[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

in latitude 47°, bottom up. The boat had two life preservers and a cask of water.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, July 3.—Two deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Arrested for Wrecking a Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Lindell and Dean, captain and first officer respectively of the bark Union, lost in Puget Sound, in May, have been arrested for wilfully wrecking that vessel. The first officer has confessed, but the captain denies the charge.

A Defaulting Secretary.

The *Bulletin* this afternoon publishes details of startling developments in the case of Miller, the defaulting secretary of the Western Development Company, the substance of which is that his name is not Miller, but Woodruff; that the defalcation is greater than at first supposed, and that it will probably reach from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Sales of real estate by Miller to Woodruff were discovered assuming a transfer to himself.

A Cotton Congress.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 3.—The second annual session of the cotton States congress convenes in this city on the thirteenth instant. A large attendance is expected, and every arrangement has been made for the entertainment of guests.

Killed by Lightning.

A Miss Todd, living near this city, was killed yesterday by lightning.

News from the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Colonel Boudinot, who has just returned from the Indian Territory, says twenty-seven murder cases have just been disposed of by the United States District Court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, before which tribunal all the criminal cases from the Indian Nations are brought. Out of this number eight persons were convicted of murder in the first degree. Seven are convicted, including two boys, one of two boys, one of seventeen and the other of nineteen years, to be hanged together on the third of September next. The eighth, a negro, was killed after his conviction while attempting to escape from the guard.

Much outlawry prevails in the Indian Territory, and ten men have been killed in the vicinity of Fort Smith within a few months.

A very bitter contest is now going on in the Cherokee nation between the Ross and Downing parties for the position of chiefs, and rumors of conspiracies and assassinations are rife. Colonel W. P. Ross, the present chief, is a candidate for re-election, and a man named Thompson is the candidate of the Downing party.

An extract from the Bozeman, Montana, *Times* says the Nez Perces and Bannock Indians have combined against the Sioux, and that the Sioux were being overpowered.

The steamer Bozeman, of the Peace expedition, was sunk near Hunter's springs, about two weeks ago, and all the arms and supplies and Pease's papers were lost, but no human lives were sacrificed.

Pennsylvania Republican State Committee in Session.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 3.—The Republican State Central Committee met here today. Major A. Wilson Norris, of this place, was elected secretary, and General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, treasurer. After the appointment of several permanent committees, and the selection of Harrisburg as the headquarters of the State Central Committee, the committee adjourned. Russell E. Root was chosen chairman of the committee on organization.

Delegates to the International Schentzen Society.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—Among the passengers by the Nurrenburg, from this port for Bremen to-day, were Frederick Kramer, Frederick Brandon, Justus Sacks and Philip Rost, a delegation representing the Baltimore Schentzen Society, on their way to Stuttgart to take part in the great international schooting match in that city in August. They were accompanied down the bay by large numbers of schentzens in the steamer Chester.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, July 3, 1875, 4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, lower barometer, southerly to westerly winds, decidedly warm, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains.

River and Marine News.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, July 3, Noon.—Wind northeast, light. Arrived—Steamship Knickerbocker, at 7 A. M., Kemble, master, from New York, to A. Moulton; schooner M. L. Peters, York, master, from Boston. No departures.

VICKSBURG, July 3.—Passed up—Charles Morgan, at 10 A. M.; Katie, at 11 A. M. No boats down to-day. Arrived—Snagboat Addie, at 3 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River rose six inches.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—River rose five inches. Weather clear. Mercury 93°. Departed—Fort Gibson for Arkansas river; Quickstep for White river; Julia for Vicksburg; Grand Tower for St. Louis; Norton and barges for Ohio river; Arlington for Cincinnati, Shannon for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, July 3.—The river falling slowly. Down—Thompson Dean, at 8 P. M. Weather clear and hot.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—River three feet eleven inches and stationary. Weather clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—River thirteen feet nine inches and rising. Departed—V. Shinkle, for New Orleans. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, July 3.—Arrived—Commonwealth, from St. Louis, at 9 P. M; City of Quincy, from New Orleans, 2 A. M; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, 5 P. M. Departed—Commonwealth, for New Orleans, 9 P. M.; City of Quincy, for St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Tolle, for St. Louis, 3 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, for St. Louis, 7 P. M. River thirty feet four inches and rising. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Arrived—Grand Lake, from New Orleans. Departed—St. Genevieve, for Vicksburg. River has risen ten inches. Weather cloudy and hot.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—River five feet ten inches and rising. Weather hot and showery.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Post's* financial article says: Gold opened at 117⅛, and the price has not changed. Loans cost 1, 1½ & 2 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for carrying, and nothing doing in time loans. Foreign exchange is rather more active than usual on Saturdays, because of the late hour of the sailing of the packets. The nominal rates are unchanged, but in tone the market is easier, and good bills can be bought at $4 85½, less 1-16, and sight below $4 90. The money market is easy, and call loans are negotiated at 2 ⅌ cent; prime commercial paper is quoted at 3½. Government bonds are quiet, but in tone steady.

Southern State bonds are pretty much neglected. The Tennessee bonds were also out at yesterday's quotations; old and new Virginias at 37½ bid, consols leaving off at 64 bid. The stock market opened ⅛@¼ lower than yesterday's closing on the general list, except for Erie, which was ¼ higher, Wabash and Union Pacific being unchanged. During the first half hour there was a decline in Western Union Telegraph of ⅝, and an equivalent advance in Pacific Mail, and ⅜ in Lake Shore, other shares being unchanged. At the board there was an advance in Union Pacific and Telegraph of ⅜, and a decline in Pacific Mail and Northwestern of ⅜, and in Lake Shore of ½. Since then the variations have not covered ½.

The following is the bank statement Loans increased $2,625,000; specie increased $5,000,000; legal tenders increased $2,375,000; deposits increased $10,125,000; reserves increased $4,875,000.

During the week at the Cotton Exchange there has been small business, with an unsettled tone in the market. The demand for spot was chiefly for spinners, merely for small lots to meet their immediate wants. Exporters have been doing nothing, as foreign advices have not been favorable, and accounts of prospective crops indicate a large yield. Speculative dealings were rather tame, as stock is now so much reduced as to be easily handled, and some slight indications of a corner in August contracts led operators to believe that a movement was on foot, and prices immediately advanced; the other months were but slightly affected.

Stocks strong and higher, with reaction in final dealings. Central 102¼; Erie 14¼; Lake Shore 58⅛; Illinois Central 102¾; Pittsburg 91¼; Northwestern, preferred, 49⅛; Rock Island 103⅜.

Flour firmer, fair export demand, moderate home trade demand for common to fair Southern, $5 75@8 25 for good to choice. Wheat 1@3c better; fair export, moderate home trade inquiry; $1 33@1 36 for winter red Western, $1 37@1 38 for amber, $1 35@1 40 for white Western. Corn firmer and more active; fair export demand; 78@81c for steam Western mixed, 82@83c for sail do, 83@84c for yellow Western. Oats firmer; fairly active; 64@66½c for mixed Western, 66c for mixed Canada, 65@69½c for white Western. Pork lower; $20 75@20 85 for new. Lard lower; 13⅜c for prime steam. Coffee excited; ¼c higher. Sugar less active, about steady. Rice quiet. Molasses weak and irregular. Turpentine quiet, 32½c. Rosin heavy, $1 70@1 85. Freights firm; for steam cotton 5 16d; do grain 8½@9.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter $1 32½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed held at 66½@67c. Oats firm; No. 2 54@54½c on track, 55½c in elevator. Rye—No sales. Whisky nominally at $1 18. Pork firm. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 8¼c, clear rib 11½c. Bacon strong; only a jobbing trade. Lard nominally 12¼c. Live hogs firm and in demand; shippers $6 35@6 65; bacon $6 50 to $6 80; butchers $6 85@7 20. Cattle firm; demand exceeds the supply; fair $3 25@3 50; common $2 12½@2 40. Receipts—Flour 2000; wheat 6000; corn 7000; hogs 840; cattle 610.

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, July 3.—Spanish gold 208½@209; American gold 206@209½. Exchange dull; on the United States, sixty days, gold, 114@115 premium; short sight, gold, 116@118 premium; on London 143@145 premium; on Paris 114@115 premium. Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch standard 11@11½ reals.

Our Crops and the Drawbacks.

We copy the following from the Pittsburg *Gazette:*

The cotton crop of the South promises this year a large increase over that of last, while the sugar crop of Louisiana, if no mishap befall it, will be the largest ever cut. There are millions of acres, through some of the best portions of the Southern States, that lie idle from year to year for want of both labor and capital. The capacity of the country is scarcely computable, and the future will demonstrate that nothing approaching its possibilities has ever been reached. With climate and soil unsurpassed, water and fuel abundant, and of the best character, we look forward to the time when the South will far outstrip her former glory as an agricultural field, inviting to all. Immigration is fast turning from the more northerly States and pushing southward toward Tennessee, Texas and Georgia, and with the settlement of all political disturbances, and the removal of all riotous elements from the country, the South is bound to prosper beyond all thought.

There is one element yet of trouble which must be removed wholly before a full degree of prosperity can be reached. There are too many idle and shiftless white men, sons of decayed families whose grandeur and potency fled on the downfall of the rebellion and slavery, and these act as a serious bar on the rising generation, who would work, if work were made respectable. The old prejudice against the freedman is dying out; and in a few years the feeling which took root at the close of the war, of starving out or otherwise killing off the blacks, will be wholly eradicated. With this ought to come the achievement of the fullest hopes of the South, and its true greatness as the producing region of the country par excellence.

The Whisky Cases.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, June 29, writes:

Major Bluford Wilson, solicitor of the treasury, returned to-night, after an absence of over a month, spent in advising with United States officers engaged in the prosecution of whisky frauds. He has visited all prominent places in the West where illicit whisky operations were discovered. The evidence which the government had collected was laid before the proper law officers and fully explained. All the cases are in excellent shape. The only delay in any quarter now arises from the fact that most of the courts are in their summer recess. In all principal cities the chief members of the ring have been discovered, and much valuable evidence has been secured. Instances have been discovered where government officials of prominence have been holding very suspicious relations with those they are supposed to be prosecuting, and the public will soon know these gentlemen by their removals.

Major Conrad McGrew, arrested here on an indictment found in St. Louis, charging him with the bribery of a gauger to make false returns, gave bonds for his appearance, General Burbridge, of Kentucky, becoming one of his sureties.

The whisky establishment at Hamilton, near Cincinnati, has been seized for duplicating packages. "Dumping" papers of the same series were found in Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and both are supposed to have come from Wessels, a Covington (Kentucky) house.

Evidence has been taken showing a new method of fraud, perpetrated by gauging liquor at a very high temperature, and then regauging it at the point where received, after it has been allowed to cool down.

Glass as a Dress Fabric.

The suggestion that ladies' dresses may be made of the newly discovered unbreakable and elastic glass has thrown the fashion editors into a state of profound agitation. Infrangible glass dresses! What a grand innovation! When the new invention shall have been fully applied to ladies' costumes, the dear creatures may dress as warmly in the winter as the laws of health require, and yet not be forced, as they now are, to obscure with mufflings the fairest portions of their persons. Pull-back dresses will be abolished, for the necessity of pulling them back will not exist when even a greater display can be secured without it. Colored ladies will be dressed in mourning the year round. The principle of refraction might be introduced in the manufacture of these glass dresses, supplying the shortcomings of nature and modifying its exaggerations. Thus an unduly developed foot might be dressed in a refracting glass shoe which would give it the requisite enamellment. Scrawny shoulders could be made full and round by means of a magnifying ch—that is to say, a magnifying envelope of some sort. Mistakes of nature throughout the full extent of the feminine exterior could be corrected in this simple but effective manner. Dainty feet would glimmer through transparent slippers, and where now naught appears but unseemly folds and wrinkles of dress, graceful curves and rounded outlines will everywhere come into view. Modest women will not oppose the change, for it will not be an exposure—it will be simply a revelation—*Chicago Times.*

Meteorological Report.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER.
New Orleans, July 3, 1875.

The following is the report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	79	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	84	S. E.	Fair.
Corsicana	99	S.	Fair.
Fort Sully	77	N. W.	Fair.
Galveston	91	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	85	W.	Fair.
Key West	85	E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	82	S. W.	Clearing.
Leavenworth	96	S. W.	Fair.
Louisville	85	S. E.	Fair.
Memphis	92	S. W.	Fair.
Montgomery	93	E.	Fair.
New Orleans	85	S. E.	Fair.
New York	73	S. W.	Clear.
Omaha	85	W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	86	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	89	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	81	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	92	N.	Fair.
Yankton	73	N.	Fair.

RIVERS.

	Rise. inches.	Fall. inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cincinnati	5	..	13	0
Fort Sully	..	..	12	2
Keokuk	2	..	10	8
Leavenworth	..	3	15	1
Lacrosse	..	3	4	2
Louisville	4	..	7	7
Memphis	5	..	23	1
New Orleans	2	..	*3	0
Omaha	..	4	12	6
Pittsburg	2	..	3	10
St. Louis	6	..	25	0
St. Paul	..	..	7	0
Vicksburg	6	..	29	11
Yankton	..	5	12	2

*Below high water mark of 1874.

The Cause of Hard Times.

It may be said that there is such a thing as commercial dyspepsia. Depression is not simply epidemic; it sometimes becomes chronic. When everybody joins in a chorus of "hard times" it is likely to continue hard times until some more cheerful spirit starts up in a different key. But this is not a sufficient explanation. A cause which lies much deeper and is more baneful in its influence, is the practice of underselling. Competition is said to be the life of trade; but there are cases where it may more truthfully be called the death of trade. We do not refer to that species of competition which contents itself with a small rather than large profit, and serves to actually stimulate trade by bringing commodities within the purchasing power of the many; nor to competition of the Cheap John sort, which introduces poorer goods in close imitation of the better, and whose seeming "bargains" are in reality swindles. But we mean that competition which results in cutting down the price of articles below what it costs to manufacture them, and which leaves no reasonable margin of profit for any one.

How such competition arises, and how it operates are apparent enough to any who will look at the condition of trade since the panic. As a natural result of the panic, all sorts of goods fell in price, and no one knew exactly when the bottom would be reached. The trouble now is that the bottom was really reached long ago, and still prices have continued to fall. Merchants became so used to underbidding each other, and cutting under regular prices with the hope of stimulating trade, or at least of drawing custom to themselves, that they continued the process beyond the point where a living profit could be made either for themselves or the manufacturers. So this extreme competition has continued. Itself a product of depression, it has served to perpetuate and strengthen the depression from which it sprang. No one, not even the purchaser, is benefited by unjustly low prices. They serve to check industry and curtail manufacture, and so operate, to the injury of labor. They annihilate the legitimate profits of industry and so work the ruin of capital. And so all classes, in this era of low prices, feel the burden of the hard times. What seems to be most needed now is a readjustment of prices on a scale which may admit of moderate profit to manufacturer and dealer. Any one who visits our retail stores must be convinced that there is as large a volume of trade as ever, and it stands to reason that the ordinary necessities of the people must be supplied in dull times as well as in prosperous. But the trouble is that in trade, as now conducted, there is little or no money to be made; and we shall not see brighter times or a more healthy state of business until prices are on a basis to afford a reasonable return for the labor of production and the expenses of business.—*Boston Journal.*

Diverting the School Funds.

The contest in Maryland over the effort of the Roman Catholic denomination to secure appropriations of city funds for sectarian schools is about to be drawn into the courts through an injunction to restrain the payment of the appropriations already made by the city councils. This is the same fight as Cincinnati had a year ago, where the division of the school fund was lost by but one vote. The following fully explains the nature of the contest: "The opposition to the appropriation of public money to support sectarian institutions having failed to induce the city councils to omit such items from the general appropriation bill, an injunction against the payment of them is to be applied for in the court to day. Several meetings of Protestant clergy and others were held upon the subject, and a committee of prominent citizens appointed, who engaged able lawyers to take the question into court. The bill of injunction is very long, and embraces all the benevolent and reformatory institutions not entirely under the control of the city or State. On the part of the Protestants generally there is little opposition to cutting off the appropriations, but the Catholics, who have enjoyed the lion's share of the money so devoted, are bitterly hostile, and propose to contest it, having already been successful with the city council."

To the mind of any intelligent man the proposition is as clear as noonday to divide the school appropriations up into sectarian pieces, means that the whole fabric of our common school system must fall because it is not sectarian, and, therefore, will not receive any portion of the public school fund. The public will watch with great interest the result of the contest in Maryland. If it succeeds there the attempt will be made elsewhere, and a strong effort will be made to work public opinion up to it by a specious cry of injustice. Let us stand by our common school system at all hazards.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

The Rock Ahead.

We have asserted that the great majority of the Democratic party, including the bulk of the Western and Southern Democrats, were in favor of rag money and all that the name implies. We have said that on the financial question the Democracy was bound to split. Every day brings confirmation of the truth of our assertions. Hear the Charleston, South Carolina, *News*, a Southern Democratic oracle and one of the milder and more prudent sort, too:

"The Western Democrats and Southern Democrats can not be dragooned into changing their opinions, and if the New York and New England Democracy seeks to thrust a hard money platform down the throats of the national convention, they will very probably cause a rupture or, at least, a lukewarmness which will be fatal to the success of the canvass."

The Tilden hard money Democracy is a mere fraction of the national Democratic party. Upon the shoulders of the Republican party will rest the responsibility of preserving the integrity of the nation.—*Buffalo Express.*

Ethan Allen.

This centenary business has brought out a good many anecdotes of Allen, some of which were supposed to be planted beyond resurrection. Here is one: Allen was in church one Sunday with a number of friends listening to a very high Calvanistic minister (exact stature not recorded). The text chosen was, "Many shall strive to enter in, but shall not be able," and the preacher premised his remarks by observing that the grace of God was certainly sufficient to include one person out of ten. "Secondly" disclosed the fact that not one in twenty would attempt to avail himself of salvation. At "thirdly" it came out that but one in fifty was really an object of Divine solicitude. "Fourthly" was announced, and the estimate of the elect now reduced to greater correctness, the sad conclusion was being drawn that only one out of eighty—when Allen seized his hat and evacuated the pew, exclaiming, "I'm off, boys; anyone of you may take my chance."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Supreme Court.

For the first time (except during the war) since the Supreme Court has been holding its sessions in Opelousas, we have to chronicle a failure. The cause was the want of a quorum, the only justices present being Judges Wyly and Morgan. Both of those gentlemen waited for one week in hopes that one of the others would arrive, so as to get the required number to go to work, but were at last compelled to leave so as to be in Monroe in time for the opening of the court at that place on the first Monday in July.

It has been a great disappointment to the members of the bar of this district, and more especially to the large number of those who came from a distance at a great expense and inconvenience, to attend personally the session of the court.—*Opelousas Journal, June 25.*

Indian Tradition.

Here is the Yute account of the creation: "In the beginning the earth was covered with mist. You could not see before you. The Great Spirit took his bow and arrows and shot—shot so well that he scattered the mist. The earth became visible to him, but there were no men upon it. Then he took clay, fashioned a man, and set him to bake. Man came out white; the fire had been strong enough. The Great Spirit began his work again, and this time the man came out quite black; he had remained too long in the oven. It was necessary to try a third time. The experiment at length succeeded and man came out done to a turn; he was the red skin, the most perfect of human types.'

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice July 4, 1875.

Office hours on Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Persons calling for these letters will please say "Advertised," and give date.

LADIES' LIST.

Ames E S Mrs
Anderson Clara
Amand Margaret
Anderson Adeline Mrs
Allen Elizabeth Mrs
Allen Miss
Alexander L Mrs
Adkon Isabella Mrs
Almin M C Miss
Alsoru Emmie Mrs
Armour Minnie Miss
Arguvie Mary Miss
Benson J F Mrs
Beckwell Lena Mrs
Beck Pauline M Miss
Brady Mary F F Mrs
Bellew Maria Miss
Beringer Frank Mrs
Bender Louis
Benlass E Miss
Bailey Ida Miss
Brandenburch E F Mrs
Brown Louise Mrs
Boner C A Mrs
Blossom Richard Mrs
Brinker M L Mrs
Benus Mary Miss
Bull Jennie Miss
Bullock Mary Mrs
Buddecke Eda Miss
Campbell Archie Mrs
Charles A G Miss
Calendar Sallie Mrs
Canon C Miss
Crawford Eliza Mrs
Casey Annie Miss
Clark Margaret Mrs
Caudel Elizabeth
Clark Margaret Mrs
Couvaed E Mrs
Casson Addie L M s
Claggell P A Mrs
Creamer Lizzie Miss
Crozae Lidie Miss
Coab Mary E Mrs
Cogan Mrs
Cork Ellen Mary Miss
Conley Mrs
Cochrane E Mrs
Croopen H R Mrs
Cook Dorcress Mrs
Curtis Mollie F Miss
Connile Kate Mrs
De Ephester Rose Mrs
Davis Rebecca Miss
Dowsing K V Mrs
Duncan Mrs
Duchark Lottie Mrs
Eugene Maggie Miss
Eddy Lillian B Miss
Fulbert Susan Mrs
Fagan Mrs
Farley Mrs
Fredrich Susan Miss
Fromky Henry Mrs
Fox M C Mrs
Fowler K V Mrs
Frooks P B Jr Mrs
Frost Eveline Mrs
Full Rosa Miss
Field Emma M Miss
Fitzpatrick Mary
Gassenburger Lizzie Mrs
Gray Sarah Mrs
Galloway Emma Mrs
Griffin M A Miss
Giola Ophelia Mrs
Guyol M L Miss
Harris Delia Mrs
Hartzan Mrs
Hawkins James Mrs
Halm Lena Mrs
Harris M Miss
Harris Malvenia Mrs
Hall M L Mrs
Harris Lelia Mrs
Haum Christina Miss
Haultman L F Mrs
Hiller Katie Miss
Henderson Esther
Hubert Aline Miss
Herman W L Mrs
Hempstead Adeline Mrs
Hill Belle Mrs
Heilbraim Sophie M Miss
Hubbard C Mrs
Hubbs Eugenie Miss
Houston Golda Miss
Holcombe Ada Miss
Howell Rosa Miss
Holmes Amelia Miss
Haynes Cora Mrs
Houghton G P Mrs
Jane Victoria Miss
Jeffcoal Annett
Judd Fannie Miss
Johnso Ellen Mrs
Johnson Mary K Mrs
Jones Elizabeth Mrs
Johnson J Mrs
Johnson Jane Mrs
Jones Lucy A M Miss
Johnson Arnette Miss
Jones Sallie Mrs
Johnson Anna Mrs
Jones Martha Miss
Johnson Emma Miss
Jules Celestine Mrs
Keen Sarah A Mrs
Knox Sarah Miss
Kuchenthal Alice Miss
Lamb Setinia Mrs
Lairoque Emelie Mrs
Laudumisy J
Lamzyer H P Mrs
Lee Mrs
Lee Kate Miss
Little John Mary
Lexberth Mrs
Loftus Ellen Miss
London Francis Mrs
Long Rosa Miss or Mrs
Lossin Magdelena
Meeham Eunia Miss
Meadee Rachael Miss
Manuel Jaubert C Mrs
Marrion Mrs
Mairens P A Miss
Maltbey Mary J Mrs
Macklin Susan S Mrs
Myers Mary J Mrs
Matteison C S
Murrell Sarah Mrs
Moise Mrs
Monroe Ella Mrs
Monroe Lizzie Miss
Moren Rose Miss
Murphy Nellie Miss
Murrell Permelia Mrs
McDivitt Mary Anne Mrs
McMorine C Miss
McDonald Mary Miss
McFarland Mary Mrs
Nante Charlotte Miss
Norton Mrs
O'Brien Miss
O'Rourke Charles A Mr
Pradal Z B Miss
Pascoe Rosa E Miss
Pratt Maria J Mrs
Parham Maime
Pardo Marceline Mrs
Pennington Fredonia Mrs
Pissing Mary Mrs
Pister Virginia Mrs
Pickebs Irene Miss
Pias Estelle Miss
Pumpelli E D Mrs
Provezal Mary
Pease Theresa Mrs
Ray Amanda E Miss
Rochester J N Mrs
Richards L G Mrs
Rosa Alice Miss
Rowen Elizabeth
Ross Sallie H Miss
Ross Sarah Mrs
Ruft Betty Mrs
Ryan Anne Miss
Stanton Hellen O Mrs
Swan Ophelia Miss
Strode Rosa Ann Mrs
Shrapper Saloma Mrs
Sanford M'me
Saunders Jane Mrs
Seibles Cornelia Miss
Sherwood Belle Miss
Sherrer Frances Miss
Stevens M E Miss
Schmitt Ollelia Mrs
Spence Mollie Miss
Stewart Anule Miss
Seiles Caroline Mrs
Smith Maggie Miss
Skillens M Mrs
Smith S A Miss
Smith Eliza Mrs
Smith Easter Mrs
Stiller Nancy Mrs
Skillman F Mrs
Smith Amy Miss
Sitty Bridget Mrs
Schunkel Emma Mrs
Stone Charlotte Mrs
Sompayrel Marzelie Miss
Snow S E Mrs
Suter Anna Mrs
Trezmoul Mrs
Treudeau Emma Miss
Tyerena J A Mrs
Taylor Maria Mrs
Treay James Mrs
Toon H Miss
Thompson Martia Miss
Todd Celia Mrs
Thomas Mary Miss
Thompson E S Miss
Thompson Charles H Mrs
Townsonn Lorenia Mrs
Turner Mary Miss
Turner A Mrs
Wagnon E J Mrs 2
Walton Sarah Mrs
Weaver Elizabeth M
Watt Harriet L Mrs
Walker Maria H Mrs
West Mary Jane Miss
Welsh Thomas Mrs
Weisheimer H H Mrs
Weaver Henry Mrs
Woodruf Rosa Miss
Williams Caroline Mrs
Williams Madge Mrs
Wintherhelder Mrs
Wilson Mollie Mrs
White Lizzie Miss
Wise Allie Mrs
White Virginia Mrs
White Allie Miss
Woodruff J B Mrs
Zambellie Emma Miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Aman Jule
Alexander Mr
Allen J
Alders Michael
Ambler Samuel
Allison L C
Atkinson John M
Appo Chinee
Armstrong John
Anderson Joseph
Armond J H
Andrew T
Auguera J M
Brang Mr
Ballinger John
Baumgartner E
Ballou L
Bastrop George
Basset M
Barrlett M V
Blackmore Henry
Black Henry
Baldwin D
Bayley George
Bradley John
Braun Henry
Branper Hector M
Brabazon John M
Bradley M J
Brennan Hugh
Beohler J E
Bergen J B
Becker Marx
Boyle C
Beck T J and A S
Bouglove Horace
Berg S
Benjamin B
Beele R C
Bellevue Elphage
Bridewell L O
Byers E M
Bougman A W
Bourg Mr
Benton, Smith & Co
Boyd Row E
Bonnabel A
Bougere A Mr
Bostick Wallace
Bonford Mr
Burnside James
Buttner Julius
Buechel A
Burkant W W
Bashlow Mr
Burke Thomas T
Burke Henry
Boutureira Joseph
Brown J Lewis
Baker P H
Baker Thomas
Clarke James L
Clarke J J
Carter Hannibal
Caddson Joseph
Clavier Harry J
Cabat James
Callendar Sidney S
Chalmer M P
Cragin Samuel
Callamore S
Carter Archer
Charbonnet Joe
Chadwick John G
Clancy David
Chamberlain F G
Cesare C E
Clenvenus W T
Childress Berlin
Crippen F
Conlon Stephen
Couret D S
Cole Charley
Cohen S
Comstock J A
Cottrell Robert A
Cazenave P
Cochran & Brothers
Conrey Charles W
Cornog A W
Cowden S
Conner David
Conaughton P W
Conlon Stephen
Cummins T Dr
Davidson Isid
D'Aquin Adolphe
Drick J
Davenport John R
Daniel Stephen J
Delauney E
Deverges H
Delmas John T
De Carno Antonio
De Lassus D Ed
Dickerson Z
Dovillier Rolf
Doyle Barney
Drouet Edward
Dos Inga
Donalive Simon
Dollibury V S
Donaldson W S Dr
Dupre Louis A
Duffy William
Dunand Eug H
Dunwell George O
Ragana J Y
Evans William R
Easton Stephen M
Egleisa F
Everett George
Espry G R
Eten E D
Kustis Newton
Ellsworth Oliver
Frather J F
Flandry Sabain
Fadely J M
Frantz Geo
Francis John W
Feimour E C
Fernald Geo P
Fernandez F L
Feldner Henry
Friedman L
Freiles Nicaua
Fisher A C
Finmore Francois
Fried Toby
Fitzwilson Geo
Fortes J
Foster Rushten
Flowers A R
Fulton Ned
Fulton Tiese
Graves P S
Gautrelet D N
Graves Morrix M
Grady J O
Gray F M
Gay Jackson
Gray Edward
Graves Frank
Glenn Geo
Grimes John
Given, Watts & Co
Griswold Jackson
Grivot A
Gitz Charles
Grover J
Goebleb Emile
Gore William
Guthrie O F & Co
Hamon B
Haas Anthony
Hamilton H A 3
Hasserrek Jacob
Harden J S
Harry Jacob
Hardman Carl
Harrison H W
Harrison E
Hahn August
Hardie A L
Hamilton & Barth
Harris B M
Hamilton N V
Hailes Thomas W
Henry J Dr
Hemton Tom
Hernandez J A
Hebert O
Hirschwitz T
Henderson York
Hernandes M E
Hernandes Busebio
Hine William
Hill Robert W
Horn G W
Howard John
Houston John
Howley John
Hughes John
Hunter F B
Hunt R
Hutchings Willie
Humtuse Thomas
Hunt Jerome
Harry Henry
Hart H
Hall J 2
Hall Fred
Hall John
Jackson Samuel
Jackson C B
Janin L F
Jewell J
Joseph Frank
Joinville F
Jumonville Gust
Johnson Mr 2
Johnsons C
Jones Jesse
Johnson S
Johnston W J
Keith Douglas 2
Kelly B B
Kellier Thomas H
Kennard John
Keating James T
Keith M C & Co
Kelse T
Keeling James
Kimberger J M
Kolbe Charles
Krous George
Lassan Paul
Lambert H T
Labostrie A
Lagroue J A H
Laurent Victor
Lawson Thomas J
Lasere Emile
Langridge Wm L
Leroy W M
Lechlenstein S
Link Claban
Lyon Michael
Lyons David
Lynch M
Locklin T D
Lochling Theodore
Lockett H
Lum Albert
Lewis J
Lewis G W Dr
Lewis Auguste
Lewis A C
Lewis Bro & Co
Levy M C Co
Levy Simpson
Levy C B
Martinez M E
Maxwell John
Maxent John
Marrero L H
Maurras H L
Massie J C Dr
Mansueto Lingo
Martin & Co
Martines Vincente
Martin J Harmon
Magruder H E B
Mayes J A
Maiz Johann
Muate S
Maggiore Giovanni
Mortel B A
Marlain J J
Maury R H & Co
Metcalf W F
Metogers G
Mickies J J
Michon Joseph P
Myers & Sneed
Miles Tom
Moday Aldus
Mosmeier J
Moore T J
Montgomery Beal
Moody J C
Moss D H
Mothe Mr
Morgan & Co
Mullen Marie
Murb Ludwig
Mussina J 2
Mumme H
Murphy J R
Murphy E
McGow P
McGuire P G
McKenna Michael 2
McCessie William
McGinnis M
McLaurin Arch
McNorton Frank
McNuley Thomas
McLeod William
McLean E H
Miller Leonce
Miller C D
Neader Ernest
Nimes & Co
Norman David
Noulen J A
Nugent James L
Oschwald C T
Osborn A L
Parker Clarence George
Parham Fred W
Palmisano Pasquale
Parker Caleb H
Patt Johnny
Peut W A
Pennybacker J C 2
Penn Curtis
Pleasants Geo
Person & Simon
Pinski S W
Piquet Jules
Philap George
Picard N
Phillips John
Picken Angus
Phillips Eugene
Proslamo J G
Points G W
Powell H E
Pope J D
Ransbar P
Rogers P L
Reich John
Reily Philip
Ricker J
Reims David
Rennon Martin
Regin James
Reynolds Joseph
Richard Aud
Ryan Richard
Ryan M T
Rosenberg L
Rogers Sale R
Roy H
Roach J T
Roe Thomas E
Roges Vergeze
Robinson E S
Roane Mack
Rolline John C
Small W M
Sauvin Dr
Scally John
Samory E H
Schaff L
Strawbridge W C
Spanley P
Steele W A
Stephens J T
Stern D
Shepherd Robert G T
Stevens Erastus P
Schneider Robert
Sweeney James
Schreiner J
Steinhausen E
Silvester Manuel
Stickney Wash
Simmons Thomas M
Schmidt O F & Peters
Simmes L L 2
Spitzfaden S
Spinnelli Peter W
Singer Willis
Scott London
Soliers T E
Shook A V
Sloyden S W
Scott George
Schroomaker C M
Sullivan Jerry
Schultz Jacob
Stuart Frank P
Schumacker Franz
Smith E H
Smith Alfred
Smith W Breedlove
Smith Peter
Smith Charles A
Smith Howard
Smith Mr 2
Smith J F
Smith T
Taylor B F Dr
Taintor R W
Tacham C G & Co
Taylor Bartman
Theodore Nicholas
Thomason T H
Towles Ch
Thompson J P
Toney R
Thomas Alex
Thomas Ludwig
Tucker Robert
Tucker D M
Tussan Leonce
Ullmin B
Venable Mr
Vance William A
Vennard George H
Venet A H
Valdez Nicasio
Vergnole & Vincent
Vincent W
Van Nest A R & Co
Walker Alex Judge
Watkins J M
Walmsey S P 2
Wagner W L
Warren Franklin
Watson Matthew
Walsh J stus
Wraste D C
Weber Edwin S
Whiting J C Jr
Willis J S
Winder John S
Wildner Peter
Wuth J
Wiegel J H
Wrightner R
White W H
Wilson J T
Wilson Thomas
Woodhurts M
Wolfe James
Wood Oscar
Worringer E E
Williams John O
Williams Martin
Ximenes Joseph L
Young Thomas E
Zollinger J B
Zell E
Zoller J L
Ziekendrath George
Zell E L

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, 1875.

The weekly statement of the associated banks, published below, shows a considerable increase in loans, and a decrease in currency deposits and specie. To-day the banks reported a moderate demand for money, and in some cases a fair amount of paper was offered for discount. Little or nothing was done in commercial paper on the street, where the offerings continued light. The movement in gold and exchange was limited, without variation in rates. Stocks were stagnant. No sales were reported in city bonds, which are quoted unchanged. New State consols formed the only exception to the stagnation in securities. These showed more strength and a somewhat better demand.

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.
July 3	$835,233 64	$167,103 94
Same time last week	754,374 27	113,771 64
Total last week	4,949,447 64	695,553 09
Total week before	4,399,437 02	766,042 37

We are indebted to Mr. I. N. Maynard, manager of the New Orleans Clearing House, for the following report of the condition of the associated banks at the close of business, Friday, July 2:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$162,356 76
Currency	4,445,095 19
Clearing House exchanges	835,233 64
Checks