CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Rice steady; fair demand to the trade. Tallow steady; city 8¾@8⅞c. Rosin lower: $1 80@1 85 for strained. Turpentine heavy at 33c. Pork firmer; new mess $20 45 cash. Beef quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 14⅞c. Whisky without decided change; closed at $1 18.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Cotton steady, demand moderate; middling 15¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 28. Corn firmer, 71@74c. Oats dull, 65@68c. Pork quiet; $20 25@20 50. Lard quiet; steam 14½c; kettle 14¾@15c. Bulk meats steady, demand moderate; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 11½c; clear 11¾c. Bacon steady, demand moderate; shoulders 9¼c; clear rib 12¼c; clear 12¾@12⅞c. Whisky steady at $1 13.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour—Not enough done to establish prices. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter $1 29; soft No. 2 spring Chicago 95c. Corn firmer; 63c. Oats—No. 2 58@59c. Whisky dull at $1 17. Pork dull; $21 delivered. Dry salt meats dull; nominally—shoulders 8¼c; clear 11⅞@11¾c; clear 12c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9⅝@9¾c; clear rib 12½@12¾c; clear 13@13¼c. Lard nominal.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed firm; No. 1 spring Chicago 91½@95c; No. 2, fresh 91¾, regular 91½c. Corn—Demand fair, but at lower rates; No. 2 mixed, fresh 64c, regular 63c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 57½c. Pork dull; $19 75. Lard dull and drooping; 14 20@14.22½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 15.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 1.—Spirits of turpentine 22s 9d@23s.

LIVERPOOL, June 1, Evening.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

Sherman's Mistake.

A four column critique of "Sherman's Memoirs," which appeared in the *Sun* this morning, shows an unusually thorough knowledge of the history of the Western armies, and doubtless owes its inspiration to the editor, whose opportunities for observation were remarkably good. It confirms our own previous impression, that General Sherman has made the great blunder of his life in ventilating the peculiar views, claims and grudges which comparatively few people knew him to entertain. The main feature of his work, his claim of the exclusive credit of the plan of campaign which he carried out in his justly famous "march to the sea," is thus disposed of by the *Sun*:

"Upon the statements and documents contained in his memoirs it appears that Sherman is entitled to the credit of proposing, as well as of conducting, the march to the sea. It is unquestionable, however, that the idea in various forms had been suggested previously, but he first gave it a practical shape; and it is a curious fact that up to the last moment he reserved the privilege and considered the desirability of going to Apalachicola, on the Gulf of Mexico, instead of to Savannah on the Atlantic. It is also the truth that this alternative, if acted upon, would have carried his army almost as completely out of the theatre of war as if it had marched to the borders of Lake Michigan. Indeed, he could have done nothing which would have inflicted less injury upon the enemy, or more fully neutralized the effect of his victorious march to Atlanta. His decision to go toward Savannah was judicious and in strict conformity to the rules of war, since it gave him what military men call interior lines in reference to Hood and Lee. In other words, it put it within his power to form a junction with Grant, and absolutely to prevent Hood from forming one with Lee, and at the same time to devastate the enemy's country, break up his lines of communications and destroy his arsenals and depots of supplies.

The march toward Savannah was, therefore, right, but it should not have extended to that point, nor, in fact, further in that direction than Augusta. Indeed, the time expended in and about Savannah was time lost, since the occupation of Augusta and the continuance of the march toward Grant would as certainly have caused the evacuation of Savannah as the march from that place toward Raleigh at a later day compelled the evacuation of Charleston. It was a mistake, because it enabled Johnson to recall from Alabama all that was left of Hood's broken battalions, and by uniting them with the other detachments of his widely extended command, to concentrate a respectable army in the Carolinas and interpose it between Sherman and Grant. Had Johnston been more prompt in taking advantage of the opportunity, or could he have gathered a force sufficiently strong to check Sherman's subsequent march, it is difficult to see how the latter could have corrected his blunder. There would have been no recourse left him but to commit a still greater blunder, namely that of transporting his army to Petersburg by water, and thus removing it for the time consumed in the voyage entirely from the theatre or war. As it was, this latter movement was contemplated both by Sherman and Grant, as shown by the memoirs, and was only abandoned when it was discovered that it could not be completed in less than two months. There is nothing in the reports of either to show that they or have ever seen since the real danger they would have thereby incurred, or the advantages that Johnston might have gained. Sherman shows by Grant's own letter that the latter did not favor the march to the sea while Hood's army was advancing against Thomas, but he does not make it clear that the original suggestion of that movement was not made by Grant.

This is a criticism founded on the best accepted accounts of the campaigns referred to, and will be acquiesced in by most of the soldiers of the Western armies whose predilections in favor of Sherman have not obscured their judgment. Beyond all this, we know that should General Grant so far depart from his habitual reticence as to state his view of the matter, it would be found and proved that he, on several occasions, developed almost exactly the plan of the line of operations adopted by Sherman, in conversations with various persons. The writer of this article remembers very distinctly that in June, 1862, General Grant, then in Corinth, Mississippi, told several listeners what would be his way of ending the war. In the course of this conversation, which was suggested by the fact that General Halleck had just been summoned to Washington as General-in-Chief and that General Grant was assigned the work of clearing out the rebellion down the Mississippi, the writer heard General Grant say, in substance:

"My plan will be, first, to capture Vicksburg from the rear, and then Port Hudson, and thus acquire the free use of the Mississippi river from its sources to its mouth. This will divide the rebel territory, and prevent supplies and reinforcements from going to the rebel armies east of the Mississippi. Then it will be time to bring the Western armies into active co-operation with the army of the Potomac, which can do nothing but hold fast the best rebel army in Virginia. I would move an army right across the middle of the Gulf States to some Atlantic seaport, Savannah or Charleston, and then be ready to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac."

Substantially the same plan of operations was indicated in a very elaborate letter sent by General Pope in 1862 to the War Department, which is now on file and can be seen by any visitor. Doubtless other Generals made like suggestions at the same time. It was Sherman's glory that he had the chance to do what others proposed. The lustre of that achievement can never be dimmed, even by Sherman's own extravagant and unjust claims.—*New York Mail.*

Our Barbarous Spelling.

It is a noteworthy fact that the English language is the only civilized tongue in which the problem of spelling offers any difficulties. The French, with its peculiar sounds and silent letters, appears hard to a stranger; but the correspondence of sounds to combinations of letters is fixed, and the rules once learned the pronuciation of the word follows from the writing, and the manner of writing from the sound, without variation. In the other languages of Europe, whether of Teutonic or Latin derivation, each letter has its exaxct value, and mistakes—provided the ear be correctly trained—are impossible. It is a serious disadvantage of our complicated and irregular methods that so much time has to be consumed in learning to spell. What other people can learn in a few hours takes up the time of our schools for years, and is never completely acquired. No rules will answer, but each word must be learned by itself.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1875.

We have no material change to note in the market to-day. The improvement manifested some days since appears to be well maintained, and the demand for discounts at the banks is comparatively good. First class paper is readily taken by the latter, leaving little to be negotiated on the street. The movement in foreign and domestic exchange was moderate to-day, the former showing a slight advance, in sympathy with the rise in gold.

Stocks continue quiet. There is little demand, except for a few favorite shares. The few transactions reported indicate no material change in quotations.

Most issues of city bonds are exceptionally low. New currency seven per cents and gold bearing seven per cents are quoted at least three points below yesterday's rates. New State consols were also dull and lower. City scrip was reported a little weaker this morning, but closed about the same as yesterday. It is estimated that the total amount of scrip paid in during the past week for back taxes will probably reach $400,000.

The action of the Council to-day, which places city dues of 1874 upon the same footing as Metropolitan Police warrants, as regards payment for licenses, appears to have affected all classes of securities covered by the ordinance. Metropolitan Police warrants are quoted nominal under its influence. We learn that holders of the latter will probably apply for an injunction to prevent its being carried out, should it receive the sanction of the Mayor.

We notice also that the premium bonded fund plan is finally approved and adopted by the Council, and the commissioners of the consolidated debt authorized to receive subscriptions of bonds, or rather, proposals to exchange old bonds for new, up to the first of September, when the exchange of bonds, preparatory to the first allotment, will be made. The prospect of receiving a pro rata of interest at that time will probably be an inducement to bondholders to become participators.

The petition of Pablo Sala, a subject of Spain, and others, holders of Waterworks bonds, which was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, was the subject of some discussion on the street. The impression seemed to be that the existence of the suit was not calculated to depress the rate of these bonds; as, should this issue of bonds by the city be declared null and void and the purchase of the Waterworks vacated the latter, it was claimed, would become the property of the owners of the bonds under the title of the old Commercial Bank; and should the validity of the issue be sustained, the judicial indorsement thus given would be calculated to strengthen their claim upon the confidence of investors.

We continue to quote first class sixty day paper and collateral loans at 8@9 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, A1 do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages still rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, while second grade are entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
May 29	$955,601 10	$162,336 62
May 31	870,015 51	117,967 36
June 1	1,060,773 44	114,790 14
Thus far this week	$2,886,389 05	$395,144 12
Same time last week	3,340,636 08	495,573 33
Total last week	6,238,041 05	777,958 62
Total week before	7,199,402 23	896,093 79

Gold opened at 116@116¼, against 116¼ at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 116⅛@116¼, against 116½ in that market. The sales summed up $43,000, embracing $2000 at 116, $8000 at 116⅛, $3000 and $5000 at 116¼, $14,000 at 116¼@116⅜, and $10,000 at 116⅜.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars were still quoted at 108@109, and Mexican dollars at 96@96½, gold.

In sympathy with the ¼ advance in gold at New York, sterling was fully 2-10 ⅌ cent higher and francs ⅛. The sales of sterling comprised £28,000, embracing £2000 A1 clear at $5 63, £1500 do at $5 63½, £14,000 do and bill of lading at $5 63@5 64½, £9000 bill of lading at $5 64@5 64½, and £2000 bank at $5 67.

In francs we noticed sales of 100,000 and 180,000 commercial at 4 47½.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 63@5 64½ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@$5 67 for bank, and francs at 4 47½ for commercial, and —@4 43¾ for bank.

New York sight continued quite scarce, and unchanged. The sales were confined to $15,000 commercial at ¼ ⅌ cent premium, and $20,000 do and $30,000 private bankers' at 5-16.

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

Not a single transaction was reported in stocks.

City bonds were panicky. New currency seven per cents and city gold bearing were sold 4 points lower than yesterday, and at the close the market was unsettled and nominal for nearly all issues. The sales included $6000 new currency seven per cents at 25; $2000 city gold bearing seven per cents at 27¾; $2000, $2000 and $10,000 at 28.

New State consolidated seven per cents were dull and ½ ⅌ cent lower than yesterday. No sales were reported.

Under the influence of liberal offerings city scrip of 1874 was rather weak at the opening, being quoted at 38½@39½, but after the passage of the ordinance making it receivable for licenses it rose fully 1 ⅌ cent higher. Subsequently it fell off a shade, and closed a little unsettled, owing to the fact that parties interested would apply in the morning for an injunction restraining the city from receiving it for said purpose. The demand was good for payment of such taxes. The sales included $2000 at 39¼; $2000 at 39½; $1000 at 39¾, and $1000 at 40.

Metropolitan warrants were dull and nominal at —@65. No sales were reported.

Nothing transpired in State warrants. Warrants of 1874 were quoted at 42@44; 1875 and previous years, tundable, at 37@38; do, not fundable, at 30@—, and legislative per diem at 97@98.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1875.

COTTON—The sales to day embraced 1350 bales, at prices requiring no change in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange in full, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	— @—	—
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	12 @13⅛	12
Strict ordinary	13⅛@13¾	—
Good ordinary	13¾@13⅞	13¾
Strict good ordinary	14⅛@14¾	—
Low middling	14¾@14⅞	14¾
Strict low middling	14⅞@15	—
Middling	15⅜@15⅝	15⅜
Strict middling	15⅝@15⅞	—
Good middling	15⅞@15⅞	15⅞
Middling fair	16⅛@16⅜	16⅛
Fair	16¾@—	—

An impovement of ⅛c in spots, and 1-32@5-32c in futures, at New York, together with an advance of 2-10 ⅌ cent in sterling, inspired factors with increased confidence, and caused some of them to be more stringent in their pretensions. Others, on the contrary, were willing to meet the demand at Saturday's rates. On the whole, however, the leaning was to our outside figures, without resulting in any quotable variation. As has been the case for several days past, exceptional sales by holders, wishing to close out small lots, were made at a fraction off the ruling rates, while good staple kinds continued in scant supply, and were held disproportionately high compared with other descriptions.

The sales of the past three days sum up 3700 bales (1200 on Saturday, 1155 yesterday, and 1350 to day), against 4650 for the corresponding time last week, and 4700 the week before.

Receipts since Friday evening 2206 bales, including 438 from other delivery ports, of which 312 from Mobile and 126 from Texas and 1768 proper, against 2109 proper last week and 3705 last year. Total proper since August 31 979,508 bales, against 1,193,768 last year—decrease 214,460.

The exports comprise 5515 bales, embracing 1922 to Liverpool and 590 to New York.

We copy the following from the Galveston crop report, dated May 26, 1875, in reference to the condition and prospects of the growing cotton crop of Texas, collated by 112 replies received from 63 counties:

We sent out questions, as below, to 250 correspondents located in all the cotton growing counties of the State, but owing to the late date (May 11) on which we received the list of interrogatories agreed upon by the National Exchange, we have only had time to get partial reports from our correspondents, and up to the twenty-fourth our returns were so meagre that we did not deem it advisable to attempt making up a report for the National Exchange, which, to be incorporated into the consolidated National Exchange report, must have reached New Orleans on or before the twenty-fifth instant.

First question—What is the area of land planted in cotton in your section, as compared with last year? State increase or decrease.

Second question—What has been the character of the weather, and has it been more or less favorable for planting this year than last year?

Third question—How are the stands of cotton in your section?

Fourth question—How much earlier or later is the cotton crop this year than last year?

Fifth question—How is the labor in number and efficiency?

Sixth question—Has the use of fertilizers increased or diminished this as compared with last year?

Seventh question—What is the present condition of the crop in your section?

First question, answer—Twenty counties report the same acreage as last year; 39 counties report an increase as follows: Eight, slight; 2, 2½ ⅌ cent; 6, 5 ⅌ cent; 3, 7½ ⅌ cent; 12, 10 ⅌ cent; 3, 20 ⅌ cent, and 5, 30 ⅌ cent; while 4 counties report a decrease ranging from 5 to 20 ⅌ cent.

Second question, answer—The replies generally report dry and cool weather. Thirty-two counties report that the character of the weather has been more favorable for planting than last year, while 31 report less favorable.

Third question, answer—In reply to the interrogatory 30 counties report the stands good, 15 fair, 18 indifferent and very poor.

Fourth question, answer—Seven counties report the crop one week earlier, 2 two weeks earlier; 8 report same as last year; 14 report one week later, 25 two weeks later, and 7 three weeks later than last year.

Fifth question, answer—Our reports from all sections agree that labor is abundant and much more efficient than last year.

Sixth question, answer—Fertilizers are comparatively unused in Texas, and but very few of our correspondents reply to this query at all.

Seventh question, answer—The general tenor of the replies to this interrogatory is that the crop is in gobd condition, though in most sections the plant is small and backward, owing to the cool and dry weather, but the fields are generally clean. What is now needed is rain and warm weather.

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1874		15,933
Arrived since last statement	1,975	
Arrived previously	1,134,933—1,136,008	
Total		1,151,941
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	1,032,616—1,032,616	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		69,345
Stock same time last year, corrections added		77,899

Receipts proper since last evening 808 bales, against 560 on last Tuesday, and 382 last year.

For comparative totals for the past three days, and for the year, and for three days' receipts and exports, see above report.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 2349 bales, against 3576 last week, and 2296 last year, and since Friday 6566 bales, against 9957 last week and 9001 last year. Total since August 31, 3,389,750 bales, against 3,656,388 up to Monday noon, June 1, last year (excluding the above 2296)—decrease 266,638.

Exports (Friday to Monday) to Great Britain 29,235 bales against 28,587 last week, and 15,410 last year; and to the continent 485 bales, against 2509 last week, and 5536 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M. 306,933 bales, against 353,712 last week and 304,583 last year.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board, and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 20,000 bales, embracing 6000 for Liverpool, 11,000 for Havre, 2000 for the Mediterranean and 1000 bales for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statemeat yesterday evening, leaves 48,300 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 1000 bales. Firm."

TOBACCO—The only sales reported to day were 3 hhds (yesterday) at —, and 4 hhds Africans at 20c. The amount on sale is estimated at about 2250 hhds. Some authorities quote selections at 21@22c, but for the present we repeat our quotations as follows: Inferior lugs 9@9½c; medium 10@10½c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12½c; medium 13½@14½c; good 15½@16c; fine 17@18c, and selections 19@20c.

FREIGHTS—Two ships were taken up today to load with timber at Pascagoula. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ½@17-32d; to Boston ¾c; to Providence and Fall River 13-16c; to New York ⅝c; to Philadelphia ¾c; grain to Liverpool 9½d.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 17-32d; to Havre 1⅛c; to Genoa —@1¼c; to Bremen ¾c; to Boston, Providence and Fall River 9-16c.

SUGAR—Only 5 hhds came in this morning. The market is dull and unchanged, and there was no movement worthy of note to-day. We quote for reference: 7¾@8c for common; 8@8¼c for low fair; 8⅜@8⅝c for good fair; 8¾@9c for fully fair; 9¼c for prime; 9⅜@9½c for strictly prime; 9¾c for yellow clarified, and 10½c for off white clarified. Stock in the sheds 3438 hhds.

MOLASSES—Only 15 bbls were received this morning. No sales. The market is dull and unchanged and we quote nominally at 40@45c for common; 50@55c for fair; 58@60c for prime; 60@62c for strictly prime, and 65@70c for choice. Stock in the sheds 3036 bbls and 36 half bbls.

FLOUR—The month has opened with a dull market and a good and well assorted stock, consisting of 30,000 bbls, exclusive of 2357 bbls received this morning. There are two buyers in the market for Cuba for special kinds: one of them bought 100, 100, 100, 700 and 800 bbls, together 2100 bbls, on private terms. In the local trade only 1530 bbls sold, of which 25, 100 and 100 low treble extra at $6; 25, 50 and 100 good treble extra at $6 50; 50 choice extra at $7; 50 at $7 25; 25 at $7 50; 100, 100, 300, 200 and 200 on private terms; total sales to day 3630 bbls. Superfine is quoted at $5; single extra $5 25; double extra $5 50; low treble extra $5 75; good do $5 75@6; choice treble extra $6 50@6 75; choice extra $7@7 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in good supply and dull, and only 650 bbls sold, of which 50 and 100 at $4 35; 50, 100, 150, 50 and 100 bbls at $4 40, and 50 at $4 50 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

COW PEAS—We have to note a good stock and dull market at $1 60 for mixed, and $1 70@1 75 ⅌ bushel for clay—a decline of 10@15c. 300 sacks sold in lots at these prices.

PORK—The market is 50c ⅌ bbl stronger to-day, and heavy mess is held at $22 ⅌ bbl, with a good inquiry and some offers of less refused. 550 bbls sold, comprising 200 at —; 100 and 100 heavy mess on the landing at $21 75; 100 at $21 87½, and 50 at $22 ⅌ bbl. Dealers have a good job trade at $21 75@22 25 ⅌ bbl, as in weight. They are mostly out of stock, hence a strong market.

DRY SALT MEAT—Good supply but no demand for round lots. Shoulders are quoted at 8¾c loose and 9c packed. Only a job trade at 9¼c for shoulders. Clear rib sides are quoted nominally at 12c; clear sides 12¼c ⅌ lb. No demand whatever for sides.

BACON—Good supply but no demand for round lots. Shoulders are held at 9½c; clear rib sides 13⅛c; clear sides 13½c ⅌ lb. 5, 4 and 6 casks shoulders sold at 9½c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing shoulders at 9¾c; clear rib sides 13⅜c; clear sides 13¼c ⅌ lb. The principal sales from first hands comprised 80 casks, of which 5 casks shoulders at 9½c; 20 clear rib sides at 13⅛c; 15 clear sides at 13½c; 10 do at 13⅜c and 30 do at —.

LARD—Dull and only 50 tierces refined sold at 15¼c ⅌ lb. Keg is quoted at 16c ⅌ lb. Jobbing ¼c over these prices.

HAMS—A lot of 15 tierces choice sugar-cured sold at 13c ⅌ lb. The market is dull at 12½@13¼c, as in brand and size of lot.

BREAKFAST BACON—Continues dull at 13¾c in lots; jobbing at 14c ⅌ lb.

PIG PORK—Is selling in lots at $11 25, and jobbing at $11 50 ⅌ half bbl.

WHISKY—Dull and 1c ⅌ gallon lower. Louisiana and Western rectified is quoted at $1 17@1 18 ⅌ gallon. A lot of 20 bbls Louisiana rectified sold at $1 17 ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—The stock is confined to a tow of 15,000 bushels yellow. It will perhaps be taken for Cuba.

WHEAT IN BULK—None here and none on the way that we know of. The market in the West is unsettled.

RICE—Continues dull. We quote Louisiana No. 2, according to quality, at 3½@4c; common 5¾@6c; fair 7@7¼c; prime 7¼@7¾c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Good supply and active demand. Western sell at 18@22c; Louisiana 22c ⅌ dozen.

BAGGING—Active demand and strong market. Domestic jute is quoted at 14c in round lots, and 14½c ⅌ yard in job lots. 1000 rolls sold at 13¾c ⅌ yard. Hemp and flax quoted at retail at 13½c; India 10c at wholesale and 11c at retail.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Good supply and an active demand. Louisiana potatoes are selling at $3@3 75; Western are dull and prices are nominal. Louisiana onions $2 25@2 25 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages $10@12 ⅌ 100; sour krout $12 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Plentiful and dull. Apples are quoted at 8@8½c; peaches 7½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Moderate jobbing demand and a fair supply Western beans sell at $7 ⅌ bbl; Northern 3¾c ⅌ lb. Green peas $7 50 ⅌ bbl.

STAR CANDLES—Fair supply and moderate demand. 150 boxes sold at 15½c ⅌ lb, 2 ⅌ cent off for cash.

CORN IN SACKS—Small stock and a good demand. Holders are realizing higher prices, and we note an advance of 1@2c ⅌ bushel. 4300 sacks sold, of which 1500 white at 86c, 2000 choice white at 87c, 300 yellow and 500 white at 88c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—The supply is light and demand moderate at yesterday's prices. 500 sacks sold at 73c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and quiet. Prices have fallen 2½c ⅌ 100 lbs. 450 sacks sold at 97½c ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Fair supply and dull. No sales. Prime is quoted at $25@26; choice $27@28 ⅌ ton.

CHEESE—Large stock and dull. Western factory is quoted at 8@14c; New York cream 18c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—New is scarce and in demand. Old is in light supply and neglected. New is quoted at 30@33c ⅌ lb for Goshen and Western.

POULTRY—Western grown chickens sell at $5 50@6; young do $3@4; ducks $3@4; geese $5@6; turkeys $12@15 ⅌ dozen. Louisiana grown chickens $4@4 50; young do $2 25@2 50; ducks $3; geese $6, turkeys $12@15 ⅌ dozen.

COFFEE—Only a jobbing business. No stock in first hands. We quote cargoes fair 17½@17¾c, good 18@18¼c; prime 18½c (gold) ⅌ lb. Job lots: ordinary 17¼@17½c; fair 18@18¼c; good 18½@18¾c; prime 19@19½c ⅌ lb.

We are indebted to Messrs. Small & Co. for the following telegram, dated Rio Janeiro, May 29, and New York, May 31: "Receipts 85,000 bags; purchases for the United States 60,000; prices unchanged; stock 140,000 bags; exchange 27½ ⅌ cent; average daily receipts 12,142 bags."

TALLOW—Good demand. Selling at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate job demand. Rosin—E is quoted at $2, F $2 15, G $2 30, H $2 50, M and N $4 50@5 ⅌ bbl. Spirits turpentine 32½@33c ⅌ gallon. Pitch $250; tar $4 ⅌ bbl.

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS—Good supply and dull. Bananas are quoted at 75c@$2 ⅌ bunch, according to size; oranges $4@5; lemons $4 75@5 ⅌ box; layer raisins $3@3 05 ⅌ box; half boxes $1 75; quarter boxes 75c; citron 30c ⅌ lb; currants 6¾@7c; Brazil nuts 10c; almonds 21@22½c; filberts 12½@17c; dates 6½@8¼c ⅌ lb; cocoanuts $40@45 ⅌ 1000.

COAL OIL—Quoted at 16@17c in bbls and 21@26c lb gallon in cases.

OAK STAVES—Are dull. The stock is increasing. Extra pipe, 60-inch, is quoted at $160@170; extra pipe, 56-inch, $145@150; extra hogshead, 48-inch, $130; light pipe, 56 to 60-inch, $100@110; extra claret, $85@90 ⅌ 1200. These quotations are for staves culled and delivered alongside of vessel from the yard.

SALT—Purchases for the local trade are small. Prices are unchanged. We quote, dealers' rates: Coarse at $1 30 ⅌ sack; fine $1 50@1 60 ⅌ sack; Turk's Island 90c ⅌ bag of two bushels. When taken at warehouse a reduction is made for drayage. Table salt in pockets sells at 2½@6½c each, as in size.

COAL—The stock on hand comprises 184 boats and 5 barges of Pittsburg; this time last year, 264 boats and 11 barges, showing a decrease of 80 boats and 19 barges. Pittsburg is selling at 32@35c ⅌ bbl at wholesale; 75c at retail; $7 ⅌ hhd; 50c ⅌ box to steamboats, and 60c to manufacturers; Virginia cannel 90c ⅌ bbl.

STARCH—Good supply and limited demand. Quoted at 4½c ⅌ lb.

LINSEED OIL—Is selling at 82@87c ⅌ gallon.

COTTON SEED IN SACKS—The receipts are all taken by the factories, who furnish sacks and pay $10@12 ⅌ ton delivered on the levee.

COTTON SEED OIL CAKE—All contracted for the season.

COOPERAGE—Molasses barrels sell at $1 25; half barrels 85@90c; sugar hogsheads $2 75 a piece. Hogshead poles $57@60; barrel poles $30 ⅌ 1000.

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling at 14c in bales and 15c a piece resewed.

HOPS—Wisconsin sell at 41@43c; New York 45@46c; California 48@50 ⅌ lb.

FISH—A fair jobbing demand and prices show no change. We quote: Mackerel, extra No. 1, $18 in bbls, $9 50 in half bbls, $5 in quarter bbls, and $2 25 in kits; No. 1 $10 50 in bbls, $5 50 in half bbls, $3 25 in quarter bbls and $1 25 in kits; No. 2 $9 50 in bbls, $5 in half bbls, $2 75 in quarter bbls and $1 10 in kits; No. 3, large, $8 75 in bbls, $4 50 in half bbls, $2 in quarter bbls and $1 25 in kits. Codfish, quarter drums $6 25; boxes $1 50. Herring 55c ⅌ box.

MOSS—Receipts are large and the demand is fair. Black sells at 4½@5c; gray 2½@3½c; city picked 7@11c ⅌ lb.

MOUNT CARBON COAL—Sells at wholesale at 32½@35c, retail 65c ⅌ bbl.

FERTILIZERS—Good demand. Peruvian guano is selling at $110@— ⅌ ton, 2000 lbs; a less quantity at 6c ⅌ lb. Raw bone superphosphate $65 ⅌ ton. Pelican fertilizer $35 ⅌ ton, 2000 lbs. Fine ground bone $45; coarse $45; bone dust $45; cotton seed meal $32; No. 1 blood $50; No. 2 blood $45; fertilizing substance, phosphates (fine ground bones) $45 ⅌ ton; superphosphate of lime $65 ⅌ ton; phosphate precipitate $60 ⅌ ton; dried flesh, in powder, $50 ⅌ ton; dried blood, in powder, $75 ⅌ ton; hair, horns in powder, $50 ⅌ ton; azotized compounds representing the constituent elements of genuine guano $50 ⅌ ton.

SOAP—Good supply of New Orleans make: small stock, and very little of Western arriving; good demand. 250 boxes Thompson's palm sold at 4½c; 100 do, familv, at 5½c ⅌ lb. Western sells at 5¾c ⅌ lb, in round lots, for inferior qualities; extra olive 6¾c in round lots, and 7c in job lots. German olive, New Orleans, 6c ⅌ lb.

Sales, Receipts and Exports of Produce.

The following are the sales, receipts and exports of the principal articles for the past three days:

Articles.	Sales.	Receipts.	Exports.
Sugar, hhds	63	24	5
Sugar, bbls	—	4	29
Molasses, bbls	15	58	55
Flour, bbls	2,907	19,126	3,679
Corn, sacks	15,250	25,053	3,212
Corn, bushels	—	15,000	....
Oats, sacks	2,100	4,121	65
Hay, bales	350	207	26
Bran, sacks	400	1,587	73
Pork, bbls	1,000	500	58
Bacon, casks	158	513	17
Bacon, boxes	—	49	....
Hams, tierces	25	179	....
Green meat, casks	15	....	....
Corn meal, bbls	1,175	2,263	....
Lard, tierces	50	294	19
Lard, kegs	—	436	....

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Wednesday, June 2, 1875.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tappahannock, Pendleton, for Key West and Cedar Keys.

British bark Halewood, Williams, for Pascagoula, in ballast.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Catharine, from Philadelphia 22d ultimo, via Havana, to E A Yorke & co—2d district 10.

Steamship Cuba, McIntosh, from New York via Havana and Mexican ports, to J M Witherspoon & co—1st district 14.

Steamship Margaret, Baker, from Havana via Florida ports, to I S Roberts—1st district 12.

Spanish bark Rosario, Gerordo, 42 days from Malaga, to Avendano Bros—2d district.

Schooner Gertrude Howes, Ward, 14 days from Ruatan Island, to M Doe Gregorio—2d district P T.

STEAMBOATS.

Thompson Dean, Miller, from Cincinnati.
Maria Louise, Brinker, from Shreveport.
Oriole, Carrick, from Lower Coast.
Bertha, Burton, from Washington.
Ruth, Quatrevaux, from Washington.

EXPORTS.

KEY WEST AND CEDAR KEYS—Steamship Tappahannock—For Key West—200 bbls flour. For Cedar Keys—95 bbls flour 11 csk bacon 212 sks corn 50 sks bran 25 sks oats 91 pkgs sundries.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Steamer Thompson Dean—20 bales cotton 850 sks cotton seed 154 hhds sugar 42 bxs bacon 6528 sks corn 58 bbls oil 171 bxs cheese 797 bbls flour 151 bbls whisky 543 bbls meal 600 bxs starch 2800 kegs nails 500 bbls pork 603 bales hay 500 bxs soap 50 tcs lard 190 kegs lard 22 tcs hams and sundry produce.

SHREVEPORT—Steamer Maria Louise—169 bales cotton 325 sks oilcake 60 bbls oil 119 head cattle 45 head sheep and sundries.

WASHINGTON—Steamer Bertha—40 bales cotton 134 sks cotton seed 4 bbls molasses 162 head cattle and sundries.

WASHINGTON—Steamer Ruth—27 bales cotton 217 sks cotton seed 1 hhd sugar 7 bbls molasses and sundries.

LOWER COAST—Steamer Oriole—47 bbls onions 15 bbls potatoes and sundries.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD June 1—4 hhds sugar 1 bbl rice $20,000 in specie 128 head cattle and sundries.

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD June 1—267 bales cotton 50 tcs lard 100 bbls lime 60 bbls rosin and sundries.

NEW ORLEANS, ST LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 1—65 bales cotton and sundries.

MEMORANDA.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1875.

To E. A. Yorke—The steamship Yazoo, Captain Barrett, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived at 9:30 A. M.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

John Slemmer, for use, etc., vs. Thomas Kiernan.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 4643.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed by the honorable the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city on SATURDAY, July 3, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND, together with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Customhouse, Bienville, Galvez and Miro streets, designated as numbers ten and eleven of square number twenty-two. Said lots adjoin each other, and measure each twenty-six feet ten inches seven lines front on Miro street, by one hundred and thirty feet three inches six lines in depth, between parallel lines, as per plan of A. D'Hemecourt, late surveyor, of the sixteenth of July, 1853, deposited in the office of P. C. Cuvellier, notary public in this city, by an act of the tenth of October, 1853.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Bienville, Conti, Derbigny and Roman streets, designated by the number twenty-nine of the square number fifty-two, as per plan of Joseph Pilie, late surveyor, of the first of May, 1830, deposited in the office of D. L. McKay, late a notary public in this city, and has twenty-seven feet front on Bienville street, by one hundred feet three inches one inch in depth between parallel lines.

3. A LOT OF GROUND, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square number fifty-one, bounded by Roman, Bienville, Derbigny and Customhouse streets, and measures, in American measure, twenty-seven feet front on Bienville street, by eighty feet in depth, between parallel lines, as per sketch annexed to an act of sale before W. J. Castell, notary public in this city, of the sixth of February, 1862.

Seized in the above suits.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
EUGENE WAGGAMAN,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.
je1 6 20 jx3

Moore, Janney & Hyams vs. Andrew Gleason.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 6498.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF G