres have been burned over, and the fires still continue.

No Yellow Fever in Galveston.

GALVESTON, September 9.—The reports telegraphed from Washington yesterday, relating to the existence of yellow fever in Galveston are false and without any foundation.

In fact, this city has never been healthier. The following is the statement of the health officer:

GALVESTON, September 9, 1874.

To the Agent of the New York Associated Press, Galveston:

There has not been, nor is there now, a single case of yellow fever, or any disease simulating yellow fever, in Galveston during the year 1874.

The same is true of all the gulf ports of the State of Texas.

GEORGE W. PEETE,
Health Officer.

Ashore.

The brig Emily Waters, from Liverpool, loaded with salt, went ashore at San Louis Pass yesterday. The captain came to the city to-day and will return with the steamer Maddox and lighten her cargo, and hopes to get the vessel off without further damage.

Another Charlie Ross Turned Up.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—A dispatch from Jeffersonville, Indiana, states that a child resembling Charlie Ross is in charge there. A photograph has been mailed. The dispatch is signed by Constable Smith.

Prosecuting the Gibson County Murderers.

NASHVILLE, September 9.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Tennessee, says Judge Carthel reached that place and opened and immediately adjourned the Circuit Court, in order to return to Trenton and protract the session of his court there sufficiently long to allow the grand jury time and opportunity to follow up their investigation into the recent disturbances in Gibson county, leading to the killing of the negroes who were taken from Trenton jail.

A rumor, evidently well founded, and discussed on the streets here, is to the effect that General Alexander W. Campbell, of this place, one of the most prominent lawyers in Tennessee, is retained at a fee of $30,000 to defend certain parties in the suspected district in case they are arrested. General Campbell has been heard to remark that there are two sides to the question.

Trial of Julia Hayden's Murderers.

The preliminary trial of Pat Lyons and Bowen Saunders, the alleged murderers of Julia Hayden, the colored school teacher in Trousdale county, is now in progress at Lebanon, Tennessee. A large number of witnesses have been summoned by the State and but few on the part of the defense.

Indignation Meetings.

Indignation meetings against the late tragic outrages in Trousdale and Gibson counties are being held in different counties throughout the State.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, September 9.—The races on the Kentucky Association Course, which commence next Monday, give promise of being among the most brilliant ever run here.

Frank Harper, who inherited the greater part of his Uncle John's estate, including all his thoroughbreds, arrived to-day to take part in the races. Buford, Richards and Swigert are expected to-morrow with their horses. The course is alive with horses and great sport is expected.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The late fire in Russellville, Kentucky, consumed the business portion of the place. The loss will aggregate $25,000.

Run Over and Killed.

Five section hands on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad were run over and instantly killed near Riverside this morning by a passenger train which was racing with another passenger train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad.

The men were behind a sharp curve and unable to get out of the way.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, September 9, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

Over the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, stationary temperature, northerly winds and clear weather.

Over the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds and partly cloudy weather, with stationary temperature.

River and Marine News.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, September 9, 6 P. M.—Wind south-east, very light. No arrivals. Sailed—Bark Osborne and schooners Anita and Rosita.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 9, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, September 9.—Passed down—Vint Shinkle, 6 P. M. No boats up to-day. Weather warm and rainy. The river rose twelve inches in the last twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—Departed—Paragon, last night, for St. Louis; Mary Boyd, this evening, for White river.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—River four feet eight inches and falling. Weather fair and warm.

PITTSBURG, September 9.—River ten inches and stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, September 9.—River three feet nine inches on the canal falling. Weather clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, September 9.—River fallen two inches. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, September 9.—Arrived—Fanny Lewis from Cumberland; at 4 P. M. Mary Aiken, from St. Louis, at five o'clock. Departed—Lewis, for St. Louis, at ten o'clock last night; Kountz, for St. Louis, at six o'clock to-night. River now feet ten inches and falling.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—No arrivals. Departed—John P. Maude and Joseph Toth, for New Orleans. River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The Post's financial article says: All sales of gold thus far to-day have been at 10[illegible], and on this basis the rates have been that and 1[illegible] and 2 per cent. Foreign exchange continues weak and steadier, the rates of prime bankers being the same as yesterday afternoon, while sterling was revised to [illegible] and [illegible], respectively, however, it does not appear that any rates to wit, $4 84½@4 85 and $4 86@4 87 were made.

Here money continues 2@3 per cent loans and 5@6 for prime short date, and [illegible] for same class long date mercantile paper. Government bonds are steady. In State bonds there only sales at the board were Missouri, which were steady for the sale of 16[illegible] and up to [illegible].

The stock market opened [illegible] higher than yesterday's closing, was steady during the first half hour, and has since been strong, prices advancing [illegible]. The main exceptions to general dealings have been in Telegraph, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash and New York Central.

Extreme prices have been as follows: Telegraph [illegible]; Lake Shore [illegible]; Union Pacific [illegible]; Pacific Mail [illegible]; Wabash [illegible]; Northwest [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; St. Paul [illegible], and Chicago [illegible].

Sixes at [illegible]; fives-twenties of 1862 [illegible]; of 1864 [illegible]; of 1865 [illegible], new [illegible], of 1867 [illegible], of 1868 [illegible]; new fives, [illegible]; ten-forties, [illegible].

State bonds quiet. Tennessees [illegible], new [illegible]; Virginia [illegible], new [illegible]; consols [illegible], deferred [illegible]; Louisiana [illegible], new [illegible], over sixes [illegible], eights [illegible]; Alabama eights [illegible], fives [illegible]; Georgia sixes [illegible], eights [illegible]; Missouri sixes [illegible], new [illegible], special tax [illegible]; North Carolina [illegible], new [illegible]; April and October [illegible].

Cotton closed weak and irregular—middling uplands [illegible]. Sales to-day [illegible] bales. Net receipts, none; gross, 1459.

Futures closed barely steady—sales [illegible] bales, as follows: September [illegible]; October [illegible]; November [illegible]; December [illegible]; January [illegible]; February [illegible]; March [illegible]; April [illegible].

Southern flour unchanged—moderate inquiry; common to fair extra $4 [illegible]@[illegible]; good to choice do $[illegible]. Wheat a shade firmer, $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible] for new winter red Western. Corn—receipts very light, good inquiry at the for Western mixed in store, $[illegible] afloat nearly nominal inside prices; [illegible] for high mixed and yellow Western. Coffee dull and [illegible]. Sugar dull, [illegible] good, firm; fair demand at [illegible] for fair to good refining, [illegible] for prime; [illegible] for choice, [illegible] for centrifugal refiners active and firm at [illegible] for extra coffee white, [illegible] for hard grades. Molasses dull—limited supply. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow firm at [illegible]. Rosin steady at $2 [illegible]@2 [illegible]. Turpentine steady at [illegible]. Pork heavy, $22 25 for new mess. Beef quiet. Lard [illegible]. Whisky lower at $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible], closing at inside price. Freights dull.

Leather firm. Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights [illegible]; California do [illegible]; Orinoco do [illegible]. Wool firm—domestic fleece [illegible]; pulled [illegible]; unwashed [illegible]; Texas [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 3 red $1 [illegible]; No. 2 red, winter, $1 [illegible]. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed [illegible]. Oats—Demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 [illegible]. Bacon stronger and higher; shoulders [illegible], clear rib [illegible], clear [illegible]. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky firmer, $1 [illegible]. Pork firm, $24.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—Cotton steady; middling [illegible]. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand light and market firm; red $1 [illegible] for white $1 [illegible]@1 20. Corn steady, firm and higher; [illegible]. Oats—Demand fair and market firm, [illegible]. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—Demand light and holders firm; shoulders [illegible], clear rib [illegible], clear [illegible]. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders [illegible], clear rib [illegible], clear [illegible]. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm, $1.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, September 9, 2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of American [illegible] bales; sales of shipments of new crop on a basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, [illegible]. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower.

A Romance of the Revenue.

The following interesting story is told by the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

In an effort of the bondsmen of a defaulting internal revenue collector to obtain a new trial that a judgment against them may be set aside, the details of one of the most remarkable defalcations that had ever occurred in this country have been brought to light. In 1867 Davis B. Bonfecy was collector for the fourth Texas district, headquarters at Marshall. One of his deputies, stationed at Jefferson, an ex-Confederate, by some means got about $18,000 behind in his accounts. Bonfecy went in person to Jefferson to secure a settlement. After wrangling for some time, the deputy drew his revolver, the two were along in the deputy's office, and, presenting it, told Bonfecy he would kill him unless he (Bonfecy) would consent to sign a receipt in full for the missing $18,000. To gain time Bonfecy consented, and asked the deputy to draw up the receipt. Before he had written the half of it Bonfecy shot him and he died instantly. The civil authorities at once arrested Bonfecy and threw him into jail. That night Bonfecy's house was entered and his wife was murdered. Her head was mashed in with an ax. This turned the tide in Bonfecy's favor, and after a delay of a day or two he was released on bail. On his way home he passed the grave of his wife, when his emotion so overcame him that he fell fainting to the ground. In twenty-four hours he was a corpse, having died of a broken heart. Some time subsequent to his arrest the military authorities took possession of his safe, and breaking it open found $[illegible], which was $[illegible],000 less than there should have been in it. For three years the Internal Revenue Bureau strove to get matters straight, and ascertain on whom the responsibility for the defalcation ought to rest. Finally, in 1871, Supervisor Yaryan was put on the case, and after three months' hard work he solved it, and found by indisputable proofs that the money was all there when Bonfecy died, and that it had been stolen by Bonfecy's deputies. On this suit was brought against Bonfecy's bondsmen, and by a decision given a few months ago, judgment was taken against them for the amount of the bond, $50,000. The judgment they now ask to have set aside. They do not dispute that the forfeiture is legal, but claim that equity entitles them to relief. It is probable that the Solicitor will decline to accede to a new trial, when they will make their appeal to Congress.

Mr. Gladstone on Railway Traffic.

At a railroad meeting held in London recently, the chairman read a letter he had received from Mr. Gladstone, from which the following extract is made: It seems to me that the great object of the company ought to be the fullest development of its traffic within the limits of its carrying powers. For my own part, I should prefer fares likely to accelerate this development powerfully, even at some present risk, to other fares more certain to maintain without any intermission the present slow movement of receipts upward, but also calculated to prevent any considerable increase in the rate. I must own that with moderation of fares I join in my own mind another change, namely, the substitution of two classes of passengers instead of three. This is a change which I have long desired, and for which, if the proprietary give it their sanction, it appears to me that the company ought, as in the case of other companies, to make considerable efforts, confident in the economic principle, the support of the public and speedy success. I admit that my mind is biased by a financial experience which has been long and wide. It has profoundly convinced me that, as a rule, the State or individual or company thrives best which dives deepest down into the mass of the community and adapts its arrangements to the wants of the greatest number. I have seen the revenue of this country stationary for many years. I have seen it, mainly under the influence of improved locomotion and of freedom of trade, acquire a principle of increase, which increase was itself progressive. But in the last ten years the progress was more marvelous, and I ascribe the augmented rate of progress to augmented means of the most numerous classes, who spend (as they have cause) a far larger share of what they get than those above them. I hope the system of your railway may be such as most largely to address itself to the means and want of the laboring and the middle lower classes. I am far from saying that finance and locomotion are in all respects parallel; still there is a considerable analogy between the principles applicable to the respective systems."

OFFICIAL.

To the Qualified Electors of the State of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office of the Secretary of State,
New Orleans, July 14, 1874.

In conformity to article 147, title nine of the constitution of 1868, publication is hereby made to the voters of the State of Louisiana, of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the State agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the elected to each house of the regular session of the General Assembly of the year 1874, and required to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State, in which a newspaper shall be published. Said amendments appear fully in acts Nos. 4, 22 and 64 of said session of the General Assembly, which are herewith officially published for the information of voters, and will be submitted to the people at the general election Monday, November 2, 1874, in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately; and if a majority of the voters shall approve and ratify all or either of said amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution.

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.1

An act proposing amendments to the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto), That the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for representatives to the General Assembly in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately—i. e., "first proposed amendment for approval," or "against approval," and in like manner as to the others; and if a majority of the voters at said election shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered and become a part of the constitution, and be proclaimed as such by the Governor and Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

No. 1.—The issue of consolidated bonds authorized by the General Assembly of the State, at its regular session in the year 1874, is hereby declared to create a valid contract between the State and each and every holder of said bonds, which the State shall by no means and in no wise impair. The said bonds shall be a valid obligation of the State in favor of any holder hereof, and no court shall enjoin the payment of the principal or interest thereof, or the levy and collection of tax therefor, to secure such levy, collection and payment, the judicial power shall be exercised when necessary. The tax required for the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds shall be assessed and collected each and every year until the bonds shall be paid, principal and interest, and the proceeds shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State to the holders of said bonds as the principal and interest of the same shall fall due, and no further legislation or appropriation shall be requisite for the said assessment and collection and for such payment from the treasury.

No. 2.—Whenever the debt of the State shall have been reduced below twenty-five million dollars, the constitutional limit shall remain at the lowest point reached, beyond which the public debt shall not thereafter be increased, and this rule shall continue in operation until the debt is reduced to fifteen million dollars, beyond which it shall not be increased. Nor shall taxation for all State purposes, excepting the support of public schools, ever exceed twelve and a half mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property in the State, except in case of war or invasion.

No. 3.—The revenue of each year derived from taxation upon real, personal and mixed property, or from licenses, shall be devoted solely to the expenses of the said year for which it shall be raised, excepting any surplus remain, which shall be directed to sinking the public debt. All appropriations and claims in excess of revenue shall be null and void, and the State shall in no manner provide for their payment.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved January 21, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

No. 61.

An act proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana, changing the day for holding the general election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened (two-thirds of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That the following amendment to the constitution of the State of Louisiana shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives of the General Assembly: That the words "first Monday," in article seventeen of the constitution, be stricken out, and the words "first Tuesday after the first Monday" be substituted in lieu thereof, and if approved by a majority of the voters at said election the same shall become a part of said article seventeen.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 21, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

No. 22.

Joint resolution submitting an amendment to the constitution of the State to limit the debt of New Orleans, and the issue of warrants by the officers; and prescribing certain penalties.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, (two-thirds of the members elected to each House agreeing thereto), That at the general election for members of the General Assembly, which will take place in November, 1874, an amendment to the constitution of the State shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for their ratification or rejection in the words following:

Article —. The city of New Orleans shall not hereafter increase her debt, in any manner or form, or under any pretext. After the first day of January, 1875, no evidence of indebtedness or warrant for payment of money shall be issued by any officer of said city, except against cash actually in the treasury; but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a renewal of matured bonds at par, or the issue of new bonds in exchange for other bonds; provided the city debt be not thereby increased, nor to prevent the issue of drainage warrants to the transferee of contract, under act No. 30 of 1871, payable only from drainage taxes, and not otherwise; any person violating the prohibitions [provisions] of this article shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than ten years, and by fine of not less than three dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That at said next general election, the wishes of the electors in the premises, shall be expressed by printed or written ballots, as follows:

"For the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans;" or, "Against the amendment limiting the debt of New Orleans," and the said ballots shall be counted and returns made, and the result declared as in the case of election of State officers.

(Signed) CHARLES W. LOWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved February 24, 1874.
(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1874.

We have no change to notice in the money market. The offerings are of fair extent, but we notice only a moderate movement at the banks, and a still more limited business on the street, capitalists continue reluctant to negotiate, even selected and first class signatures, at the ruling rates. The market is still quoted at 10@[illegible] per cent per annum for selected signatures, with or without collaterals; at 1[illegible]@12 for first class; at 15@18 for A1, and at 24@30 for second grade. First class mortgages are still quoted at 10 ⅌ cent per annum, and second grade at —.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 3	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
September 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thus far this week	$2,557,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Same time last week	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total last week	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total week before	$2,[illegible]	$[illegible]

Gold opened at [illegible], against [illegible], at New York, and after a fair business closed at [illegible], against the opening rate in that market.

Foreign exchange was without quotable variation, and no sales of either sterling or francs were reported.

At the close sterling bills were still quoted at $5 20@5 [illegible] for bill of lading and 60 days' sight, and —@$5 34 for bank, and francs nominal at [illegible], 44.77½ for private and — for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of fair extent, and with a good demand commercial was a shade higher. The only sales of New York sight reported are $[illegible] and $[illegible] commercial and $[illegible] private bankers' at ⅌ cent discount.

The banks continued to check on New York at par, and commercial sight was quoted at [illegible] ⅌ cent discount.

No sales of stocks were reported.

The sales of bonds included $[illegible] city gold bearing orders, per cents at [illegible]. They, however, closed entirely nominal.

City appropriation certificates, Metropolitan Police warrants and time certificates of 1873 are nominate, and are still quoted nominal at [illegible].

No sales of State warrants were reported. Old are still quoted entirely nominal, while new are nominal at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1874.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up [illegible] bales, at previous rates for the mediums and lower grades, but easier prices for low middling and the better qualities, requiring some further modification of our quotations as below. We give also the Exchange figures and report as below:

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	[illegible]	—
Low ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	12
Strict ordinary	[illegible]	—
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict good ordinary	[illegible]	—
Low middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict low middling	[illegible]	—
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict middling	[illegible]	—
Good middling	[illegible]	17

The demand was more general, the buyers participating in the business. The movement was greater in the medium and lower grades, but there were few sales of the better qualities including strict middling at [illegible], and good middling at [illegible], the supply of the last grade is trifling and is held as high as [illegible] but with more ample supplies expected, buyers look for lower prices. In fact, although the receipts have been lighter than was generally anticipated last month, the incoming of the new crop has had a much more depressing influence on the better qualities than on the medium and lower grades. Our last quotation of good middling was on the third inst., when it was put down at [illegible], against [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for choice.

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

The Exchange reports "Net receipts [illegible] bales. Demand fair, market weak." Its quotations are reduced up for good ordinary and low middling and up for middling.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1874	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	[illegible]
Stock same time last year	[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Liverpool.

Receipts proper since last evening, [illegible] bales, against [illegible] on last Wednesday, and [illegible] last week, making an aggregate since Friday over my [illegible] bales, against [illegible] for the corresponding time last week and [illegible] last year, and since September 1, [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year—decrease [illegible].

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports to-day [illegible] bales, against [illegible] on last Wednesday and [illegible] last year, and since Friday [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week and [illegible] last year. Total since August [illegible], [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last year—decrease [illegible].

Exports (Friday to Tuesday inclusive) to Great Britain [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week, and [illegible] last year, and to the continent [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week and none last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., [illegible] bales, against [illegible] last week, and [illegible] last year.

TOBACCO—The only sale reported to-day was [illegible] hhds at —. Adding 4 hhds to yesterday's report this makes an aggregate thus far this week of [illegible] hhds, against [illegible] last week and [illegible] week before. The market continues strong at the previous advance. We quote: Spanish, tips at [illegible] low to medium; [illegible] good to fine [illegible] leaf [illegible] medium [illegible] common [illegible] lugs and [illegible] cutters at [illegible]. Received since last evening [illegible] hhds, exported [illegible]; stock on hand by our running statement, [illegible].

FREIGHTS—There is only one steamship for Liverpool, and she has not yet fixed a race, which, however, will be an advance on previous quotations. The New York steam lines are giving through bills of lading for Liverpool at [illegible]. We also quote by steam tobacco to New York [illegible]; cotton [illegible]; tobacco to Liverpool via New York [illegible]. On Monday a vessel was taken up for Bordeaux for staves.

SUGAR—Received this morning 24 hhds. The demand is good for grocery trade and the stock is becoming very small. 200 hhds sold in several lots at [illegible] for grocery grade, not refined, [illegible] for fully fair, and [illegible] for choice.

MOLASSES—Only 9 bbls received from the coast to-day and the market is bare of Louisiana, while there are only about 150 bbls of New York syrup in the sheds. Northern syrups selling at [illegible]; city refinery molasses, [illegible] for common, for fair, [illegible] for good fair, [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] per gallon for choice.

FLOUR—A sale of 10,000 bbls was made, for future delivery within five weeks, [illegible] bbls per week, taken for Cuba, on the basis of $[illegible] for choice treble extra, and an offer of $[illegible] was refused for four bbls, future delivery, also for Cuba, and [illegible] bbls sold on the spot for Cuba, on private terms. Choice treble extra is comparative [illegible] and at request. The local trade is dull and only [illegible] bbls sold, of which [illegible] double extra at $[illegible], [illegible] low treble extra at $4 [illegible], [illegible] good treble extra at $5 [illegible], choice treble extra at $[illegible], [illegible] choice extra at $[illegible], [illegible] at $[illegible], [illegible] at $[illegible], [illegible] at $[illegible], [illegible] at $7, and [illegible] on private terms. The sales in the city for last week have been barely at cost, if not a little below the cost of production; but an improvement of 25@50c ⅌ bbl is now looked for, as shipments are being held back. True, it is a little early yet for a prospect of much demand, as the crops are not yet coming in, and the money market is tight, but the feeling is good and probabilities point to an improvement.

CORN MEAL—The market has advanced under the influence of a reduced stock and higher prices for corn. Holders are now asking $[illegible] ⅌ bbl, with offers of $[illegible] refused. It is jobbing at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Quiet but strong, with a small stock on hand. Mess is quoted in round lots at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $[illegible] cash, and $[illegible] time. A lot of 100 bbls sold at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—None in first hands. It is in request, and shoulders would command [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Dealers obtain [illegible] in their job trade.

BACON—Continues buoyant, with more buyers than sellers, and a further advance in prices of [illegible] ⅌ ℔. The stock is small, and is mostly held under limit for a still further advance. Shoulders are quoted in round lots at [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; clear sides [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Dealers' rates are [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for clear rib sides, and [illegible] for clear sides. Last evening, in addition to sales of [illegible] casks and [illegible] boxes reported, [illegible] casks clear sides sold at [illegible] ⅌ ℔. To-day [illegible] casks clear rib sides sold at [illegible]; [illegible] do clear sides at [illegible], and [illegible] do clear sides at [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Later in the day, however, with no telegrams from the West, the market became quiet, and declined so.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in light supply and fair demand at [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are in fair supply but not much in demand. They are quoted at [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

LARD—The stock is light and buyers purchase sparingly, owing to high prices. There are no round lots on sale, however. Tierce is quoted at [illegible], keg [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Dealers are retailing at [illegible] for tierce, and [illegible] for keg. A lot of 50 tierces refined sold at [illegible] ⅌ ℔. A good job trade is going on in tierce at [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Dull. Louisiana rectified is quoted at $1 04, and Western at $1 04@1 06 for ordinary to choice. The market is bare of choice Cincinnati. It would command $1 08 ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—None on hand. It is quoted nominally at 75c ⅌ bushel, to arrive.

WHEAT IN BULK—None on hand. No. 3 red winter is quoted nominally at $1 20 ⅌ bushel, delivered on board ship.

CORN IN SACKS—The supply is light and the demand is only for the local trade, which is limited. The sales are confined to [illegible] sacks, of which 200 yellow mixed at 95c; 100 yellow at [illegible], and 100 white at $1 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and dull. Only [illegible] sacks sold at 62c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—The supply is light and the market dull. 50 sacks sold at $1 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HAY—No improvement in the demand. The supply is small. 65 bales choice sold at $26 50 ⅌ ton.

FISH—We quote: Mackerel, extra No. 1, $25 in bbls, $13 in half bbls, $7 in quarter bbls, and $3 in kits; No. 1 $16 50 in bbls, $8 75 in half bbls, $4 50 in quarter bbls, and $1 75 in kits; No. 2 $14 in bbls, $8 75 in half bbls, $3 50 in quarter bbls and $1 45 in kits; No. 3 $9 50 in bbls, $5 in half bbls, $2 50 in quarter bbls, and $1 25 in kits. Codfish $5 75@7 40 in quarter and half drums; in quarter boxes $1 40. Herrings, $7 50 in bbls; $4 25 in half bbls, $2 75 in quarter bbls, and $2 in kits.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Are in fair supply and moderate demand. Western potatoes are quoted at $2; Northern $3@3 50@4 25; Michigan $3 50@4, Northern and Western onions, $4@4 50; apples $2@3 50 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $5@8 50 ⅌ box; sourkrout $10@14 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Western grown chickens sell at $[illegible] young do $4@4 50; ducks $4@4 50; geese $5@7; turkeys $15@18; Louisiana grown chickens $4 50@5; young do $3@3 50; ducks $2 75@[illegible]; geese $[illegible]; turkeys $12@15 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—Are in light supply and dull. Western are quoted at 10@12c, Louisiana 22½@25c ⅌ dozen.

TALLOW—The stock is small and the demand is good at 7½@8½c ⅌ ℔ for prime city rendered.

DRIED FRUIT—Light supply and dull. Apples are offered at 7c; peaches quoted at 8@9c ⅌ ℔.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—The demand is good. Ginger nuts are selling at [illegible] ginger bread 10c; navy bread 4c; pilot bread 4½c; lemon snaps 9½c; cream biscuits 10c; French biscuits 9c; cracknel biscuits 2½c; soda crackers 4½c; butter crackers 5½c; Boston crackers 6c; wine crackers 10c; sugar crackers 9c; picnic crackers 8c; water crackers 5½c; cracker meal 6c ⅌ ℔.

CHEESE—The supply is fair and very little demand. Choice Western factory is quoted at 13c; English dairy, autumn and family favorite 15@15½c ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Is in supply and demand. Pittsburg is quoted at 4c ⅌ ℔, at wholesale, and 5c at retail; $6 ⅌ bbl, 50c ⅌ box to steamboats, 55c to wagon dealers. Anthracite $12 50@14 ⅌ ton. Stock at the Willow Grove coal landing on the first instant comprised 190 boats, 7 barges and 1 hull, consumption during August 14 boats and 6 barges. No arrivals.

WOOL—No stock here worth mentioning. Texas is quoted at 25@30c, hurry 17@20c; Louisiana clean 30c ⅌ ℔.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Light supply of Northern beans. The market is bare of Western beans and green peas. Green are in good demand. Northern beans sell at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—The supply of both Western and Goshen is light, and the demand is good. Inferior Goshen is selling at 30@35c; medium 37@40c; choice 42@45c; common Western 20@25c; medium 25@27c; choice 30@35c ⅌ ℔.

STAR CANDLE—The supply is light and the demand is improving. Sell at [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

STARCH—Fair supply and demand. It is quoted at [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Some choice lots command 5c ⅌ ℔.

IRON COTTON TIES—Good supply and demand. Sell at in lots under 5 bundles at [illegible] ⅌ ℔; in lots of 5 bundles and up, [illegible] off, and in lots of 100 bundles and over [illegible] ⅌ ℔. Both The Beard & Brothers' ties sell at [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—The supply is large and the market dull. Grass sells at [illegible]; mixed [illegible]; brown [illegible]; clear [illegible]; prime [illegible]; choice [illegible]; fancy [illegible]; picked [illegible] ⅌ ℔.

MOUNT CARBON COAL—Is selling at retail at [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

MALT—Western sells at $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible] for California $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel.

HOPS—Light supply and good demand. We quote [illegible] ⅌ ℔ for New York; California [illegible].

LARD OIL—Light supply and moderate demand. Prices are firmer. It is selling at $1 10@1 15 ⅌ gallon.

LINSEED OIL—Sells at $1 ⅌ gallon for raw, and $1 05 for boiled.

OAK STAVES—The supply is good but arrivals are small. We quote dealers' prices delivered to ship as follows: Extra pipe, 60 inch, $175@185; extra pipe, 58 inch, $150@155; light pipe, 58 inch, $135@140; extra hogshead, 63 inch, $125@130; extra claret, 40 inch, $90@95; extra barrel $70@80 ⅌ 1000.

COTTON SEED—The receipts are all taken by the factories, they furnishing the sacks and pay $10 ⅌ ton delivered on the levee. No sales for export.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is freely offered at $2 [illegible]@2 50 for No. 2, and turpentine at 42@43c ⅌ gallon. The stock is ample, and sellers anxious to dispose of their stock.

BALING TWINE—Demand active; stock fair, here mostly by dealers, and selling at 17c ⅌ ℔.

SALT—With a large stock for