[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

much greater loss of life in neighborhoods not yet heard from.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, March 11, 1876, 4:30 P. M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley and the Gulf States, rain followed by partly cloudy and colder weather, northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, and clear or fair warm weather during the day, followed Sunday evening by southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer and falling temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Galveston and Indianola, and are ordered for stations on the New Jersey coast.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 11, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.85. Wind southeast, fresh. Weather cloudy, thick and foggy. Arrived—Swedish bark Gauthiord, forty three days from Flensburg; American ship Screamer, Austin, master, fifty days from Havre; British ship Advance, Rogers, master, thirty-eight days from London; British schooner Jennie Wood, Pizzati, master, seven days from Rustan. Sailed—Steamer Memphis and barks Melbourne and Rhone. The steamer Hannover is at anchor inside, bound out; and the steamer Andean is at anchor outside, coaling.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, March 11, 6 P. M.—Wind southeast, light. Weather cloudy and hazy. No arrivals. Sailed—schooner Texana. The bark P. Bredadorff, previously reported as outside for orders, has sailed for Pascagoula.

VICKSBURG, March 11.—Passed down—Yaeger at 1 A. M. Up—Utah, Helena and Katie at 11 A. M., Maude at 4 P. M.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—River fell six inches. Weather clear during the day; heavy rain and thunder storm this evening. Departed—Legal Tender, for Arkansas river; Ruth, for White river; Grand Tower, for St. Louis; Belle Shreveport, for New Orleans; Julia, for Vicksburg—the latter last night.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Weather cloudy and rainy. River stationary.

EVANSVILLE, March 11.—River rising; fifteen feet on gauge. It has been raining here all day. Departed—Susie Silver for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—River ten feet and falling slowly. Weather cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, March 11.—Arrived—Mary Houston from Cincinnati at 4 A. M.; Golden Rule from New Orleans at 1 P. M.; Keystone from New Orleans at 4 P. M. Departed—Golden Rule for Cincinnati at 1 P. M.; Mary Houston for New Orleans at 10 A. M. River nineteen feet eight inches and rising. Weather rainy and cool.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Departed—Charles Morgan for New Orleans. River rising. Weather rainy and mild.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 11, Evening.—Money inactive, at 3@4. Gold 114⅛@114¼. Sterling $4 86. Government bonds dull and weak; new fives 118⅜. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $44,601,315; currency, $35,777,841.

The sub-treasurer paid out $58,000 on account of interest and $106 000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day, $500,000.

Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12⅞c; Orleans 13 1-16c; sales 1250 bales; net receipts 609; gross 1753.

Futures closed steady; sales 31,000 bales as follows: March 13 1-16@13 3-32c; April 13 7-32@13⅜c; May 13⅜@13 17-32c; June 13⅝@13 25-32c; July 13 15-16@13 31-32c; August 14 3-32@14⅛c.

At the Cotton Exchange there has been more animation than for many weeks. Exporters, favored by former Liverpool market, have purchased freely, and home spinners, fearful of considerable advance ere long, have also made more liberal purchases. Prices have advanced ⅛c. Futures have fluctuated frequently and decidedly, with prices now higher by an important item than this day last week.

Flour firm, demand fair; $4 90@5 75 for common to fair extra; $5 80@8 75 for good to choice do. Wheat a shade firmer; $1 46@1 50. Corn without decided change; 62@63½c. Oats are without important change. Pork dull; new mess $22 90@23. Lard closed heavy; prime steam 13.62½c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar quiet. Rice unchanged. Molasses quiet. Turpentine and rosin steady. Freights steady; cotton, by sail and steam, ¼d; grain 7@7½d.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Flour dull and unchaged. Wheat dull; $1 05@1 20. Corn easier; 47@48c. Oats quiet and steady. Barley dull and nominal. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and firm; $23. Lard firm; steam 13@13½c; kettle 13⅜@14c. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 8⅝@8¾c; clear rib and clear sides 11⅞@12¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib and clear sides 13⅛@13⅜c. Whisky firm; $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs—Offerings light; $5 40@8 75; receipts 416, shipments 915.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter $1 48⅛. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Oats dull, 33½c. Rye firmer; 63c bid. Barley and whisky unchanged. Pork easier, $22 75. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon, lard, hogs and cattle unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 spring 98⅛@98¾c. Corn firm; 43⅜@44c. Oats, barley and lard unchanged. Rye firm and steady. Pork firm at $22 25. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib and clear sides 12@12½c. Whisky $1 05.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 11.—The week has been one of uninterrupted quiet in Mincing lane. Prices show some further reduction, but at the close there is a little better feeling apparent. The rather large supply of plantation Ceylon coffee on public sale found buyers upon lower terms than last Friday. The demand has been steady throughout. For tea it remains dull, prices of common sorts still showing a downward tendency. At yesterday's sales of sugar prices in several cases ruled favorable to the buyers. Low sugars are more salable. White Bengal rice sold at full rates. The tea market has been without improvement. All kinds of spices have been difficult to sell.

Meteorological and River Report.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service office stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	45	W.	Light rain.
Cincinnati	60	S. E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	27	W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	4	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston	72	S.	Cloudy.
Indianola	67	S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	29	N. W.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse	19	....	Fair.
Leavenworth	25	N.	Fair.
Louisville	61	S. E.	Light rain.
Memphis	63	N. W.	Threatening.
Nashville	73	S. E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	75	S.	Threatening.
Omaha	18	N.	Clear.
Pittsburg	75	S.	Fair.
Shreveport	62	N. E.	Light rain.
St. Louis	32	N.	Sleeting.
St. Paul	18	W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	77	S.	Cloudy.
Yankton	8	N. W.	Fair.
Augusta	60	S. E.	Hazy.
Mobile	75	S.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	76	S.	Fair.
Key West	78	E.	Fair.
Savannah	75	S.	Clear.
Corsicana	44	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	28	N. W.	Fair.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	6	..	19	8
Cincinnati	19	..	17	10
Davenport	8	..	6	3
Dubuque	14	..	9	3
Keokuk	12	..	10	0
Leavenworth	..	2	7	3
Louisville	..	1	7	11
Memphis	..	6	15	5
Nashville	3	..	7	10
New Orleans	2	..	*3	10
Pittsburg	..	24	10	0
Shreveport	..	3	15	6
St. Louis	15	..	12	7
Vicksburg	..	..	41	6

*Below high water mark of 1874.

Trees of Brazil.

British consuls in Brazil notice the extraordinary floral wealth of that vast empire. Their reports in 1875 call attention to the abundance of the trees from the juice of which India-rubber is prepared. At Aracaty this has recently become the most valuable article brought into the produce market of that place. From Bahia Consul Morgan sends a translation from a book published by the inspector of the customhouse of that port, in which it is stated that the consumption of a century would not exhaust the supply of India-rubber. The inspector gives an account of a very remarkable tree, the Carnauba palm, which grows in Brazil without any culture, and it is so hardy as to flourish in the most prolonged drouth, and has often served at such times as the means of support to the population of more than one province. The top, when young, is an appreciable and nutricious article of food; and from this tree also wine, vinegar, and a saccharine matter are extracted, as well as a kind of gum similar in its taste and properties to sago. From the wood musical instruments are made, as also tubes and pumps for water. The delicate fibrous substances of the pith of the stalk and its leaves make a good substitute for cork. The roots have the same virtues as the sarsaparilla. The pulp of the fruit is of an agreeable taste, and the nut, oily and emulsive, is roasted and then used as coffee by many persons. From the trunk are obtained strong fibres, and also a species of flour similar to maizena, and a liquid resembling that of the Bahia cocoanut. From the dried straw are made mats, hats, baskets and brooms, and large quantities of the straw are exported to Europe for the manufacture of fine hats. Finally, from the leaves is produced the wax used in the manufacture of candles, and the export of this wax exceeds £162,000 a year in value. The inspector suggests that perhaps in no other country can there be found a plant applied to so many and varied purposes.

ODE TO A LOCOMOTIVE.

BY WALT WHITMAN.

Thee for my recitative!
Thee in the driving storm, even as now—the snow—the winter day declining;
Thee in thy panoply, thy measured dual throbbing, and thy beat convulsive;
Thy black, cylindric body, golden brass and silvery steel;
Thy pendorous side bars, parallel and connecting rods gyrating, shutting at thy sides;
Thy metrical, now swelling pant and roar—now tapering the distance;
Thy great protruding head-light fix'd in front;
Thy long, pale, floating vapor-pennants, tinged with delicate purple;
Thy dense and murky clouds out-belching from thy smoke-stack;
Thy knitted frame—thy springs and valves—the tremulous twinkle of thy wheels;
Thy train of cars behind, obedient, merrily following,
Through gale or calm, now swift, now slack, yet steadily careering:
Type of the modern! emblem of motion and power! pulse of the continent!
For once, come serve the muse, and merge in verse, even as here I see thee,
With storm, and buffeting gusts of wind, and falling snow;
By day, thy warning, ringing bell to sound its notes,
By night, thy silent signal lamps to swing.

Pierce-throated beauty!
Roll through my chant, with all thy lawless music! thy swinging lamps at night;
Thy piercing, manly-whistled laughter! thy echoes resuming all!
Law of thyself complete, thine own track firmly holding;
(No sweetness debonnair of tearful harp or gilb piano thine.)
Thy trills at shrieks by rocks and hills return'd,
Launch'd o'er the prairies wide—across the lakes,
To the tree skies, unpent, and glad, and strong.

Stories of the War.

It will be remembered that our brave and dashing General Phil Kearny was shot by some of the Confederate infantry just at twilight of the evening following the battle of Chantilly, Virginia, while he was reconnoitering the enemy's position in person. The details of the death of General Alfred Mouton, a prominent Confederate leader in Louisiana, furnish an exact parallel to that of Kearny. Mouton commanded a division at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, and was present with it all day. The battle closed with an unsuccessful attempt of the enemy to break our right flank. The charge was repelled by the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps, and the discomfiture of the attack at this point called forth tremendous cheers from our line. These cheers, it would seem, were mistaken by General Mouton for the expected yells of victory of his own troops, and he quickly approached the unbroken line of our First Division with his staff and escort. What followed will be best told in the language of a comrade who saw it all:

It was nearly dark. Our line remained quiet, awaiting further developments of the enemy. Soon a party of horsemen were seen approaching slowly over the open field. The faint light of departing day and the clouds of smoke which were settling around us rendered it impossible for us to distinguish friend from foe. Captain Mathews, assistant adjutant general of the brigade, thought the party was our own, which had been sent to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. Their nearer approach soon disabused him of this opinion, and he directed them to halt. "Federals, by ——!" cried one of the party, wheeling his horse at the same time. "Fire!" was the order, and instantly the saddles of that fated party were emptied, and not one ever returned to his comrades in the woods.

I am informed from another source that fifteen men were killed outright by this discharge. The result was not remarkable, as the fire of at least one battalion was concentrated upon the unfortunate party. It was reported that General Monton's body bore seven wounds. Mouton was a son of a former Governor of Louisiana, and a commander whose ability was highly prized by the Confederates in the Southwest.

After the action at Sabine Cross Roads, our army withdrew fifteen miles to Pleasant Hill, where a furious, but indecisive, battle was fought April 9. Both armies passed the night following on the field, expecting to renew the conflict in the morning, so that there was neither opportunity nor ability to succor the wounded. Both armies had now fought two battles on two different days, and had marched the whole of the intervening night, and their energies were thoroughly exhausted. They were now lying on their arms, not a musket shot apart, and any movement for the relief of the wounded, by either side, would certainly have been interpreted as a hostile movement, and would have drawn a volley of musketry, and precipitated a night battle. Hundreds of severely wounded men of both armies were lying helpless and suffering in the interspace, and their moans and cries for assistance were truly heart-rending. The whole dreadful story of war can furnish no more hideous chapter than such a situation as this. I quote again from the statement of the officer already referred to:

A picket was thrown forward, that of our regiment occupying a portion of the ground where the Sixteenth Corps had been posted, and where the fighting had been severe. As the night advanced it grew so cold that all were chilled, and the poor sufferers that were lying wounded on the field were almost perishing. I was charged with the duty of establishing the picket line, and the memory of the heart-rending scenes of the advanced posts is fresh in my mind. Before us was an extensive field, where the line of the Sixteenth Corps had been broken by the enemy. On this bloody ground were mingled together, both rebels and Unionists. But a few hours since they were fighting in almost hand to hand conflict for the mastery of the field; now side by side they lay dying. The embittered feelings with which they had so recently contended had passed away, and approaching death divested them of every resentment. Wails and cries of agony were mingled by hundreds of these sufferers. The following are some of the cries which were most frequently repeated:

"For God's sake bring us some water!" "Where is the Twenty-fourth Iowa?" "Send some one to get me!" "Fourth Texas, come here!" "Twentieth Arkansas, come for me!" "O, bring me some fire!" "My God, I am dying! Are any of the Fifteenth Illinois here?" "Water, water!" and "Fire, fire—O, I am freezing!" were frequent calls.

There was one voice, apparently that of a wounded officer in delirium, which kept repeating over and over words like these:

"Forward, men, forward—there they are—fire on them—lie down—there they come—up and after them—charge them—there they go—follow them."

A sentinel on an advanced post called me and said: "I have for some time heard something that made my heart ache. A short distance in front lies a poor fellow who kept crying, O, my wife, my wife! But for a few minutes I have not heard him speak, and I fancy he may be dead."

In this connection may be added a paragraph furnished by the same hand, and quite germane to the subject:

"A singular coincidence betell the Missouri troops. In the Sixteenth Corps we likewise had several regiments from that State. In the second day's battle the Missouri federal and Confederate troops were pitted against each other. A colonel taken prisoner by our forces said that in more than one of the charges he distinctly saw some of his old friends and neighbors, and when the fortune of war gave him into our hands, he recognized nearly as many acquaintances in one of our regiments as he had in his own. It turned out that these two regiments had been recruited in the same county, one for the Union and one for the Confederate army. In one case two brothers met, fighting on opposite sides."

Such is war—and civil war—which is the worst of all armed conflicts. May our experience suffice us for a thousand years to come!

After the battle of Pleasant Hill our army continued to fall back, and reached Grand Ecore, on the Red River. Here the news of an impending calamity of the first magnitude reached it. The great fleet of gunboats and transports had left Alexandria at about the time of the departure of the army thence, and intending to follow its general movements and keep as near to it as possible, it had slowly steamed up the river. It could not be communicated with directly after the action at Sabine Cross Roads, for many miles of wooded and hostile country lay between; so its commander remained ignorant that our army had fallen back to Grand Ecore until a messenger from there reached him with the news. The fleet was found far up the river, and but for the delay occasioned by the enemy sinking a large steamer across the river, it is more than probable that the fleet would have advanced so far toward Shreveport that every boat must have been captured or destroyed. And as the transports contained the great bulk of our ammunition and rations, the effect of such a disaster on the army may be easily conceived. As it was, the escape of the fleet was narrow enough. At and above Grand Ecore are high bluffs, suitable to the operations of artillery against vessels, while the guns of the fleet could be used with like effect. Down to Grand Ecore came gunboats and transports, literally running the gauntlet of cannon and musketry that lined the banks. All were saved but two, which got aground and had to be abandoned; but every boat bore the marks of hard usage. Says the officer already quoted from:

"The mutilated appearance of the steamers tells its own story. Some of them are literally riddled with cannon shot and musket balls. The sides of some of the transports are half shot away, and their smoke-sacks look like huge peper boxes."

The shallowness of the river contributed to the difficulties of the situation, as the boats were continually getting aground. At one place where the banks were low, a bold attempt was made to board and capture a gunboat that had grounded near the shore. A large body of Confederates, led by General Greene, charged directly upon her, as they would have charged a battery in the field. They were met by tremendous discharges of grape and canister from the heavy guns of the boat, which literally scattered them, killing a large number and wounding others. Greene was among the killed. He was another General of eminence among the Confederates in this department, and his death was also a severe loss to them.—*New York Times.*

Vesuvius.

Cable dispatches from Naples, February 2, report that the indications of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius were steadily increasing, and that a speedy eruption was generally expected. It was stated also that great preparations were being made at Naples for the carnival, which will last from the twentieth to the twenty-eighth of February, and which will be the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons. These telegrams will add still more actuality and interest to the following description of Vesuvius and of Naples, written by a tourist during a trip there. He says that about that time there seemed to be every probability that Vesuvius would speedily make a grand display. Many people came up expressly from the provinces, and returned to eat their Christmas dinners somewhat disappointed. The expectation was not, indeed without foundation, for there were all the usual indications of an explosion, such as the gigantic palm tree, the black smoke, and the rumblings and the shocks; but the mountain is taking its time about it, and waits, perhaps, for a larger concourse of people than we have at present in Naples. Why should it exhibit now, when, as soon as the *feste* are over, thousands of spectators will be coming in from all points of the compass?

Bulletins are issued daily as about a patient, and the latest of any importance is to the following effect: "The new mouth—which, by-the-by, opened on the night of the seventh ultimo—preserves its modest and quiet activity. Those who ascended the cone by the usual path can not see the brightness of the internal fire of this mouth, in consequence of the dense smoke which issues from it. We who belong to the observatory follow another path; we ascend the side facing the northeast, and descend directly on the vast crater of 1872, thus approaching without any danger, at least for the present, the very edge of the new mouth, which, from some experiments made by a student in the observatory, Signor Bracale, appears to be about 300 metres in depth. Should the lava which glitters at the bottom of this whirlpool mount up and arrive at the edge, after having filled the old crater, it will pour out on the cone in the direction by which we enter. Its force will then be about 100 atmospheres; and if some point in the walls of the cone be too weak to resist it, the outpouring of the lava will be from the sides or at the base, as has happened very frequently. '*Non solum per craterem, sed per una montis latera.*' The sismic instruments of the observatory, with some slight exceptions, preserve the same activity, which, though moderate, appears to be greater than that which would correspond to the almost cessation of dynamism in the crater." From this report it may be inferred that, though there was no direct connection between Vesuvius and the subterranean shock which alarmed the Neapolitans, and every one else indeed, at the beginning of the month, the shock gave an impulse to our mountain. For the present the alarm has subsided into a state of expectation, which will not end, however, in disappointment, for Palmieri has all along said that it was impossible to say when the grand eruption would happen. The lava is there, and any increase in the dynamic power of the interior will cause it to rise. Those whose visit to Naples has been retarded will therefore have a good chance of witnessing a gorgeous spectacle. I forget in what year it was that I witnessed from a distance an eruption from the side as that to which Palmieri alludes, but the circumstances were specially interesting and characteristic. "What an enormous pine that is," I said to a friend, "I never saw it before." "Nor I either," was the answer, but it is no pine; look, it is growing and expanding." Before the night had passed the sky was darkened as by a pall, the lava was pouring forth, and our eyes were smarting from the effects of the fine dust. I was soon on the spot, and witnessed that beautiful though not terrific spectacle called a lava eruption, such as we may probably have in 1876.

Christmas eve and Christmas day passed off with indications of unusual merriment and plenty. The markets were full of everything to satisfy the hungry and tempt the epicure, and somehow or other sufficient money was forthcoming, in spite of prices being raised, to empty shops and stalls. Green peas and artichokes were there, at a price far from exorbitant, and which, could they have been transported to Covent Garden, even at that figure, would have produced a large profit. Of fish, the great greasy eel, called *capitone*, carried the day. No one may pass this season without partaking of it. It is the roast beef and plumb pudding of Naples, and poor people will sell or pawn their clothes or their bedding to have a taste. Greater curiosities to the eye of a foreigner were the *murena*—the favorite fish of Lucullus and of Roman Emperors—and the *calamajo*. These were at the top of the list as regards price, and the *calamajo* at the very top, selling at six francs the robolo of thirty-six ounces. As regards meat, though good, it will not bear comparison with that of old England, and the least said about it the better.

Of course, it would not be Christmas in Naples without noise. All through the night there was, as it were, one continued assault of pistols, bombs, squibs, crackers, and Roman candles. As usual, the police prohibited such demonstrations under pain of heavy penalties, and, as usual, the people laughed and set them at naught. Naples was for many an hour like a besieged city, and the consequences were as usual. The names of twenty-four persons already known are published who suffered from accidents, leading in the majority of cases to the amputation of a thumb or finger, and in one instance of an arm. One or two pyrotechnic shops were blown up. "The little ones must have their diversion," as was observed to me one day by a venerable priest while watching some children who were whirling round their heads some almost lifeless birds by strings tied to their broken legs. Public order was, however, well kept, and thieves did not ply their trade, or rather, there were but few arrests.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows March 11: At 8 A. M., 70°; at 2 P. M., 76°; at 6 P. M., 74°. Lowest point during the night of March 10, 65°.

Since its introduction, and until recently, quinine has been regarded as necessary in the treatment of fever and chills. Sedjne has all of its virtues in its action; it is more prompt; leaves none of its bad effects, and the proprietors bind themselves to refund the price if any ease of chills is not cured by the use of one bottle. M. B. Morrison & Co., general agents. For sale by R. Lorio, Algiers.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice March 12, 1876.

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.

Adams L C Mrs
Atherson Miss
Adis L B Mrs
Aortt Julia Mrs
Baker S C Mrs
Barnett G E Mrs
Blanz Maude Mrs
Baley M Mrs
Bailey S Mrs
Bailie Mary Miss
Blanchard P
Barrie Mary Mrs
Barnes Annie Miss
Boeland C Mrs
Brooks B C Miss
Boylston E Miss
Brown E Miss
Bryant H G Mrs
Burke L T Miss
Bonnet O Miss
Burton J Miss
Buckingham A Miss
Carre Minnie Miss
Campbell I M
Casey M J
Clarke B J Mrs
Camp Lue Mrs
Campbe l B Mrs
Carlan A Mrs
Cannon P Mrs
Casanis Nellie Mrs
Clark Mary Miss
Crawford T Mrs
Collins M Mrs
Coleman S Mrs
Corse A Miss
Collins Linna
Cochane A E Mrs
Collins B L Mrs
Connell Mrs
Cuvellen Mrs
Davis R C Mrs
Day R H Miss
Davis P E Miss
Daugherty M Mrs
Daunch S M Miss
Delecon M Mrs
Deremy B Miss
Decker A Miss
Dervey Alice Miss
Diahupiy T Mrs
Drexler L Miss
Dickson L Mrs
Dowd L C C Mrs
Doyle Mary Mrs
Dunn A L Mrs
Dunan M Mrs
Dwyer M Mrs
Dupree F Mrs
Ensworth L Mrs
Ellis G Mrs
Franlie M Mrs
Ferris Rose
Francies W K
Freret L J Mrs
Frizzel Mary
Finke Elizabeth
Fick J Mrs
Fulton B V
Gallegar A Ellen
Grady Amanda Mrs
Green Belle Miss
Green E Mrs
Gillingham Henrietta
Gilmore E Miss
Gilmon Mary Mrs
Griffin G Mrs
Grundy L Miss
Gunnee R Mrs
Hamilton H O Mrs
Hardeman V L
Harpon P J Mrs
Hasel M Mrs
Harris E Mollie Mrs
Hale Mary Miss
Hewitt B M Mrs
Hines H M Miss
Hillman A J Mrs
Hill A Miss
Henthay J Miss
Hill J M
Howard S Miss
Howard Ada Miss
Horton A V Miss
Horncott E Mrs
Hobbs B C Mrs
Hobos A L Mrs
Hussey E Mary
Hunt J Miss
Jacobs L L Miss
Jennings M S Miss
Jennings H A Mrs
Johnson M Mrs
Johnson Mrs
Joseph F Miss
Jones C A Mrs
Johnson C J Mrs
Kein B Mrs
Kuner M Miss
Kemp J Mrs
Knight A Mrs
Kinchelae H Mrs
Kounty V C Mrs
King Anna Miss
Lazar C Mrs
Lagness H Mrs
LeBlanc Celestine Mrs
Leon Josie Mrs
Lott Pauline Mrs
Marshall R L Mrs
Martin G Miss
Matt P Mrs
Mills M as
Miramla B Miss
Morgan L Mrs
Moore W E Mrs
Monisor N Mrs
Moore E M Mrs
Moore S Mrs
Morrison E'la Miss
McKenney J Mrs
McHenny Sue Miss
McElroy Mrs
McCullough M Miss
McKay E Mrs
Nelson B E Mrs
Nelson E Mrs
Nelson K M as
Newton A Mrs
Norton Ida Miss
Noble M Miss
Norvell C L Mrs
Ovinit O Mrs
Osborne M Miss
Parham G J Mrs
Proctor D J Mrs
Pichar C Miss
Pierson James Mrs
Pennegrast A Mrs
Peters A R Mrs
Pole L M Mrs
Pruyos C Mrs
Rabb M Mrs
Raymond J Mrs
Reed M Mrs
Raymon B Mrs
Reamy C Mrs
Ryan Mary Mrs
Robinson F Mrs
Robinson H Mrs
Robert Mary Mrs
Rowland E Mrs
Robinson V Mrs
Rutter R B Mrs
Russell M Mrs
St Martin H Mrs
Shannon F Mrs
Sall A Mrs
Seymour L Miss
Spence Grace Mrs
Silega Mrs
Stephens D Mrs
Seldom P Miss
Seal Ida Miss
Stevens Antoinette Mrs
Stewart H Miss
Streiner M Mrs
Shakspear J Miss
Smallwood E Mrs
Smith C Mrs
Smith Emma Miss
Smith M Miss
Smith F Mrs
Simpson S Mrs
Tatge M Miss
Taylor G Mrs
Tracy T M Mrs
Templeson E Mrs
Tryan G N Mrs
Tillotson H Mrs
Toomer S F Mrs
Tolbert Mrs
Thompson M Mrs
Troupheen Mrs
Thornhill M C Mrs
Thompson L Mrs
Thomas O Mrs
Trunner D C Mrs
Urquhart C E Mrs
Vincent S J Mrs
Walker M J Mrs
Warnock Mary
Watts L Mrs
Wagner C Mrs
Walters Kita Mrs
Walker M J Mrs
Wardell M E Mrs
Watson H Mrs
Webber E Miss
Washington H Mrs
Williams D M Mrs
Williams M Mrs
Williams V Mrs
Williams B Miss
Wunder F Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Henry
Arota Nicola
Adams Charles
Assenheimer Charles
Allen A W
Alexander James E
Ales Judge
Archibald E W
Armitage F W M
Abbott James W
Armstrong M F
Alston James H
Asbury Matthew H
Antiscale James S
Authurs Nicholas
Bratton S W 2
Baird B C
Bailey Joseph
Brabazin J M
Bassett L & Co
Black John
Baird M Hon
Barnes William
Black Z W
Bratton Edgar
Blaner Mr
Ball J R
Banister Daniel
Baldwin Luke
Benson Erich
Becket R M
Belcher C
Bell J R Capt
Bernard Victor
Bexe Wash
Bryan N A
Brice J Capt
Bibeler Paul
Bryant Geo H
Bryant Sam'l
Boudrou P
Brown Henry 2
Brown William
Brown Ira
Bonitt Victor
Bonhams Peter
Boyd S M
Biohm E B
Brown Chas W
Bush T G & Co
Brostwall J P
Burdett O S
Burkhardt J
Burnett & Owen
Bruckner I
Buignine Thos
Baily Wiley J
Champlin J W
Clark W C
Campo Elias
Carbery P
Claudon E P
Carr John M
Clark Sidney
Castleton T H
Clark R T
Carpenter T H
Charles William
Cartwright Joseph
Crayon J
Camiler Joseph
Carter J D & Co
Capers W C
Caskine T C
Cardick & Co
Chertoiere Mr
Clifton W G
Chris Mr
Cohn D
Co-ker George
Copet John
Cormsby Andrew
Connoughton P W
Cohen H C
Conroy Thos P
Cox M S
Cowley Stephen
Chuztie John
Daley Peter
Davens Germain
Dailey Peter
Dahlquist P A
Daniels F E Dr
Daniel John G
Darson A
Dean John
Dennis Charles A
Deason Frank
Devonport J W
Deynoodt James
De la Croix D D
Dixon Harry
Dibl Mr
Dickerson Charles
Dicks Joseph L
Douglass Euber
Docurio A
Dodero Joe
Donovan C F
Dozzle W J
Doso Isaac
Dongan William
Dunn William T 3
Dugny P E
Dumay A P
Dudley Marchal
Duffey Edward
Durrell J B
Evans George
Edward Isaac
Eastman E W 3
Elazardi Mr
Edyon Arthur
Ebert Stephen
Eiter Albert
Eve John C
Eddleston George
Endrell E
Ellion Alf
Emile Lavie
Espy Robt
Ewing A
Eahy Robert
Fauser Herman
Faunce G A
Fallo Giosepps
Fagan Walter
Febrath Jos
Fletcher Richard
Fergeuson H H
Feehan John L
Fergunson A W
Fitzgerald Jno 2
Fields William B
Fitzpatrick Jas
Fesfe H
Fritz Michael
Ford Ed Capt
Frost David
Frost Geo B
Fontaine Edward
Flowers William
Focheux E
Fruman E B Dr
Galbreath Mott
Gardiner, Houston & Co.
Gaines Jas
Graham H E
Gamechean E
Gaiers M
Granger Eugene
Garland & Co
Gardner S H 2
Gardeslie C
Gaylord A E
Gerson N
Gleason John
Gibbs Jos
Griffith Thomas
Gould H G
Grosvenor George H
Goodrich F W
Groves James A
Gormly Randall
Halligan T F
Hartley C R
Haile C V
Hawk C B
Hart Charles
Harrison Richard
Hannaty George
Hays Nathan
Harper E E
Hawkins Jos
Harris Mr
Harding Simon
Hamilton Jack
Harkabrue E
Harris William
Hamblin Dan
Hall Frederick
Hall John
Hart J A
Haford John W
Harris Abiam
Haley Samuel
Hancock Robert
Henly Wm
Holliday C E
Hedley W E
Herbley T O
Heine A L N
Hearser H J Major
Henderson Samuel
Hertzog Ernest
Herbert L D
Henry J E P
Henricks H S
Heiville Chas
Heisey R F 2
Hebt Jacob
Helder Wenderlen
Hynson & Rock
Hill, Gorry, Mitchell & Co
Hymen Wm
Hilton B
Holt A E
Hodge M
Horby Henry F
Horn Auguste
Hooper E H
Horn & Fry
Hooker E S Dr
Holbrook C J
Howell & Co
Horan Daniel
Hinkes E
Isaacs A
Isted John
Iverson, Blackman, Taylor & Co
Jarry N E Dr
Jackson Charlie
John Lewis
Jones Frank
Jones Christopher
Johnson James
Johnson Benjamin
Jones Robert
Kate George A
Kraiver Louis
Keary P J
Kelly M E
Kern J H Dr
Kerdrie Henride
Keith Frank
Kenz John
Kennady Thomas
Kensella James
Kelly Steward
Kinsley Abel
Kirby John S S
Kingston William
Koller M
Lambert Walter
Lahm M
Laudrey Frank F
Laws Alexander
Lawler M P
Lanier F J
Landnem Alonzo
Lotorne M M
Lawrence Charles
Lawrence James E
Lencoln L
Levy Charles
Leighton M Major
Levegne J A
Lyton Major
Lionil Jos W
Lornery Jas M
Langley Jas P
Lorette T
Long Robert L
Locanto Francisco
Lucovich G Stephen
Marchal Charles
Magnus H P
Magruder John H
Machet P
Mariner A M
Mansfield George B
Maguire John B
Marchand Isaie 3
Massey Jas A
Maury P P
Myers Willis
Mellonen George
Mealy E W
Miller William
Miller T F
Middleton Lewis
Miller E
Milham M H 2
Miller Ed & Co
Miller E C
Mitchell Bertell
Morale Rornon
Mosby Albert
Montgomery Jake
Moisseng Olivier
Meses E
Moore J R
Murphy E
Mullin Denis
Murphy J T
McGee Holmes
McClein Jesse
McClain Charles
McCollum Charles
McKay Peter
McGuire M
McAuley Hugh
McIlvain Wm 2
McCarton John
McKitrick P Wallace
McClellan Wm
McGrath Thomas E
McCann Wm
McClure David
McHenry S D
Naghten P
Newborn S 2
Nelson John
Neill Bej C
Newland George
Notts Wm M
Olney George W
Overton Joun
O'Brien E J
O'Connor P J 2
Ordorf
Oxby James
Planchard P E
Payron E C
Pauline L
Paree Arthur
Pealer John H
Pender John Denison
Parry Lubir
Pfeifer Moses
Pierre Albert
Phillips A M 3
Pipes D W
Pettis Wm A Lee Dr
Powers A B
Prudhomme P S
Quinby Geo A Dr
Raynor John
Rayno Taylor
Raymon Horace
Rawling Frank
Randall W L
Reading R G
Redfield Wm
Renshaw S G Dr
Read Geo
Read Frederick
Signey E
Richer A
Richardson W B
Ridgway Walter
Riddell Robert W
Rowland J W
Robet H
Rooks William R
Robers B H
Rodrigez Antonio
Rotichaux J L
Romain Henry
Rully James
Sharp Frank
Stahlir J
Star Iserie!
Sharp Alexander
Stattenwock A
Starbling S
Saunders D
Stateer Stokely
Saunders W W
Shmaer Mortor
Sears H L
Spence Richard
Schivenck Jacob
Seavy Richard W
Spencer E M Dr
Shepard C H
Sillman James P 7
Shies Joseph
Simonds C F
Steinberger F B
Stills & Mossey
Schneider Jacob
Simes Charles
Sinclair H G
Soulat Eugene
Shock W G
Scott Joseph
Stockton L Colonel
Silnson James B
Smith J S
Smith John
Smith Thomas R
Smith C S
Smith William 2
Smith Brediove
Smith T
Tatham & Trois
Taquino Thomas
Train Henry 2
Trenhoolck Castontin
Terrell C F
Trevman Charles H
Truy R H
Trudeli Samuel O
Thompson Sam C
Towers J S
Thompson S A
Tobin Richard
Thompson John
Vincent F S
Viollon P L
Vanslooten John
Wades J J
Waite C G
Walden Henry
Warley A F
Walker Sames J
Walch John J
Wells Harry C
Welch Patrick F
Weightman R G
Welbing Lankard
Wilson H
Witherspoon P S
Wilson Henry
Wright A R 2
Wright Alfred
Wynn Jos J
Whidden John P
Woodson Marshall
Weeds D
Wood & Sweat
Woodshead John
Walkart Justin
Williams Daniel
Williams James
Williams Duncan
Williams W B
Williams Nelson J
Williams Charles
Yoost Henry
Yates A A
Young C I Professor
Yielding Agar
Zekiel Edward

MISCELLANEOUS.

Workingmen's National Fire Insurance Company.
McKinney's Oil Company.
De Soto Gaslight Company.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, March 11, 1876.

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, March 10:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$192,696 44
Currency	5,367,234 22
Clearing House exchanges	2,003,040 79
Checks on other local banks and bankers	27,749 89
Domestic and foreign exchange	5 259,221 50
Due from distant banks and bankers	628,219 73
Loans and discounts	8,874,089 49