[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

private conversation Robeson said Grant had no idea of a third term; had never sought such a thing and regarded the discussion of that matter as unworthy of notice. Hence his reticence on the subject except in conversation with his immediate friends, all of whom are well acquainted with his views on the matter. For this reason too he has avoided giving any official expression of his views on the subject, lest he might seem to attach too much importance to reports that never have had any foundation in fact.

Deputy Marshals Appointed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 10.—General R. W. Healy, United States marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or two deputy marshals, upon the recommendation and request of Charles E. Mayer, chairman of the Republican executive committee of the State. These deputies have been appointed in the negro counties for election purposes exclusively, and are all Republicans.

Affairs in Alabama.

Congressman Hays, and Abrams, probate judge of Sumter, who have been absent at Washington for some time, are now in this city. Reports from Sumter are that all is quiet. Sheriffs Williamson and Coleman, the latter a negro, arrested, charged with the murder of Ivey, have been released by the United States commissioner. Captain Mills, commander of the United States troops at Livingston, has received orders to put no more in jail, but to try persons arrested at once.

The drought in this portion of Alabama still continues. It has cut off the cotton crop about one-third, and ruined the pea, sweet potato and turnip crops. No good rains in nearly three months.

Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—It is announced that the tea house of Brock, Rogers & Co., of this city, has suspended, and the store is in the hands of the sheriff. Liabilities not stated. Principal creditors Eastern and San Francisco tea dealers.

The Presidential Party Going to Texas.

President Grant and party left this evening for Texas, via the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads. Generals Sheridan and Augur will join the party at Sedalia.

The New York capitalists who have been spending a few days here left for Vinita, Indian Territory, this morning, via the Atlantic and Pacific road, and will meet the President's party at that point, and probably accompany them to Texas.

It is expected that at Vinita and Caddo delegations of Indians will meet the President and have a talk on the return trip.

Governor Dix.

UTICA, N. Y., October 10.—Governor Dix addressed 15,000 persons at the fair grounds to-day.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, October 10, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

For the Gulf States, increasing pressure, southwest to northwest winds, cooler and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, slight changes of pressure and temperature, southwest winds and partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 10, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65 Wind east-northeast, strong. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Juniata.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, October 10, Noon—Wind east-northeast, fresh. Weather cloudy. Arrived—At 9:30 last evening—British steamship West Stanly, Peacock, master, from Pictou; Steamship New Orleans, at 9:30 A. M., Pearborn, master, from New York to A. Moulton. Sailed—Schooner Excelsior.

VICKSBURG, October 10.—Up—Frank Pargoud at 12 M.; Capitol City at 11 A. M.; Belle Lee at 1 P. M. Down—Katie at 6 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River fell one inch.

MEMPHIS October 10.—River declined one inch. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Indiana, for Cincinnati, towing the Mayflower; Joe Kinney, for Vicksburg; T. Gibson, for Arkansas river; Ella, for White river; Grand Tower, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, October 10.—Arrived—Julia and Bee, from St. Louis, at 1 P. M; Mary Alice, from New Orleans, at 7 P. M. Departed—Julia, for Vicksburg, at 4 P. M. River six feet three inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 70°.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—River seven feet nine inches and rising. Departed—Exchange, for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, October 10.—Weather clear and pleasant. River risen fourteen inches.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—River rising; four feet ten inches in the chute. Arrived—Cherokee and Shinkle, from New Orleans. Departed—Cherokee and Shinkle for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Departed—Belle Shreveport, for New Orleans; St. Genevieve, for Vicksburg. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Post's financial article says: The Wall street markets are quiet to-day and speculative shares are lower than yesterday. All sales of gold have been at 110@110¼, and on gold loans the rates have been flat to 2 ₱ cent per annum for use. Foreign exchange is nominally $4 85½ and $4 88½ for prime bankers' sterling, and actually $4 84@4 84½ and $4 87½@4 87¾. Money here is 2½ and 3 ₱ cent for call loans and 6@7 ₱ cent for prime mercantile paper. Government bonds quiet and firm. State bonds at the board were dull and heavy for New York bonds and lower for Tennessees, old, which sold ex coupon at 52.

Stocks opened ¼@1⅞ lower than yesterday's closing, the weakest stock having been Erie. Until noon the market was heavy, prices falling ½@½; since noon there has been an upward reaction, the entire decline of the morning having been recovered. Extreme sales have been as follows: Lake Shore 78¾@79⅞; Telegraph 78⅛@79⅜; Erie 29⅛@30⅛; Pacific Mail 46⅝@47⅛; Northwest 37⅞@38⅜; Wabash 31¾@32¾; Rock Island 102@102⅝; Ohios 27⅞@27⅞; St. Paul 31@33⅛, and New York Central 101¼@101½.

The market for cotton on the spot has been pressed with much irregularity in values. During the early part of the week trade was exceedingly small and prices gradually reduced. Toward the close business from importers improved, and a partial recovery occurred in prices. Speculative dealings have not been very liberal, particularly in spring months. Prospective shipments from Southern ports had a hardening tendency in the early months which closed up quite firm.

Cotton: closed quiet; uplands 15½c; Orleans 15¾c; net receipts 372 bales; gross 372, sales 391.

Futures closed steady. Sales to-day 20,500 bales, as follows: Low middling for October 15 1-16@15½c; for November and December 15½@15 17-32c; for January 15 23-32c; for February 16¼c; for March 16 15-32@16 13-16c; for May 17¼c; for June 17 11-32@17½c.

Flour dull; 5@10c lower. Wheat heavy; late lower; moderate export and limited home trade demand; $1 14@1 21 for new winter red Western; $1 22@1 24 for new amber do; $1 28@1 37 for white Western. Corn dull; very limited demand; 98c for Western mixed in store; 97c afloat; 97½c for Western yellow. Pork dull; new mess $22 50. Beef quiet. Lard heavy; 13⅞c for prime steam. Molasses quiet. Spirits turpentine firm at 38c. Rosin firm; $2 40@2 45 for strained. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton by steam 5-16@⅜d; corn 4½d; wheat 5d.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour active for grades of $4 and under; other qualities unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 red fall $1 01@1 02; No. 2 red winter $1 13½@1 14. Corn—No. 2 mixed 83@84. Oats dull; No. 2 51½@52c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork dull at $22. Dry salt meats dull; summer clear rib sold at 12c. Bacon lower; shoulders 8c; clear rib 15⅝c; clear 16c. Lard unchanged.

The Letter that Caused a Desertion.

At a recent political gathering in Tuscumbia, Alabama, General Cullen A. Battle related the following touching story in the course of his speech:

During the winter of 1863-64 it was my fortune to be president of one of the courts-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court ground at Round Oak Church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "the Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper" was called—the charge desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle-scarred spectators, as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoners' bench, and, in response to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The judge advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unattended by counsel, interposed and inquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the judge advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said: "Perhaps you are mistaken; you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled, and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the president of the court he presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little children. Soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was in these words:

MY DEAR EDWARD—I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said, "What's the matter, Eddie?" and he said, "Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward, your darling Lucy, she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die. YOUR MARY.

Turning to the prisoner, I asked: "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for furlough, and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application, and it was rejected, and that night, as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home. Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me, and she whispered, 'O! Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt my blue shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come home without your furlough? Oh! Edward, Edward; go back, go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but O, for heaven's sake, save the honor of your name!' And here I am, gentlemen, not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of that courtmartial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beatific vision, the eloquent pleader for a husband's and a father's wrongs; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

"HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V.

"The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will report to his company. R. E. LEE, General."

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, when shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud," my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary Confederate soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me he elevated his voice above the roar of battle and said, "General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?" I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

The Decay of New Orleans.

It is not a new thing for the inhabitants of a city, or of a whole country, to attribute its decadence to political causes and to charge upon government all the ills that befall it. But it is well to keep in mind that an active, energetic, virtuous people seldom, if ever, permanently suffer to a great extent in their social or commercial relations solely in consequence of an objectionable political status. Without discussing the details or merits of the present political complications and dead lock in Louisiana, it can not be ignored that a large portion of the evils complained of in that State would exist if Kellogg had never been recognized as its Governor, or if he were to resign to-day. In the first place there is an element in the population of the city of New Orleans that assumes that city to be the State, the same as it is said Paris is France.

The present is not the first time that the Crescent City has embroiled the whole State by riots and revolutions by putting on foot marauding and filibustering expeditions against foreign countries with which the United States was at peace—by sacking the houses of foreign consuls, whose domicil by all civilized peoples is entitled to sacred protection and safeguard. It is hardly necessary at this time to revert to the violent revolutionary acts done in this city that precipitated the State into rebellion against the national government, without consulting the wishes of the citizens at large, and which, imitating the bloody role of the French people of the erection of barricades, again has lately improvised a *coup d'etat*. The fact is, there is a turbulent spirit of unrest existing there, entirely foreign to American principle and practice, and against the spirit and genius of our laws. The country wants no such element either to control the administration of affairs in times of quiet, or to assert its influence to redress grievances, be they real or imaginary, and the sooner the fact is well understood the better it will be for the people of Louisiana and the whole South.

It is this unsettled belligerent portion of the Southern people that keeps alive much of the apprehension that exists that the federal government or the people at large desire to oppress any portion of the country which prevents immigration, puts a stop to travel, stays the wheels of commerce, closes manufactories and workshops. These are some of the effects of the discontent that is fostered in New Orleans, and that has prevailed there ever since the close of the war. But there are other circumstances which, however, are only in part relatively connected with the disturbed state of society, and which are in a measure the ground-work of most of the complaints of the business portion of the community of New Orleans. These circumstances are in turn sometimes the effect and sometimes the cause of the evils that exist.

New Orleans has lost a great portion of her trade; her commercial standing has deteriorated partly by natural, partly by artificial causes. The energy and enterprise of other cities that build railroads through the heart of the country that was hitherto entirely tributary to the entrepot of the Mississippi river have created a revolution in trade; formerly the streams that flowed downward and emptied into this great river floated naturally all the products of the vast area of country which they drained into the lap of the principal commercial city of the great Southwest, and it became essentially a depot built out of the river trade. Railroads built in the last decade have totally changed the course of commerce, and practically the trade of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and parts of Louisiana now flows up the great stream of the Mississippi to Memphis, Louisville, Evansville, Cincinnati, and notably to St. Louis. These cities have with railroads tapped every available commercial point, pierced every valley that formerly fed the commerce of New Orleans, and naturally diminished her trade. The establishment of internal ports of entry in what was hitherto called the inland cities of the great West has also largely contributed to this state of affairs; goods can now be imported and pass without breaking bulk to the numerous Western cities of the great Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Most, if not all, of this import trade but a very few years back belonged to New Orleans. Added to this a not inconsiderable rival has risen in the growing port of Galveston, which city naturally uses every effort to control the foreign trade of the State of Texas. It is impossible to state statistically to what extent the commerce of New Orleans has been permanently injured by the interior custom-houses, they having been established for too short a time, many of them, such as Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, etc., importing their heavy goods through Canada. The direct foreign trade of these and other enterprising Western cities in hardware, crockery, coffee, wines, etc., forms now no inconsiderable part of their commerce. This is all their gain, and most part of it a complete and serious loss to New Orleans which can never be regained. Her merchants have not yet awakened to the realization of the causes that have wrested from her this most valuable element of her former prominent commercial position, of which for so long a period she had controlled almost to a monopoly.

Because the railroads built through the States that were most exclusively their customers have taken away from them the commerce with those regions it is sought to blame political complications for the loss. The fact is, they must wake up to the logic of events, keep pace with the progress of events, and not strive by denunciation and raising false issues to stay the onward march of the country. A new seaboard has been created by the system of establishing the inland ports of entry and a new great net work of lines of transportation disputes and rivals the power of the great father of waters. To meet these changes of which the energetic people of the great West take advantage, if even they are not creations of their zeal and enterprise, New Orleans must change her mode of doing business or her prestige is lost forever. As a necessary consequence of this revolution in commerce, New Orleans finds, too, her great cotton trade passing away into other hands. Men of capital and energy in Boston, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities are now competing for precedence in handling the great staple. King cotton that had its court in New Orleans now finds its dominion extended all over the Union. Telegraphic cyphers conduct its mandates from various rival cities to European marts, and a flotilla of ships move by electric commands issued after lightning consultation between Hamburg and New York, Boston and Liverpool. Thus New Orleans sinks practically into a mere commission agency or brokers' office, with correspondents obedient alone to a mystic but potent cable message. It is useless to ignore the fact that the control of cotton is no more in New Orleans than in New York. Resident correspondents for their principals buy it, load it on ships or cars owned and managed by Eastern capital, which receives all the profit immediately after it leaves tidewater, or is steamed away to reach the spinners' looms in six or seven days.

It is in vain to charge these changes in commerce to the reconstruction acts of Congress or to political complications; the trade that was the bone and sinew of New Orleans' prosperity is in a transition state, and no amount of argument will arrest the change. No ostrich policy will prevail; the emergency must be met logically, as all emergencies should be. No matter who is Governor of Louisiana, commerce will obey its own laws Seeing that, in a measure, trade is leaving the water courses, other cities that mainly depended on river trade promptly met the issue. Cincinnati twice bridged the Ohio, and is now contemplating a third span to connect it with their great projected Southern railroad and give an outlet to the steel highways that converge in her vicinity. St. Louis has just completed one of the greatest structures of the world, spanning the Mississippi with a work the very contemplation of which was thought but the idle dream of a visionary.

Louisville invites trade to her doors by building a causeway over the Falls of Ohio, in fact everything points to the fact that the water courses of the great West are in the future to be but adjuncts of transportation. Thus trade is diverted from cities that alone depend on their commerce floated to their wharves. Under such circumstances even a Venice has decayed, and under this state of affairs of course New Orleans finds a natural depreciation of real estate. What has been only briefly set forth is the primary and underlying real cause of the distress of her merchants, and no one knows it better than they do themselves. In part, probably, it is true, political troubles may contribute to this condition or aggravate it, but such influence is but temporary and would in time cure itself; the citizen merchants of New Orleans see with dismay cotton exchanges established in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities selling the staple consigned to them over steam highways, and ungenerously charge this as the result of unfriendly legislation, without reflecting that the revolutionary elements existing in their midst have in a measure caused the creation of these marts, so they have largely contributed to kill the goose that laid them golden eggs. To complain of municipal, State, or federal mismanagement in the premises is to raise a false issue and will not mend matters. Let politicians manipulate as they please, commercial men should leave demagogues to plan and execute their own machinations; they should be left severely alone, business men should regulate their own affairs according to the times, and as required by the changed aspect consequent on inevitable improvements.

If every railroad communication with the Mississippi were cut off, if all the telegraphic wires were severed, and all the interior customhouses were abolished, then, in spite of bad laws or good laws, New Orleans would flourish as in the good old times, but until all this is done she will have to succumb to her blind adherence to to the ancient regime, or must keep step to the march of improvement in commerce.—*The Republic.*

Mark Smith's Death and Poverty.

It has become known since Mark Smith died—in a manner so sudden and forlorn, and under circumstances so lamentable—that his widow and three children have been left in poverty. Knowledge of this fact strikes with surprise persons who happen to be aware that, upon the death of his father, old Sol Smith, a few years ago, the comedian inherited property, and who also remember that he has played remunerative engagements in various cities. It should be considered, though, that when he found himself possessed of an inheritance—small though it was—Mark Smith felt justified in making certain changes in his plans of life and labor. His ambition had always been high. He wished to attain on the American stage an eminence like that of Munden or Farren on the stage of England, and when he was able to follow an independent path he accepted, as a rule, only those engagements that suited his purpose. In this way it happened that he missed business opportunities of the merely sordid kind, and drifted out of the current of steady and continual professional employment. Likewise he devoted himself, with paternal enthusiasm and unstinted liberality, to the important and costly work of educating his daughter for the lyric stage. The residence of his family, for several years, has been established in Switzerland or Italy and his daughter, Miss Kate Smith—professionally known as Katharine Marco—has been provided with every advantage that wise and loving care could prescribe, or money purchase, in the pursuit of her labors and studies as a vocalist. She was the pet and the pride of her father's heart, and all his hopes of the future were centered in her success. In what a worthy and devoted way Mark Smith expended his money, time, labor and best endeavors will readily be gathered from these statements. He was, at the time of his death—a catastrophe foreshadowed in several serious attacks of illness, which kept him long disabled and confined at intervals during the past year—on his way from Milan to St. Louis, to fulfill an engagement in the latter city. The actor who had poured into thousands of hearts the balm of innocent joy, and over thousands of faces the happy light of laughter, died in a hospital, among strangers, leaving his work unfinished, his highest ambition unfulfilled, his cherished art enterprise but half completed, and those dearest to him in penury and care; and on the morning after he died, at about the dawn of day, his widow and daughter, standing at the hospital gate, were roughly denied admission, bluntly told of his death, and so committed to the darkness of grief in which they still wander—scarcely yet realizing the bleak days that have come. The remains of this unfortunate gentleman still rest in their temporary grave at Paris, whence they are to be brought for final burial alongside of those of his father, in Bellefontaine Cemetery, at St. Louis. The widow and children have returned to Milan, where the daughter is under professional engagements that must keep her there until next spring.—*New York Tribune.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, October 10, 1874.

It will be seen from the following that notwithstanding considerable receipts of currency from New York, one bank alone receiving $200,000, and having $150,000 more in transitu, there has been no increase in currency, indicating that the outflow has been equal to the influx, while at the same time there has been a material increase in the loans, showing that the banks are acting liberally to their customers. Their condition, nevertheless, continues strong, and will be still further strengthened by further receipts of currency, unless exchange on New York should be maintained above the parity for transmission by express. The free movement in cotton, moreover, must materially add to their active resources and enable them to extend still further facilities for the movement of the crop. The offerings on the street continue of moderate extent, and there are but few transactions consummated as there is but little desirable paper on the market. Nothing has transpired that indicates any change in rates. We continue to quote first class paper, with collaterals, at 10@12 ₱ cent and A1 at 15@18, and second grade at 2 ₱ cent ₱ month. First class mortgages are still quoted at 10@11 ₱ cent ₱ annum and second grade at —.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
October 10	$1,155,812 24	$158 039 39
Same time last week	738 943 58	139,967 61
Total last week	5 752,365 15	709,146 20
Total week before	4,603,157 49	675,729 13

We are indebted to Mr. I. M. 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	.....	$7,000
Currency	.....	Unchanged
Loans	$436,000	.....
Deposits	50,000	.....

Gold opened at 109½@109¾, against 110¼ at New York, and after a liberal business closed at the opening rates in both markets, touching 110 during the interim at New York. The sales summed up $71,000, embracing $20,000 and $25,000 at 109¾; $5000 and $10,000 at 109⅝, and $1000 and $10,000 at 109¾.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars were still quoted at 105½@106½, and Mexican dollars at 96 gold.

Sterling exchange was without any variation worthy of notice. The movement was of liberal extent, amounting to nearly £240,000, comprising £500 and £600 bill of lading at $5 27; £1500, £3000 and £5000 bill of lading, and £2000 Al clear at $5 27⅝; £11,000 bill of lading and Al clear at $5 27@5 28; £2500 Al clear at $5 27½@5 28; £4000 do and £3000 bill of lading at $5 28; £2000 bank at $5 31; £2080 do at $5 31½, and £500 do at $5 32.

Nothing transpired in francs, which were quoted a shade higher owing to their scarcity.

In German marks we noticed sales of 170,000 at 103¾.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 27@$5 28 for bill of lading and A1 clear, and $5 31@$5 32 for bank, and francs at 4.75 for commercial and — for bank German marks were still quoted at 103¾.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of moderate extent, but meeting with a fair demand, commercial closed nearly 1-16 ₱ cent higher. The sales of New York sight covered $140,000, embracing $10,000 commercial at ½ ₱ cent discount, $20,000 and $25,000 do and $40,000 private bankers' at 7-16; $30,000 private bankers' at ⅜, and $15,000 bank at ¼. We also noticed a sale of $25,000 fifteen days' sight on New York at 1 ₱ cent discount.

The banks continued to check on New York at par, but commercial was quoted at ⅛@5-16 ₱ cent discount, against 7-16@¼ yesterday.

In stocks we noticed sales of 50 shares Home Mutual Insurance Company at $20, and — do at $21.

The sales of bonds included $3000 city gold bea ing seven per cents, at 36¾, and 10,000 do at 36⅜; they closed at about 36¾.

No sales of city scrip were reported. City appropriation certificates, Metropolitan Police warrants and time certificates of 1873 were still quoted at 47@—.

Nothing was reported in State warrants. Old were still quoted at 20@—, and new at 50@—.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 10, 1874.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 2600 bales at about previous rates during the morning, but rather easier subsequently, losing yesterday's improvement. We modify our quotations accordingly, and give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	— @—	—
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	11½@11¾	11½
Strict ordinary	12⅜@12⅝	—
Good ordinary	13 @13⅛	13⅛
Strict good ordinary	13⅜@13⅝	—
Low middling	14⅛@14¼	14⅛
Strict low middling	14½@14¾	—
Middling	14¾@14⅞	14½
Strict middling	14⅞@15	—
Good middling	15 @15⅛	14⅞
Middling fair	15⅜@15¾	15⅛

The market opened with a good demand and moderate offerings, but with rather less strength in prices, except for staple kinds, and 1200 bales changed hands during the morning, at prices indicating no quotable variation, after which the advantage was still more on the side of the buyers, and further sales were effected to the extent of 1400 bales, mostly at slight falling off, as indicated by our revised quotations.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 24,500 bales, embracing 17,000 for Liverpool, 2500 for Havre and 5000 for the North which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement yesterday evening leaves 13,500 bales to represent the quantity awaiting at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 2400 bales; market unchanged."

We have been furnished by the superintendent of the Cotton Exchange with a considerable portion of the chief supervisor's first monthly report, from which we make the following extracts:

"My report is not as full as I would have liked, owing to the opposition of many factors and to my not having an assistant in every press, yet enough has been done to warrant me in saying that it can be taken as a fair index of the main points to be attained, to wit: the amount of abuse and the remedy.

"As regards the first, I am satisfied, after a thorough investigation, that I rather under than over estimate it. The abuses are so varied and ramified that it is not possible to designate them all. One of the worst, arising from the inspection of cotton in the press room, I have demonstrated can be obviated entirely without interfering with a satisfactory inspection or detaining the press.

"As to the second, I am so far satisfied with the working of your rules that I consider I incur no risk in pledging myself that with the co-operation of all the factors and buyers I will stop the abuse and confine the quantity of loose to what is legitimate and unavoidable in handling cotton, and which will more than pay the expenses of supervising.

"I would respectfully suggest to factors the importance of collecting the overweight of brokers' samples, as it is the only way to confine them to the weight allowed by the rules.

"I beg to call your attention to the following evils which very much impede my success:

"First—Purchasers giving their inspectors authority to take loose without supervision, or even allowing the purchaser to weigh what is taken. This tends to keep up 'junk shops,' where classers are disposed enough to rid of their extra cotton. Buyers have the remedy for this in their own hands.

"Second—Classers taking their samples to junk shops and there trimming them and selling the surplus—a practice which has become a regular job, with some classers, and is, I am sorry to say, becoming pretty general.

"In all 19,409 bales of cotton have been supervised, making 28,741 pounds of loose of all descriptions, including factors' and brokers' samples or 1.48 lbs per bale."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1874	15,953
Arrived since last statement	1 367
Arrived previously	57,497—58 864
Total	74,817
Cleared to-day	5,949
Cleared previously	35,957—41,006
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	33 811
Stock same time last year	29,939

To-day's exports embrace 1354 bales to Liverpool and 4095 by the steamship Western Metropolis to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 637 bales, against 1564 on last Saturday and 684 last year, and since August 31, 40,955 bales, against 41,651 last year—increase 5704 bales.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 42 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 14,449 bales, against 12,227 on last Saturday, and 7999 last year, and since August 31, 265,515 bales, against 210,124 last year—increase 55,391 bales.

Exports yesterday to Great Britain, none, against none last week, and 9-2 bales last year, and to the continent, none, against none last week and 2482 bales last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 225,778 bales, against 160,621 last week, and 136,178 last year.

TOBACCO—The only sales reported to-day were 8 and 27 hhds at —. Sales for the week ending last evening 570 hhds, against 292 the week before. The amount on sale is now estimated at 2675 hhds. Prices exhibit a continued upward tendency, and we find it necessary to revise our quotations, as follows: Inferior lugs at 9@9½c; medium to fine at 10@11½c; low leaf at 12@12½c; medium at 13@14c; good to fine at 15@16c, and selections at 18@20c. Received since last evening, none; exported, 95 hhds to York; stock on hand by our running statement 4894.

FREIGHTS—We learn that all the room by sail for Liverpool at 9-16d has been taken up, and we now quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool —@⅝d; to Liverpool via New York 11-16d; to Havre via New York 1¼c; to Bremen and Hamburg via New York 1¼c; to Boston via New York, ⅞c; to New York, ⅝c; to Philadelphia, ¾c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool —@19-32d; to Havre 1-16c; to Genoa 1¼c; to Boston ¾c.

SUGAR—A lot of 7 hhds raw was in this morning from the estate of Miles Taylor, Bayou Lafourche, parish of Assumption, by the steamer St. John, consigned to Morris, Delgado & Co., classed choice yellow clarified, and sold to Mr. J. W. Demarest, a dealer, at 11¼c ₱ lb. This is the second lot of new crop received. The first lot was in yesterday on the eighth instant, and has been fully noticed.

NEW LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Receipts of new have now set in for the season, and 40 bbls came in this morning and sold at 20c for common; 25c for good; 27c for prime, and some strictly choice on private terms.

FLOUR—Only a small local demand, with a well assorted stock on hand. The sales are confined to 2058 bbls, comprising 1150 bbls, on 'Change, of which 50 and 50 double extra at $4 75; 450 and 600 bbls on private terms, and 908 bbls outside, of which 20 superfine $4 35; 150 good treble extra at $5 50; 50 and 100 choice treble extra at $5 75; 100 choice extra at $6 35; 100 at $6 50; 75 at $6 75; and 65 at $6 90; 100 at $7 25; and 138 on private terms.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair supply, and quiet but steady. Round lots of fresh are held at $4 40@4 50, but only 25 and 50 bbls sold in store at $4 30 ₱ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $4 40@4 50 ₱ bbl.

PORK—Dull. Mess is offering in round lots at $22 50 ₱ bbl, and no buyers. Dealers have a small job trade at $24 ₱ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Little or no new in first hands. 5 casks new sold on 'Change at 9¾c ₱ lb. Dealers are jobbing slowly at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

HAMS—Dull. Choice sugar-cured are offering at 13@14½c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—The market is bare. It is called for, and would command 17c ₱ lb readily.

BACON—Dull. No buyers. Shoulders are offering at 8¾c; clear rib sides 15c; clear sides 15½c ₱ lb. Dealers are doing a small job trade at 9c for shoulders; 15½c for clear rib sides, and 16c for clear sides. A dealer sold 5 casks clear rib sides at 15½c ₱ lb.

LARD—Scarce and in request. Tierce commands 15¾c; keg 16½c ₱ lb. Tierce is retailing at 16@16½; kegs 16¾c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There is very little on hand, but prices are weak, under unfavorable Western advices. Louisiana received is quoted at $1 01; Western $1 04@1 09 ₱ gallon for common to choice. No sales, except 10 bbls Louisiana outside at $1 04 ₱ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—The old crop is entirely exhausted, and there is none on sale suitable for export. Quotations can not be given.

WHEAT IN BULK—A tow of 43,240 bushels No. 3 red winter has arrived. It is held at $1 20 and $1 13 ₱ bushel is offered. No. 2 spring is offering to arrive delived on shipboard at $1 15 ₱ bushel.

CORN IN SACKS—None in first hands and very little held by dealers. The supply on the way is very small. The demand is good and prices are higher and advancing. A car load of white, in store, sold by a dealer at $1 05 ₱ bushel. The stock is held at $1 05@1 10 in store and on the landing. Some offers of $1 07 are refused in store, and sales are being made at $1 10 by dealers in store. A lot of 1000 sacks yellow mixed was resold at $1 05 ₱ bushel. No sales on 'Change.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand. 350 sacks sold on the landing, of which 200 prime at 63c and 150 choice at 65c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Small stock and fair demand. 200 sacks sold on the landing at $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The supply is fair, but there is not much inquiry. 75 bales choice sold on the landing at $26 50 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in demand. Inferior Western sells at 26@30c; medium 30@32c; choice 33@35c. Inferior Goshen 36@38c; medium 40@42c; choice 42@43c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Fair supply and demand. Choice Western factory sells at 15@15½c ₱ lb; New York cream 16c; English dairy, nutmeg and family favorite 18c ₱ lb.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Good supply and dull. Northern beans quoted at 3¾@4c ₱ lb; Western $9 ₱ bbl; green peas $8 ₱ bbl.

SALT—Trade is improving. Shipments up the river during the past week comprise 7000 sacks. One cargo sold on private terms. We quote dealers' rates: Coarse at $1 20@1 25; fine $1 35@1 40 ₱ sack; Turk's Island 35@35c ₱ bag of two bushels. When taken at warehouse a reduction is made for drayage. Table salt in pockets sells at 2½@3c ₱ each, as in size.

BAGGING—Is dull. Domestic jute is selling at 15@15½c at retail; hemp 15@15¾c; India, in bales and rolls, 22c ₱ yard.

STARCH—Light supply and fair demand; selling at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

COTTON SEED OIL—Refined selling at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Fair supply and better demand. Western potatoes are selling at $2@2 75; Northern $3@3 50; Western onions $3 25@3 50; apples $2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl; cabbages $4@5 ₱ box; sourkraut $7@9 ₱ bbl.

RYE—Small stock and a fair jobbing demand. Quoted at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel.

MOSS—Good supply and dull. Gray is quoted at 1@2c; mixed 2@3c; black 3½@4½c ₱ lb.

LOUISIANA PECANS—Sell at 15½c ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Good demand for rosin for export. Rosin, virgin dip, is quoted at $3@3 25; pale $3 75; No. 1 $2 50; No. 2 $2 25 ₱ bbl. Spirits turpentine 32½@33c ₱ gallon. Tar $4 in bbls, and $2 50 in half bbls.

MALT—Is in moderate supply and good demand. Selling at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

OAK STAVES—The supply is good, but arrivals are small. We quote dealers' prices, delivered to ship, as follows: Extra pipe, 60 inch, $175@195; extra pipe, 56 inch, $150@155; light pipe, 56 to 60 inch, $115@120; extra hogshead; 48 inch, $125@130; extra claret, 40 inch, $90@95; extra barrel $75@80 ₱ 1000.

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.

COTTON SEED—The receipts are all taken by the factors, they furnishing the sacks and pay $10 ₱ ton delivered on the levee.

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, $5 50 in quarter bbls, and $1 75 in kits; No. 2 $13 in bbls, $6 75 in half bbls, $4 50 in quarter bbls, and $1 45 in kits; No. 3 $9 50 in bbls, $5 in half bbls, $