[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

and four million dollars, and that an over-issue of stock has been discovered.

Fever on Board Ship.

The emigrant steamer Collingwood arrived at Aukland, New Zealand, from London, with fever on board. There were twenty deaths, and fifty sick were placed in the hospital.

The Election.

No further election returns have been received calculated to modify the previous reports. The Legislature is undoubtedly strongly Democrate.

In Commercial Circles.

Nothing new in financial or commercial circles. Quiet and confidence prevail.

Shipwreck.

The ship Isabella struck on Bolona reef on the night of July 11. Seventeen Chinese passengers were left on board with a boat. The officers and crew left in a boat. Six men remained on the island. The captain, mate and eighteen of the crew pulled for the Australian coast until picked up by a schooner and taken to Bowen.

Hotels Burned.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., September 4.—The Gibson and Henry houses, the two principal hotels, were burned to-day.

Killed by a Tramp.

WASHINGTON, O., September 4.—Farmer Skinner was killed by a tramp whom he found in his barn.

The Burial of Guiteau.

MONTREAL, September 4.—Mr. Joseph Doutre, Quebec counsel, has prepared an affidavit declaring the public peace threatened. This, with another affidavit of a similar effect, has been submitted to a magistrate in order to secure the presence of a force of volunteers at the burial of Guiteau, which has been postponed until some day next week. Further trouble is apprehended, and, with the ill feeling on both sides, it will be fortunate if no more serious result follows the second attempt at a burial.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, is in this city.

Schoolhouse Burned.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., September 4.—The State Normal school building at this place was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—The bridge on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, near Bedford, Indiana, burned, and prevents the passage of trains.

Fire.

CUBA, N. Y., September 4.—The Cuba House, one man, six horses and three barns burned to-day.

A Fast Mail Train.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—The Post office Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, via Pittsburg to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and all points in the Southwest. This train will commence running on Monday, September 13th, and make extraordinary fast time, so as to fully accommodate the immense postal business of the cities designated.

A Petition for Stokes' Pardon.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 4.—A petition for pardon for Edward S. Stokes has been sent to Governor Tilden.

Suspended.

NORFOLK, Va., September 4.—The Mercantile Bank of this city suspended this afternoon. It is claimed the assets will cover the liabilities.

A Fight with the Indians.

DENVER, Col., September 4.—Particulars have been received of an engagement on the fifteenth of August, between the Gardner and Genet party, of Hayden's Survey, and a band of Sierra Lazal Utes, near the line between Colorado and Utah, and near the line of New Mexico. The fight lasted twenty-one hours, and resulted in a loss to the Gardner and Genet party of all their baggage and nearly all their provisions. They all escaped without injury.

Accident in Welland Canal.

PORT CALHOUN, Ontario, September 4.—A propeller to-day carried away four gates of the Allanburg lock on the Welland canal. It will take several days to repair the break.

A St. Louis Newspaper Men's Duel.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Major John N. Edwards, one of the editors of the St. Louis *Times*, and Colonel Emory Foster, editor of the *Evening Journal*, left here last night for Winnebago county, to fight a duel. Major Edwards was accompanied by Colonel H. B. Branch, and Colonel Foster by W. D. W. Barnard, as seconds.

The affair grew out of an editorial in the *Times* of August 24 on the action of the citizens of Winnebago county, in refusing to allow Jefferson Davis to speak at their fair, and a rejoinder by Foster in the journal next day, in which he cast very severe strictures upon the writer of the *Times'* article. The point at which the duel was to be fought is not known here, as that matter was left to be selected by the seconds after entering Winnebago. Nothing has been heard as to the result. It is thought a hostile meeting has been prevented.

Mystic Park Races.

BOSTON, September 4.—The race to-day at Mystic Park, between Smuggler and Nettie, was won by the former, for a purse of $2000, mile heats; best three in five. Smuggler 1, 1, 2, 1; Nettie 2, 2, 1, 2. Time—2:29¼, 2:28¼, 2:22½, 2:25½.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Athletics Boston 3.

Probabilities.

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

For the Gulf States, stationary, followed by slowly falling barometer, high temperature, southeast to south winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the southwest and on the coast.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 4, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind south, southwest, light. Weather cloudy. No arrivals or departures. The McAlester has been at work on the bar since a quarter past eight o'clock this morning.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, September 4, 6 P. M.—Wind south, southwest, light. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—Passed up—Katie at 2:30 P. M. No boats down. River fell eleven inches during the last twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy and hot.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—The river fell six inches. Weather generally clear. Mercury 92°. Departed—Fort Gibson for Arkansas river; Legal Tender for White river, Parker for Cincinnati, Grand Tower for St. Louis, City of Vicksburg for Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—River seven feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, September 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling.

PITTSBURG, September 4.—River four teen inches and falling.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Departed—Yeager and Grand Lake, for New Orleans, and Capitol City, for Vicksburg. River stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, September 4.—River eleven feet eleven inches and falling. Weather clear and warm.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 4.—The *Post's* financial article says: The week in Wall street closes upon quiet and uninteresting markets. Speculative securities were first steady to firm and then lower. Gold was strong and opening at 114¼, advanced to ⅛ and then fell back to ⅜. On gold loans the government rates were 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 until Monday, 6; 1 and 2 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum and flat. Foreign exchange was dull and rates nominal. The money market is easy and call loans are quoted at 1¼@2 ⅌ cent. Government bonds are quiet, but prices are strong and ⅛@⅜ above yesterday's quotations.

The stock market has been quiet on small business. Prices opened 1 to ½ below last night's latest figures, and the first half hour ruled steady and then declined ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent, the Lake Shore; after that there was a partial recovery in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph of ⅜, but the rest of the list was weak. The larger dealings were in the following stocks to which we annex extreme prices: Lake Shore 57¼@56⅝; Pacific Mail 30¼@37¼; Western Union Telegraph 78⅝@78¾; Erie 17⅝@16⅞; Northwestern, common, 39½@39¼; Northwestern preferred, 56⅝@56¼; Rock Island 107⅝@107¼; New York Central sold at 104⅝, and Harlem at 134½.

During the week cotton has been steadily declining for both spot and future, with moderate business for consumption on the spot and fair business for future. Exporters have purchased sparingly. The total sales for futures were 113 600 bales, and on the spot 9057 bales, of which 8703 bales were for consumption, 290 for export and 55 for speculation.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $65,549,315; currency $60,599,413.

Cotton closed quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 14⅝c; Orleans 15c; sales 913 bales.

Futures closed weak and steady; sales 29,600 bales, as follows: September 13 31-32@13 11-16c; October 13 5-16@13 11-32c; November 13¼@13 83-32c; December 13¼@13 9-32c; January 13 11-32c; February 13⅝@13 17-32c; March 13 11-16@13 29-32c; April 13 27-32@13⅞c; May 14 1-16@14 3-32c; June 14 7-32@14⅜c; July 14 13-32@14 7-16c; August 14 19-32@14⅝c.

Flour—Minnesota may be quoted at 10@15c better; other grades dull; $4@$6 50 for common to fair extra. Southern—$6 80@$9 50 for good to choice. Wheat dull and heavy 1@2c lower; $1 40@1 45 for winter Western; $1 35 for new do; $1 45@1 60 for white Western. Corn dull and heavy; about ½c lower; 73@75c for steam Western mixed; 76@77c for yellow Western; 78@79c for steam; 76c for sail; 65@70 for damaged and heated Western mixed; 79@80c for high mixed and yellow Western. Oats heavy 1@2c lower; 40@53c for new mixed and white, including new State; 56@57c for old white do. Pork steady; new mess $19 for lots $21@21 10. Lard steady, 13 7-16c for old prime steam on the spot; 13½c for new do. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and heavy. Rice unchanged. Molasses dull and heavy. Spirits of turpentine 32c. Rosin steady. Freights quiet—Cotton by sail 5-32d; by steam ¾d. Grain 7¾@8½c.

CHICAGO, September 4.—Flour dull. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; No. 1 spring Chicago $1 25; No. 2 do $1 11¼ spot; $1 14⅝ seller September; $1 13¼ seller October. Corn dull; prices a shade lower; No. 2 mixed 62¼c spot and seller September; 62⅝c seller October. Oats quiet and weak; 32 3-16@32 ¼c spot; 32⅝@32 ¾c seller September. Barley dull and drooping; $1 08 seller September; $1 01 seller October. Rye easier, but not quotably lower; 78½@79c. Pork strong and higher; $21 spot; $21@21 10 seller September. Lard very firm; holders are asking higher rates; 13c spot; 12 95@13c seller September. Meats—Holders firm at outside quotations; shoulders 8¼@8¾c; short rib middles 12c; short clear middles 12¼c. Whisky easier, but in good demand at $1 13½.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Flour dull; family $6 40@6 65. Wheat dull; 80c@$1 25. Corn steady; demand moderate; 70c. Oats quiet; 30@35c. Barley quiet; spring $1 20@1 55. Rye, No. 2 80c. Pork—Demand fair and firm; $21. Lard quiet; steam 12⅞@13c; kettle 13¼@14c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8½c, spot; clear rib 12½c; clear sides 12½c. Bacon—Demand fair and firm; shoulders 9¼@9¾c; clear rib 13¼c; clear sides 13½c. Hogs quiet; no good grades offerings; receipts 825; shipments 865. Whisky—Demand fair; market firm; $1 18.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Flour—Rather better feeling prevails; there was only local trade done. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter $1 14@1 15. Corn firmer for cash, 63½c. Oats dull; No. 2 35¼@36½c. Rye dull; No. 2 70½c. Pork firmer; $21 75 delivered. Lard dull; summer 12½c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 13¼c; clear sides 13½c. Whisky inactive; $1 20. Hogs firmer; some sales higher. Cattle quiet and unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Times*, in its financial column, says: Firmness in the money market continues. Corn is steady. Deliveries of English and foreign wheat continue to be heavy. The provincial market is mostly firm, with occasionally an advance in price. The Hungarian wheat crop is said to have been disappointing, but owing to the late harvest there may still be some available for export. There is little further news regarding the foreign crops. Mincing Lane markets are without change from the dullness of many weeks. The sugar market continues depressed, and prices are tending downward.

Economy in the Household.

One morning, about two weeks ago, Mrs. McGoochen beamed blandly across the breakfast table on her husband, and informed him that she had concluded to discharge the hired girl and do her own work. This announcement startled Mr. McGoochen almost as much as if she had declared her determination to commit suicide. He had long known that hired help was a heavy drain upon his meagre salary, but his wife had educated him to regard it as indispensable, and he had made up his mind to endure it forever. That she should voluntarily offer to dispense with the services of a girl was something for which he was not prepared. Looking at her with an expression in which hope and doubt painfully mingled, he said:

"You—why—you can't do it Eliza."

"Can't do it, indeed! I'd like to know what's the reason. Lots of women in this town do a great deal more, and think nothing of it. Our family's small—just you and me and Henry Ward—and if I can't do the work for us three I'd better go to a hospital and be done with it."

"What put you into the notion?" asked her husband, hardly yet recovered from his surprise.

"Well, Peter," she replied, speaking in a tender, self-reproving tone, "I'll tell you. I've been thinking how hard you have to work, and how little I have done to assist you, in comparison with what I might, and ought to do, and it appears to me that I should try to reduce our expenses as much as possible, and the best way I know of is to do my own housework. We are poor, just making a beginning in life, and it is my duty to help you."

With a voice almost choked with emotion at this unexpected evidence of his wife's devotion and energy, he feebly essayed to break her resolution, saying that he didn't wash her to be a slave for him; that she was too delicate for the task she contemplated; that all he asked of her was continued love and sympathy—

"Oh, that's all romance," interrupted Mrs. McGoochen. "It's high time my love and sympathy were assuming a practical form. I'll discharge that the girl this very day. But there's one condition, Peter."

"Name it my noble wife."

"That new carpet you thought you were unable to get. Now, if I do my own work it will save at least $100 a year, and you can certainly afford the carpet."

"Do anyone, my love, if you are satisfied that you are not undertaking more than you can perform."

She was satisfied, and so it was settled. Mack lugged the carpet home, and found the girl gone. His wife was gone, too, but she returned shortly, having only been around telling the neighbors that she was now doing her own work. Dinner was late, but then it was the first meal for her fair fingers, and he could make allowance for the novelty of the position in which she found herself placed.

Acting on her suggestion, Mack brought home a new rocking-chair when he came to supper. They were saving $100 a year, so could well afford such little things. When his wife returned from her visit to the rest of the neighbors, whom she had been informing that she was now doing her own work, she was delighted with the new chair, and declared that they must have a full set of furniture to match it. "You know, Peter, that I will more than save the cost of it in a year, and I will feel so proud to know that my labor secured it." This was said so beseechingly, and she hung so lovingly on his neck the while, that Mack couldn't resist her appeal. The furniture was sent down the next day.

About three days after Mrs. McGoochen counsel Peter into buying her a milk dress, and the next day she wheedled him out of a set of jewelry. It was the same old plan—she was lightening her cares so much by doing her own work that she felt she was entitled to something extra. If it took the amount to no more, she reasoned, then the hire of a girl, and Peter could well afford to give it to her.

Mack began to get uneasy. Was there other all, any saving in doing without a hired girl? Wouldn't that sort of economy bankrupt him in less than a year? He got a piece of paper and pencil and figured. Expenses one week without help:

Carpet	$20
Furniture	50
Dress and jewelry	80
Total	$150
Cost of help one week	2
Balance in favor of a domestic	$148

McGoochen was astounded. Grasping the paper and his hat he made rapid strides for home. Opening the door the first sight that met his frenzied gaze was the hired girl.—*The Housewicker.*

How Jones Got Barreled Up.

Mr. Jones sat down on an empty barrel standing in front of a liquor store on Michigan avenue, and remarked that it was cheaper to lose two dollars' worth of time waiting for the car that to foot it nine blocks. Mr. Jones is long and lean, and doesn't weigh over 160 pounds. The barrel ought to have held up just two like him, but as he wriggled around to secure an easy position the head fell in. Mr. Jones fell in after the head. It wasn't the best he could do, but no time was given him to plan and ponder. The first thing he knew, after the crash, was finding his feet and ankles over one side, and his shoulders and head wedged against the opposite. His head was bent forward until his neck was nearly broken, his legs seemed to have been driven up, and he was as tight a fit where the boys wanted him. He yelled out in smothered tones, and an aged lady who keeps an intelligence office near the scene of the accident looked down from her window, and called out:

"Hub, we don't want any such loafing around here!"

"Hub be blowed! Lemme out! Help! help!" hoarsely replied Mr. Jones.

"Oh! young man, you are on your way to the gallows!" said the aged lady, and she drew back from the window and sighed.

Few people walk the streets at noon, and Mr. Jones yelled out many times before the grocer came out. He saw the feet sticking up, and he gave those a rap with a potato smasher, and exclaimed:

"You boys deserve killing!"

"I'm dying in here—help me out!" roared Jones.

"If I die you, you old vagrant!" replied the grocer, seeing that the feet belonged to a man, and he gave the barrel a kick.

Four or five boys came around the corner, and when they discovered what was up, one of them recognized Mr. Jones' voice. Looking into the barrel, he asked:

"Is that you, Mr. Jones?"

"Yes—yes!" gasped Jones.

"Are you doing well down there, Mr. Jones?"

"Oh! Heavens—lemme up!" cried the prisoner.

"Aren't you easy in your mind, Mr. Jones?" inquired another boy.

"I tell you I am dying!" shouted Jones, as he tried to struggle around.

"I believe you are a liar," replied the grocer, as he gave the barrel a shake.

When he was convinced that the man in the barrel was not a vagrant or a beggar, he set about helping him out. He tried to lift him up, but Jones yelled for mercy, and the boys put in their talk and decided that the barrel should be tipped over. This was done, and while the grocer went after the hatchet to knock the hoop off, the boys rolled Mr. Jones up and down the walk "to cool him off."

"Do you feel better now, Mr. Jones?" inquired one.

"Have you cramps in the stomach, Mr. Jones?" asked a second.

"Do you really and truly want to get out of that palace car, Mr. Jones?" asked a third.

And Jones growled and took on and tried to kick, and as the boys rolled him along he was heard making a solemn vow that he would kill every boy in Detroit if he ever got out of the barrel. The grocer finally came with his hatchet, and as he knocked at the hoops he said it was a pity to go and destroy a nice barrel like that in order to save one human life.

The staves finally fell in and fell out, and Jones gave a yell and scrambled up.

"Ah! he's the man to play circus tricks!" exclaimed one of the boys.

"You bet, he's the boss performer!" yelled another.

Mr. Jones clawed around and tried to get them, and as he limped away the aged lady in the intelligence office looked out of the window, and said:

"If that man doesn't go around robbing clothes lines, then I'm no judge of human nature!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Keeping Babies Alive.

Modern society seems to be opposed to babies. Fewer of them are born—or is Professor Walker right in denying this common belief?—and more of them seem to die. The elaborate appliances of civilization for preserving life in hospitals, etc., are apparently outstripped by its resources, in the share of the fifth incident to a big city and of the hurry and worry inseparable from modern life, for destroying it. The mortality among children this summer has been very great. The lake excursions just inaugurated may save very many lives in Chicago, but the death roll is already of a ghastly length, and every day adds to it. The most successful life-saving institution in the world, as far as babies are concerned, is probably the Antwerp (Belgium) *creche*. It was founded in 1866, during the cholera epidemic. The charge for taking care of a child is one cent a day, or five cents per week. At these low rates the annual profit is over $3000. The following sketch of its management will be found of value:

For the food of very young infants there is provided a broad soup, or biscuit panada, made of white bread and arrowroot boiled in milk and water. This is given at 10 A. M., and between 2 and 5 P. M., and, for a drink between times, thin barley water. For unweaned children seven months old or more, the panada is given once a day, in the morning; at 2 o'clock P. M. a pap of gruel, and three times a week a bouillon of beef or veal, from which the fat is carefully skimmed. This soup is to be prepared with semolino (a sort of bran). For children who have been weaned, at 10 A. M. the panada, but thicker; at 12:30 P. M. beef or veal soup, with rice and semolino, followed by vegetables, of which potatoes are not to constitute more than one sixth part; at 5 P. M. slices of bread and butter; for drink a ptisan flavored with licorice. All these drinks and soups are made fresh every day. The creche is carefully, thoroughly, and continually ventilated, and streams of fresh air poured in constantly, but the children are never exposed to any draft. No flowers are allowed; the cradles are aired frequently and the infants taken into the air as often as the weather permits. The temperature of the creche is kept as nearly as possible at 70° Fahrenheit, but lowered a little in the evening. In respect of cleanliness, the regulations of the creche seem to leave nothing to be desired. Every child is washed and combed in the morning, and before the first meal, and its hands and face washed after eating. They are undressed, sponged all over when washed, then rubbed dry with clean towels. From May till October they have a tepid bath every day, two hours after eating, remaining in the bath ten minutes. Scolding is rarely resorted to, corporal punishment absolutely forbidden, the rule of treatment is tenderness. They may be caressed but not embraced; their sleep is not to be interrupted; they are never to be excited; nor lifted up by one arm, nor let lie too long upon the same side; confectionery is prohibited, and the babies kept with head cool, stomach easy, feet warm.

Attention to these rules, not only in American creches but in American homes, would save thousands of infant lives every year. Ignorance is largely responsible for the present massacre of the innocents.—*Chicago Tribune.*

This good little boy was sitting on the front steps whittling up his sister's embroidery frames and muttering to himself: "This ain't no good world to live in unless a feller is his father's and mother's only orphan boy. When makes me get so mad is he gives my sister a red and take all my peaches to give to that big loafer of a sweetheart of hers that comes 'round here seven nights in a week to get a square meal, and make out as if he wanted to talk politics with the old man. I wish they'd marry and go to Texas, I do!" And then he threw the remnants of the frames into the street and seemed lighter-hearted.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice September 5, 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.

Antoine Elena Mrs
Alexander L Mrs
Armstrong R Miss
Amochee Mary Mrs
Apperson Maggie Miss
Brown Louisa Miss
Black A Mrs
Bonjart Katie Miss
Bourdette M Mrs
Brossaux Blanche
Brown Louisa Miss
Burns Mary L Miss
Bibb Helen Mrs
Budderke F M Mrs
Butler John Mrs
Butler Bertie Miss
Breaux Ida Miss
Boussesan Sidney Mrs
Brewington Maria Mrs
Bernard Anice Miss
Bestesta Bernardina Miss
Bell Ella
Bray Mary A Mrs
Barbara Cucy Mrs
Bassed Julia Mrs
Blair Lucy
Cleaveland H Miss
Cross Helen Miss
Collins Molie
Comstock St Clair J
Coque Sophie Mrs
Davis Della M Mrs
Dozier Emma H Mrs
Deshaze J Mrs
Duncan Lily Miss
Dillard Belle Miss
Dennis Caroline Mrs
Degoyer Mary Mrs
Dix Arthemise Mrs
Deslode M G Mrs
Dunn B Mrs
Duncan Anthony Mrs
Dour Narcissus Miss
Dunning B Mrs
Dennis Harriette A
Doherty M Mrs
Edmunds Jane
Eastman Ella Mrs
Fraser Sarah J Miss
Flint A S Mrs
Fry Agnes E Mrs 2
Fisher Annie B Miss
Foster Jennie V Miss
Foley Katie Miss
Fraz Louisa Ann Miss
Gordon Maria
Gallie D Mrs
Garcia Venancia Mrs
Gras Mrs
Griffin Mamie A
Garrett Mary Miss
Howard Fanny Mrs
Herring Mrs
Holmes Charlotte Mrs
Houghton Bennie Miss
Howard Hattie Mrs
Huguet S Miss
Hughes M D Miss
Heasel Mary K Mrs
Henry T E Mrs
Hurley Alice G Mrs
Henry M J Mrs
Herman Kate Miss
Harding M Miss
Harris Minnie Miss 2
Hamilton G B Mrs
Hannah J K Miss
Ingham O Mrs
Jacobs M Mrs
Johnson Ida M
Johnson Madaline
Jones Elizabeth J
Johnson Martha
Jones Mrs
Kennedy Lena
Ketterton Mrs
Louey Stella L Mrs
Luton Bertland Mrs
Leaper C Miss
Laglare L C
Lewis Mary
Lockhart C
Lovie B L
Lucas Maria
Mathews Emma
Marsh Mrs
Mayo F Mrs
Manchester A
Moran Lottie
Mackey M
Magruder L
Mathews S L
McGue Mrs
Mercier Annie
Mercier D F
Mitchell C
Moore J P
Morris S M
Montgomery Mrs
Mann A
McGinnis Mary Mrs
McQuirk Lizzie Mrs
McNally Dave Mrs
McIlhany Ann Mrs
Melborne Amy Mrs
Newman Mary Mrs
Newell Molie
O'Laughlin Hettie Mrs
Owen D F Mrs
Park Della Mrs
Piper M Mrs
Randolph J C Mis
Randolph E A Miss
Rain Mary C Mrs
Rogers Emma Miss
Regnier Mary Mrs
Read Lillie Miss
Rawling H Mrs
Davis C E Miss
Sandford William Mrs
St Leger B Miss
Sweymour Mary Mrs
Shorter Louise Miss
Stevens Mary A Mrs
Stern Annie Miss
Simmons Molie
Stark A L Miss
Schmid S M Mrs
Swan O Miss
Sigh Julia
Smith O Miss
Stringer Lizzie Mrs
Smith A D Mrs
Sorthes E Mrs
Thomas Hettie Miss
Thompson L Mrs
Thompson Eva Miss
Tonantze J H Mrs
Thompson Modie Mrs
Thompson A P Mrs
Torian Julia Miss
Turpin Sarah L Mrs
Thomas Sarah B
Victoria Mary Miss
Van Houton M A Mrs
Vastin Lizzie Miss
Vinins Olivia Miss
Vandercook E Mrs
Waters Isabella Miss
Webster Caroline Mrs
Weich Mary
Ward Mary E Miss
Wilson Molie Mrs
Weathers Molie Mrs
Watson Mary K Mrs
Williams M Mrs
Whitney Tony Mrs
Wilson Lizzie B
Williams L E
Williams Mary Miss
White Polite Miss
Wilson Sarah Mrs
Williams M J Mrs
Wagner E Mrs
Zimmerman M Mrs
Wilcox J R
Witham William
Witherill H A
Williams N
Wood Niel C
Wilson Charley
Wilson John R
Wilson J G
Zipser David
Zohn J B

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Anderson T M
Avenio N
Atkinson J M
Ayson R F
Armond J H
Battaglia Giuseppe 2
Bartlett J T
Baldwin J B
Black George W
Barrett M
Back John C
Barton H H
Barrow David N
Backe Henry
Bassel L & Co
Bass S Co
Baer A Manny
Bernard J P
Baptist Henry
Baerins William A
Benjamin D D
Beacock Mr
Berrill Andrew
Brewery Louis
Berlinger F
Berthelson Christ
Bell Matthew
Bell Samuel
Belden H W
Breckenridge C B
Bryan William
Bartholomew W
Blood Frank D
Bourgeois L J
Boya A E
Brodus Jacob
Bostwick C D
Bohr J B
Brugnera R K
Burgess L A
Butler Charles
Burgess L A
Brown Charles
Chatman Ben
Cavel Charles E
Castro Rochum
Casserly Thomas C
Cassper Thomas
Catonet A
Carter Thomas
Corigan John
Chateaufort R
Chambers, Stevens & Co
Chapoz John
Crammond M
Childs J W
Cohen Professor J
Crocheron H
Colobodem M
Cockin Thomas
Comstock Albert
Connors John
Curran Stephen
Cromette Paul
Cross William
Courtoulon P
Crouch Walton
Closes P
Cumberland A
Donnelson Peter T
Crutchfiel Henry
Dabuval E
Danforth C H
Dawson M C
Davenport Thomas
DeCourley Mr
Deason Frank
Demery Thomas
Debiteel Leeve
DeBlanc A
De George P
De Prunes C A
Dexter Joseph
Diz George 2
Dietrich William
Doian John
Dupp Louis N
Domenatine Leo
Dunoe L B
Duff E B
Dupont Frank
Dupiere St. Leon
Dunkens Thomas
Dutnand I
Dasquin John
Evans W Metcalfe
Evans Henry 2
Evans Perkins C
Edwards William
Eckert Christ
Fellows A
Fidetrabt Morey
Frier H P
Fitzsimon George W
Fowler William K
Flowers R H
Foster O M
Ferraro Edward
Fulton Edw
Graner F
Gradwohl Morris
Gates Louis
Ghates F H
Gent Henry
Gapey Albert
Graham A G
Grander F
Grayson L C
Gardon Louis
Gaston Patrick
G'ell Anton
Grenier B
Gregorio Michieli
Greenleave, Block & Co
Gilbert H C
Griffing John H
Griswold J B
Gibson Tobias J
Gillett George W
Gross Rev. Bishop
Grosart Joseph
Goetz J
Gullett Newton
Gunnison A B
Guyaux T
Gullet M
Gutman S
Hammond C A
Hanson H
Hayden John J
Harrod Morgan
Hewitt Stephen
Hansen Cornelius
Hanley Jerome
Habel H
Haley Wm
Holiday F
Hale D P
Hawkins J A
Haas Alex M
Hamilton John
Hanks Robert
Hebert Robert O
Hudson Charles H
Henderson Fred
Holmes Ike
Hall J C
Howard R D
Hewitt W H
Hoffman S
Horrell B M
Holmes R C
Hoffman J
Hoffman Robert C
Holmes James
Hurst C
Humphreys Joseph W
Hinsman T
Hutchinson Robert
Hughes C
Hurst John
Huston D
Hall David
Togate F & Co
Irvice John C
Ingham H G
James W H
Jennings & Co
Jimparis Mr
Joyce Samuel M
John Mr
Johnson Henry
Johnson David
Jones Richmond
Karstendieck J H
Kempton A W
Kennedy Avery
Kenney David
King Henry
King M
Klotz Edward
Kolmer F
Doelmel Dom
Lamothe K
Lappington A M
Landry A
Laugdon S L
Laughland G L
Laurent Antoine
Lacossagne Bros
Lenes C P
Leavenore Mr
Leary John P
Lellerton C K
Leisinger Geo M
Levens James
Lynch Barney S
Lilley Charles B
Lyon Wm H & Co
Lord Robert J
Lee McBride & Co
Levy Joseph H
Martin Robert J
Mack John F
Martin Julius
Maringer J
Mathew Simeon
Matter Pierre
May Augustus
Magnan A Prof
Merkel Jacob
Menendez C
Myers C
Mitchell W C
Myers A P
Mitchell Peter
Moore John
Moore, Brewmaker & Co
Morris Jacob
Morse Arthur
Muller John P
Mundaway J
Mullen Owen
Miller Joe M
McKinney James F
McMann Gus
McTheesse James
Neely Harry
Nicholson D E
Nill A F
Norton John E
Nunez John S
Ogry James
Overton John H
Owen C F
O'Donnell Huey
O'Keefe Arthur
Parker E W
Paris C
Pearce James L
Prendergast J T
Pentavert F
Peck John W
Pindar Oscar
Pilgery James
Pinney Lafayette
Price James W
Pringes William
Pinard James A
Prophet L
Parans Mons
Rustan Henry
Ray George
Ranking & Co
Raoul C P
Reiley William F
Reynolds A H
Reuss George B
Reed, Caldwell & Co
Ritter Frank
Richardson D S
Ryan Joseph
Rivet Charles
Richmond Enos
Rosenthal Charles
Rogers S S
Ross Alex
Rollins William
Rodriguez A
Reaty M A
Reiber F
Royal Captain
Rosenthal Joseph
Royal S F Captain
Robinson John
Ruschke & Buchlman
Rasso Adolphe
Small W
Schwartz J E
Slater L W
Sarden R
Swartz S
Samuels A Cohn
Savoy Joseph
Steven Mr
Sherwood, Earns & Co
Semmes & Martin
Spence M
Stewart T
Sherman E
Sere L
Sussens Rating
Sibly, Hurlbut & Co
Sneton William
Shoulidce J B
Scott George
Stott Charles
Schomaker By
Smith Charles
Smith John Rev
Smith William J
Smith A J
Smith T A Rev
Smith T
Sale B
Taft Cyrus 2
Tracy G W
Theard Camille
Treloor John W
Thiberge H B
Troth David
Thompson John
Troutman Alexander
Tracy Charles
Thompson G M
Thompson Alexander
Turner T S
Wagner Jacob H
Walker John C
Walker Henry
Watts William 2
Weis J
Wood W A
Winchell R

MONEY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 4, 1875.

We are indebted to Mr. I. N. Maynard, manager of the New Orleans Clearing House, for the following reports of the condition of the associated banks, at the close of business, Friday, September 3, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$29,823 20
Currency	2,663,713 30
Clearing House exchanges	662,769 47
Checks on other local banks and bankers, etc	26,477 70
Domestic and foreign exchange	1,257,294 99
Due from other banks and bankers	240,963 13
Loans and discounts	11,693,722 18
Other cash assets	6,987,178 36
Total	$23,861,129 03

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$2,279,163 20
Deposits	11,600,395 62
Due distant banks and bankers	1,452,504 13
Other cash liabilities	810,266 69
Total	$16,562,809 73

	Increase.	Decreases.
Specie unchanged		
Currency		$493,660
Loans	$115,666	
Deposits		230,660

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 1	$402,799 47	$62,725 07
September 2	1,195,167 26	200,044 26
Total this week	2,850,382 73	432,995 51
Total week before	3,162,456 39	410,669 43

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

Gold opened at 111@114¼, against 111¼ at New York, and, after a moderate business, closed at 114⅛@114¼, against 114⅜ in that market. The sales summed up $31,000, embracing $5000 at 114⅛, $6000 at 114½, and $20,000 at 114¼@114½.

The money market to-day, as is usual on Saturday at this season of the year, was quiet and dull. A moderate demand for money was reported at most of the banks, while on the street the offerings were very light. Gold was still quoted higher than the New York rate on which there was a further slight advance. Shipments of cash gold from the Eastern cities to California are assigned as a probable cause for the course of the New York market, together with the announced government sales for September, which are rather short of expectation. We note but little movement in foreign or domestic exchange. No sales of stocks are reported except an auction sale, of which the particulars are given below. New State consols are weak, and city bonds firm at previous quotations.

No sales of silver were reported. American half-dollars are still quoted at 107@108, and Mexican dollars at 94½@95, gold.

Owing to the advance in gold at New York sterling was quoted 2-10 ⅌ cent higher, and francs ⅛. The only sales of the former reported were £4600 bill of lading and A1 clear at $5 50@5 53½, and £1000 bank $5 55. Nothing transpired in the latter.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 51@5 52 for bill of lading and A1 clear, and nominal for bank; and francs at 4.57½@4.56¼ for commercial and 4.52½ for bank.

New York sight continues dull and unchanged. The only sales reported were $5000 and $15,000 private bankers' at 5-16 ⅌ cent premium.

The banks continue to check on New York at ⅜ ⅌ cent premium, and commercial sight is still quoted at —@5-16.

Only a few sales of stocks reported were at auction by Mr. Placide: 20 shares Canal Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $15, 1 st. Charles Street Railroad Company at $76 50, 1 Canal Bank at $91, and 1 New Orleans City Railroad Company at $133 50. Yesterday, not before reported, 176 shares Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company sold at $1.

City bonds are firm, but without quotable variation. The only sales reported were $2000 new currency seven per cents, ex-coupon, at 32¾, and $2000 gold bearing seven per cents (drainage series) at 34½.

New State consols are quiet, weak and unchanged. No transactions were reported.

No sales of Metropolitan police warrants were reported. They are still quoted at 65@70.

Nothing transpired in State warrants. Issues of 1874 were still quoted at 55@60 for large, 60@65 for small; 1873 and previous years, fundable, at 35@36, and do, not fundable, at —@26.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, September 4, 1875.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 182 bales, at still easier prices, requiring a reduction in the outside figures of low middling, and the inside of strict low middling and middling. 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	11⅛@11¼	nom.
Strict ordinary	11¾@11⅞	11¾
Good ordinary	12⅝@12⅞	12⅝
Strict good ordinary	13 @13⅛	—
Low middling	13⅝@13⅞	13⅝
Strict low middling	14 @14⅛	—
Middling	14⅜@14½	14⅜
Strict middling	14 @14⅛	—
Good middling	15 @—	15
Middling fair	— @—	nom.
Fair	— @—	—

The tenor of the cotton dispatches was not calculated to have much influence, Liverpool being quiet at previous rates, with sales of 10,000 bales, and New York steady for spots but irregular for futures, the early months showing an advance of 1-32@1-16c against a corresponding decline in the latter months a falling off of 1-32c, but gold was quoted higher and sterling exchange advanced 2-10 ⅌ cent. This, however, failed to impart any impulse to the demand, which was mostly for the North, while factors made further concessions, requiring the modifications in our quotations for ordinary. Middling sold at 14c, but was generally held higher.