[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Rule. He is now lying in a dangerous condition in the Pennsylvania Hospital. The miscreant who committed the outrage has not yet been arrested.

Republican Congressional Nominations in Texas.

GALVESTON, September 30.—The *News'* special says the Republican convention at Nacogdoches, yesterday, nominated Judge L. W. Cooper for Congress.

Quarantine.

Nothing new regarding the quarantine.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, September 30, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or lower temperature, northwest to north east winds, rising barometer and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with rain in Texas.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 30.—Barometer 30.10. Wind north and fresh. Arrived—British steamship Andean, at 11 A. M., Miller, master, from Vera Cruz, to Pim, Forwood & Co; American schooner Santo Oteri, Pizzate, master, eight days from Utilla, with cargo of fruit to S. Otori & Brother; steamer Morgan City, at 12:50 P. M., Reader, master, from New York to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

PASS A L'OUTRE, September 30.—Wind northwest and fresh. Weather cool and hazy. Arrived at 11:30 last night, steamship Margaret, Baker, master, from Havana and Florida ports, to I. K. Roberts. No departures.

SHREVEPORT, September 30.—The river fell three inches today. Highest temperature 68°, lowest 56°. Weather partly cloudy, with northerly winds. Arrived—Hohan. The Thorn gets off tonight. Business fair.

VICKSBURG, September 30.—Weather cold and fair. River fell five inches; now stands twenty-five feet. Up—Frank Pargoud at 11 A. M., and Lillinois at 4 P. M.

MEMPHIS, September 30.—The river rose seven inches. Maximum thermometer 58°. Departed—Maud, for St. Louis; Schenck, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—River falling. Arrived—Ashland, from New Orleans. Departed—U. B. Church, for New Orleans. Weather cloudy and cool.

PITTSBURG, September 30.—River six feet three inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

EVANSVILLE September 30.—Weather cloudy and cool. River falling.

LOUISVILLE, September 30.—River falling; nine feet in the canal. Weather cool and clear.

CAIRO, September 30.—Arrived—Cherokee, from New Orleans, at 7 P. M. Departed—St. Genevieve, for Vicksburg, at nine last night; Dick Fulton, for New Orleans, at 10 P. M; Cherokee, for Cincinnati, at 8 P. M. River twenty two feet eleven inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cool.

ST. LOUIS, September 30. Departed—City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg. The river fell four inches. Weather cloudy and cool.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, September 30, Evening.—Money closed easy, 1½; sterling steady, ⁊4 83. Gold 110. Governments dull and steady; new fives 114⅝. State bonds quiet and nominal; Louisiana consols 80@90.

The bank statement shows loans increased $200,000; specie decreased $2,500,000; legal tenders decreased $1,000,00; deposits decreased $4,000 000; reserve decreased $3,375,000.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $30,405 898; currency, $25,448,716.

The sub treasurer paid $200 on account of interest $41,000, for bonds $32,700.

Customs receipts, $311 000.

Flour—Low grades 5@10c better; more doing; other kinds without decided change; 18,000 bbls sold at $5 10@6 25 for common to fair extra. Rye flour; $4 30@5 50 for good to choice do. Wheat—Fair demand; checked by the firmness of holders; also moderate milling demand; $1 10@1 13 for old winter red Western; $1 13 for new winter red Western. Corn—Light trade; 5@5½c for ungraded Western mixed; 59@59½c for yellow Western and 58 for 58c for white. Pork opened firmer and closed dull and easier; new $16 70; fancy prime mess $19 75. Lard opened firmer and closed heavy and lower; prime steam 10.60@10 70c. Coffee—Very firm. Sugar dull and nominal. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses dull. Naval stores, turpentine and rosin steady.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 spring $1 10½ cash; $1 10½ September; $1 06½ October; $1 06⅝@$1 07 November; No 3 do 88c. Corn quiet and fairly active; 44½c cash; 44½c October; 43½c November. Oats easier; 33½c cash and October. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley unsettled; 85c cash. Pork unsettled; $16 40 cash; $16 20 October; $14 90 all the year. Lard unchanged. Bulk meats firm; 7@7¼c and 9½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Whisky $1 09.

CINCINNATI, September 30.—Flour firm; demand fair. Wheat firm; red $1 05@1 15. Corn firmer and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm; 67@70c. Barley strong; $1 05@1 10. Pork firm at $16. Lard—Fair demand; 10¾@10½c for steam and 11@11½c for kettle rendered. Bulk meats firm; fair demand; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 8¾@8½c; clear sides 9c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Butter easier and unchanged. Whisky active; $1 09. Hogs quiet; heavy $5 90@6 20.

ST LOUIS, September 30.—Flour steady and firm for all kind; minnesota extra $4 50@5 50; Missouri do do; No. 2 red fall $1 18; No. 3 do $1 08¾. Corn—No. 2 mixed 40¾. Oats active and firm; No. 2 37¼@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard inactive; 10½c asked; 10¾c bid. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c for shoulders; 9¼@9¾c for clear ribs sides; 10@10½c for clear sides. Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle steady.

L'Abbe Prevost, Parricide.

Antoine Prevost d'Exiles was born at Hesdin in 1697 and educated for the Church. He repeatedly escaped from convents to join the army, but finally took to the religious life through a disappointment in love. He escaped from the Abbey of St. Germain des Pies, where the rule was too strict, but, after some years spent in Holland and England, returned to France, became chaplain to the Prince de Conti and died in 1763. The most celebrated of his fifty-five volumes of works was his semi-autobiographic, "Manon Lescaut," published in 1733. The following hitherto unknown passage of his history is recounted in a recent number of *Figaro:*

L'Abbe Prevost was dining one day with several intimate friends, literateurs like himself, when insensibly the conversation turned to questions of morality. One of the party said that the most righteous of men never could be sure that he might not suffer the punishment of a criminal. "You might add," replied the Abbe, "nor that he would not merit it."

Every one cried out against the proposition. "Yes, gentlemen," said its author, "I hold that, with the best of hearts and most upright of minds, a man may have the misfortune to commit a crime that should bring him to the scaffold. You all think me an honorable man? Well, I once rendered myself subject to the gravest of sentences, and narrowly escaped perishing by the ignominious of deaths. I killed my father."

The guests gazed on each other with amazement, then at the speaker, but the seriousness with which he spoke permitted no idea that he was jesting.

"Listen," he said. "I had just left college. I fell in love with a young girl of nearly my own age. She returned my love, and it was not long ere the consequence of our passion manifested themselves. I was madly in love. My parents urged me to adopt some profession, but to me the idea of doing aught but adoring in secret my mistress was intolerable.

"My father, whose suspicions had been excited, watched me, followed me, discovered my secret, and one day burst in upon us and overwhelmed with bitterest reproaches my mistress, then advanced in pregnancy. I remained silent. Finally he accused her of ruining my whole future. She attempted to justify herself; he grew more bitter; she wept; I defended her. In his fury he did not scruple to assault her, and dealt her a terrible kick in the body.

"She fell senseless, and I, losing all control of myself, sprang upon my father and hurled him down the stairs, injuring him so severely that he died that night. He was too generous to denounce me; the report was spread that he had fallen through an accident; he was buried, and his silence saved me from an ignominious death. None the less did I feel the enormity of my crime. For a long time mine was a gloomy sorrow that nothing could dissipate, nor at last I resolved to bury my remorse in the cloisters of Cluny. It is due, perhaps, to the profound melancholy with which this first error of my youth clouded my life that I displayed such a taste for the tragical occurrences, the terrible situations, the dark and lurid colors which abound in my romances."

Thus spoke the Abbe Prevost, and his friends listened to him in mingled doubt and horror. The sadness of his countenance, his voice broken by sobs, his physical prostration, all confirmed the story he had told.

How did this man, who had begun so gloriously a life by the slaughter of a parent, end it?

One day in 1763 Antoine de Bourbon, Prince of Conde, was returning from the chase, when he was told that in the Avenue de Chantilly, near an oak tree that is still standing, an unknown man had fallen in an apoplectic fit. Hastening to the spot, he recognised in the senseless sufferer the Abbe Prevost.

The body was removed to the chateau and placed in a vault on a marble slab. Every effort was made to restore the abbe to consciousness, but in vain, and after forty-eight hours had thus been passed the Prince gave orders to inter the corpse as soon as a formal examination should have established the cause of death.

The most expert surgeon of the time is summoned from Paris, and, removing the covering from the body, he plunged the scalpel into the throat. The blood sprang out; a fearful cry issues from the lips of the supposed corpse. The abbe sits up and begs for mercy, but his voice is choked with blood. Sinking back he closes his eyes, and saved from death but to be more horribly slain, dies almost in an instant.

What Houston Thinks of Galveston's Quarantine.

The following is from the Houston *Telegraph* of September 27:

Seldom have the people of Houston been more surprised than they were yesterday afternoon by the receipt of the intelligence that quarantine against New Orleans had been established at Galveston. It was one of those phenomenal events which, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, take people unawares, and which are regarded as unaccountable. Conjecture was rife as to the cause. Not a word of advice as to the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans had been received, not even the usual sensational reports, which are annually put in circulation by idle mischief makers to scare the timid and nervous out of their wits. On the contrary, New Orleans has been represented as more than usually free from any sort of contagious disease, and she has been sending to her afflicted sister cities her skilled physicians and nurses to alleviate their sufferings. Her papers of Sunday and Monday morning say not a word of fever there, and private dispatches received here yesterday say there is no apprehension of an epidemic there. On hearing of the reported quarantine at Galveston, our health officer, Dr Rutherford, telegraphed to the president of the New Orleans Board of Health, inquiring the cause, and received the following reply:

NEW ORLEANS, September 26, 1876.

To R. Rutherford, M. D.:

Five cases of yellow fever now on hand. No new case in the last two days. Not a case near the shipping. All cases originated in and are confined to a restricted locality up town. Total number of cases this season twenty-six, of which sixteen died. The fever is evidently on the decrease.

F. B. GAUDET, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Scarcely a year passes without more or less yellow fever in New Orleans, and there are frequently more than are reported in the above dispatch, without exciting apprehension of an epidemic. With out some special inquiry or event attracting attention to them, they pass unnoticed, and create no alarm. None are more thoroughly aware of this fact than our coast physicians. Why then this sudden fear of possible danger on the part of the Galveston health officer? We are loath to believe that Dr Blunt has been influenced by rumors from irresponsible sources, since his investigation of such reports in this city last week convinced him of their unreliability. We are equally loath to believe, as some have suggested, that he has been influenced by commercial interests, however much the singling out of the Morgan steamers and laying an embargo upon them in advance of the establishment and enforcement of quarantine may squint in that direction. We can not believe he would lend himself to such a nefarious scheme, prostitute his office to the service of rival interests, and derange the business of half the State on so flimsy a pretext. Although our dispatch throws no light upon it, and we have no information which would justify his course, we are yet constrained to believe that he has intelligence, deemed by him reliable, which we have not, and we must therefore perforce await development's.

The Houston *Age* concludes its comments as follows:

The matter for Houston to consider is, can an officer or a citizen or any authority in Galveston stop a vessel coming to her port? Can Galveston prevent a Morgan steamer coming up the bayou? And a further point and a more important one is, can Houston prevent a Morgan steamer coming to Clinton? That is not incorporated. It is the exclusive private property of the company over which we have no control. Can a steamer en route from Brazeer City steer clear of the quarantine grounds of Galveston, enter the bayou and land her freight and passengers at Clinton?

But there is a State law upon the case. Governor Coke has published a proclamation in accordance thereto.

The officers of the Morgan Line were in such doubt and confusion last night upon the whole matter, that Vice President E. W. Cave went to Austin this morning for the purpose of holding a consultation with and getting the Governor of Texas to give him the exact meaning of the law, and to say whether the Morgan steamers had or had not the right to land at Clinton regardless of the quarantine established yesterday at Galveston.

Is There a Sound Business Revival.

Is there a sound and real revival of business? On the whole we believe there is. Setting aside the natural stir and increase in purchase here, in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the larger cities, by the hundreds of thousands who have visited and are visiting the centennial show; setting aside the usual and even in dull years constant increase in business at the season of the year; putting away carefully all temporary causes, we see reason to believe that there is, not only here in New York, but all over the country, a real revival of trade, moderate in its proportions, cautious, as it ought to be, but arising naturally out of causes which we shall presently mention, and promising to last and increase and to have its effect upon general industry.

The evidences of this business revival attracts attention, as we see by the newspapers, not only here, but in Boston, Chicago, in St. Louis—at all the centres of trade, in fact. There are more people buying; the Southern trade is said to be uncommonly brisk this year; Western commerce is also brisk, and merchants from all parts of the country are replenishing their stocks in a manner which seems to show that not only are their shelves bare, but they have, on a survey of the condition of their customers, concluded that these will buy and have money to pay. There can be no doubt, in fact, of the present activity of trade. The main question is, will it continue, or is it only a spurt, a spasmodic movement? We believe we see reason for holding that it is not spasmodic, but that, unless some now unforeseen cause intervenes it will continue, and we are at last on the upward way.

Commodities of all kinds are at present uncommonly cheap. Producers of all kinds have at last suited themself to the markets. The anxiety to make and sell has brought the ingenuity of manufacturers into use, and people can not only now buy cheaper than at any time since 1860, but they find it more easy to buy what they want. During the great rush and excitement of the speculative period, producers ceased to take particular pains to study the tastes and wishes of customers; but this has now changed for the better in many, and, indeed, in almost all departments.

The country is really rich. It has been vigorously economizing since 1873 and three years of strict economy do wonders among 40,000,000 of people. The sum of our savings as a nation in a year of economy amounts to a vast deal of wealth. We have been saving for three long and tedious years; and, while this economy has been forced and distressful with a considerable part of our people—with those engaged and employed in manufacturing—it is undeniable that the farmers and planters, who are the bulk of the population, have had prosperous years. Even last year the farmers of Central Illinois made it their chief complaint that they could find nobody to borrow their surplus money and give them what they thought a fair rate of interest. But the times are not hard where men have enough to eat and chiefly growl because nobody will borrow their surplus cash. During all the hard times we have had in the main good crops and have received good prices for them, and thus we have had an unvarying source of growing wealth.—*New York Herald*

Colonel Ingersoll's speech in a Western town the other night had a striking effect upon an original Democrat. His companion was converted into a Hayes man, but this man clung to his faith and thus reasoned: "No, sir, Tilden's the man. He'll reduce our taxes; an' shure an' didn't he reduce his own?"

Dining Without Turkish Fixings.

The correspondent of the London *News*, writing from Philippopolis, August 16, describes a dinner which was given Mr. Schuyler and himself by Mutte-Sariff, the Governor of the place. He says: "The dinner he offered us was a colossal one. It was a sort of combination of a Turkish and a Frank dinner, multiplied by about ten. We did not sit in a circle on the ground, and all eat with our fingers from the same dish, but around a large table, in the middle of which was a large bouquet of flowers, and we ate with silver knives and forks. But it was a most unlooked for dinner, nevertheless, full of surprises, of pitfalls dug for the feet of the unwary, of ambuscades and traps laid for the rash and the heedless. There were some twenty-five or thirty courses, and three times did the fruits and the sweets come in, leading me to believe we were approaching the end; three times did I attack them, only to be surprised and overwhelmed by more roast beef, more boiled mutton, more ragouts, more chickens, more game, more partridges, more fish, more pilaoff, more cabbage and potatoes, that came down upon me in crushing and unexpected quantities. It was more than a man could bear, and I finally gave up the contest. The dinner commenced about eight o'clock and continued until midnight, by which time everybody retired from the assault, beaten and demoralized, and there were still whole battalions of dishes of roast beef, of boiled mutton, of game, of chicken, of ragouts, of all sorts of Turkish fixin's, fruits and sweets, ready to charge down upon us in irregular, disorderly masses, had we shown the slightest sign of resistance. This dinner had no sense of the ridiculous. It would have gone on repeating itself over and over again all night, like a stage army, had we allowed it. I must say, however, that everything was very good, and could we have had about ten days to eat it in, the dinner would have been a very great success. Another fact connected with it, which added zest to our enjoyment of the entertainment, was that all the clerks whom we had observed employed about the chancellery of the Governor, Selim Effendi, and of Kiani Pasha were now waiting at table; and I must say that the trained waiters of the Maison Dore or the Moulin Rouge would not have done it any better. This fact should not be taken as derogatory to the clerks in question, for so far from considering it as a menial service, they look upon it as an honor to wait upon the table of a guest or a superior in rank, and it is regarded only as a way of testifying respect. Especially is this the case among the Bulgarians, for the master or eldest son of the house will wait upon you at table, and not consider his dignity in the least imperilled by it. One day we were accompanied for several hours by an Armenian army contractor, who rode with us and talked to us on terms of perfect equality. He was very rich, and had at that time a very large contract for supplying beef to the army; but that evening when we arrived at the house of the Mutte-Sariff to take dinner, he appeared behind my chair with the servants, and waited upon us throughout the dinner in the most careful and conscientious manner, and when we left, he stood at the door, and shook hands with us all as we went out."

The Boy as a Barbarian.

The world the boy lives in is separate and distinct from the world the man lives in. It is a world inhabited only by boys. No events are important or of any moment save those affecting boys. How they ignore the presence of their elders on the street, shouting out their calls, their invitations, their appointments from our midst, as from the verriest solitude. They have peculiar calls, whistles, pass-words, by which they communicate with each other at long distances like birds or wild creatures. And there is as genuine a wildness about these notes as about those of a fox or coon. The boy is a savage, a barbarian, in his taste—devouring roots, leaves, bark, unripe fruit, etc, and in the kind of music or discord he delights in. They have their fashions that spread from city to city. In one of our large cities the rage at one time was an old tin can with a string attached, out of which they tortured the most savage and ear-splitting discords. The police were obliged to interfere and suppress the nuisance. On another occasion, at Christmas, they all came forth with tin horns and nearly drove the town distracted with the hideous uproar. Another savage trait of the boy is his untruthfulness. Corner him up, and the chances are ten to one he will lie his way out. Conscience is a plant of slow growth in the boy. If caught in one lie he invents another. I knew a boy who was in the habit of eating apples in school. His teacher finally caught him in the act, and, without removing his eye from him, called him to the middle of the floor. "I saw you this time," said his teacher. "Saw me what?" said the boy, innocently. "Bite that apple," replied the teacher. "No, sir!" said the rascal. "Open your mouth!" and from its depths the teacher, with thumb and finger, took out the piece of apple. "Didn't snow it was there," said the boy, un abashed. Nearly all the moral sentiments and graces are late in maturing in the boy. He has no proper self respect till past his majority. Of course there are exceptions, but they are mostly windfalls.—*Galaxy.*

Revolution in Ecuador.

A Washington dispatch of the American Press Association, September 29, says:

Captain E Simpson, of the United States steamer Omaha, writes to the Navy Department, under date of Guayaquil, Ecuador, September 10, that he arrived there on the eighth instant, and found the city in the midst of a revolution, the General in command of the troops in the city having issued a pronunciamento to that effect, with the support of the troops, and apparently with the consent of the people. On the following day a circular was issued to all foreign consuls in the city, notifying them that the government of the republic of Ecuador had been assumed by General Veintemilla, and assuring them of the preservation of perfect order. Captain Simpson stated that he was unable to give the department any account of the cause of this outbreak, but it was expected that the movement originated by Guayaquil would be followed by the people in Quito. If such should be the case, the Presidency of Mr. Borrero is at an end and General Veintemilla will assume the position of a revolutionary President of Ecuador. Captain Simpson, in conclusion, says: Causes which produce revolutions in these countries are not always apparent, but a sudden change of government in Ecuador seems to be truly unaccountable, when it is remembered how this country rejoiced about a year ago at its relief from a despotic government which had endured for twenty years, and with what enthusiasm Mr Borrero was elected by all classes to fill the office of President.

The Pretended Reformer.

In his Cincinnati speech last week, Colonel Ingersoll was asked by a Democrat in the crowd why he opposed the reformer, Samuel J. Tilden. Bob gave these as some of the reasons for his opposition:

"I am opposed to him because he pretends to be a reformer. I am opposed to him because he got the nomination for the presidency through advertising, as you would patent medicine. I am opposed to him because he filled the papers with these advertisements day after day, month after month, and night after the advertisement, where it told about the man whose sands of life had nearly run out, the next paragraph would be about the honesty and reform of Samuel J Tilden. He has been sandwiched between remedies for rheumatism and cure-fire on dy-pepsia. He has come next to sugar coated pills, and after patent nostrum plasters. In every Democratic paper in the Union he has been advertised as a patent quack-nostrum for the salvation of the American government.

Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 30, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, 100 feet. High tide at 7 A M. Height above mean low tide, two feet three inches. Depth of channel at high tide eighteen feet three inches. Bottom soft.

R H HOOPER,
Master of the Escayons.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New Orleans Postoffice, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1876.

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

LADIES' LIST.

Baly A J Mrs
Bardsley L Miss
Bushing P Mrs
Beeson G Mrs
Bell Polly Miss
Bryen E Mrs
Bynum E Miss
Biya Mrs
Bonham S E
Brown E Miss
Brooks E Mrs
Butterfield J Mrs
Brunard C Miss
Bussey M Mrs
Clayton E Mrs
Charles M Mrs
Cuddon B Mrs
Casey M J Miss
Campbell E Miss
Cary Mary Mrs
Crawford M Mrs
Cook G J Mrs
Coates A M Mrs
Carey Laura Miss
DeFarde Chas Mrs
Dickson Lulu Miss
Diembronske M Mrs
Douglass M L Mrs
Durand E L Mrs
Fenstemaw G Mrs
Fales M A Miss
Feldman S Mrs
Flersch L Mrs
Fargot Lizzie Miss
Follin L E Miss
Foucher M Mrs
Gallo Mrs
Gans R Mrs
Golden Miss
Green Miss
Goldsmith E Mrs
Grovermen A Mrs
Gunner Esther Miss
Grundy Laura
Hall E L Mrs
Harris Mollie Miss
Hardey Cora Miss
Hale C V Mrs
Hanson Mary J Mrs
Harris Julia Mrs
Hansen Mary J Miss
Henneqin Henry Mrs
Herz Louisa
Hunt Mary Miss
Hunter Annie Miss
Humphreys E P Mrs
Jones R Miss
Jordan Mary Miss
Johnson Parthena
Johnson Mart Miss
Kane J Mrs
Kay B W Mrs
Keiss Evaline Mrs
Knight J M Mrs
Kity Rose Miss
Leonard C A Miss
Leion Josephine Miss
Lepeon Bertha Mrs
Lewis E D Miss
Maltby Mary Mrs
Menendez Antonia Mrs
Monroe Ida Miss
Murray Alice
Meyer Magdalena
Melanie Miss
M Rose C Miss
Mattern A Miss
McKenzie E Mrs
McMichle C J Mrs
McGraw M Miss
McCormick M Miss
Morris L Mrs
Owen A V Mrs
O'Nora Emmalia Miss
Pierce C Miss
Philison A Miss
Pugh David s Mrs
Rodgers M Mrs
Raly John Mrs
Richard M A
Rochon C Miss
Robins B Miss
Roubion O Miss
Rodgers Mary A Miss
Russell M L Mrs
Stahl Ephraim Mrs
Swanson Kilma Mrs
Sentell W D Miss
Stewart J Mrs
Shea vill- s Mrs
Sims Mary A Miss
Smith J Mrs
Snowden M L Mrs
Sully Mary S Mrs
Sutorius Mrs
Tracey Lizzie Mrs
Taylor Mary M
Tribune Clara Mrs
Thomas Julia Miss
Thomas L Miss
Thompson M E Mrs
Verniel Louisa Miss
Victor M rie Mrs
Warren N E Mrs
Welshans Clara Mrs
Wenger Maria Mrs
Welch L Mrs
Wallace A Mrs
West Macky Miss
Willis Jeanette Mrs
Wilson Lizzie Miss
Weems Cecelia Miss
Wilson M Miss
Winston Clara Miss
Williams Lizzie
Williams J C Miss
Williams C M Mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams George
App Edd
Albert & Co
Allen B Bishop
Ames Emile
Ainsworth O A
Alster Gus
Austin J S
Barclay J W 2
Baxter E J
Bateman C L
Bauman A H
Batenelor M M
Blanin Jno B
Barton Fernando
Brun G
Bailey Charles
Bradshaw C H
Bartlett W H
Blair L H & Co
Bell Jno A
Bischer E J Dr
Bell Jacob
Bennett Edward Dr
Beaudelee Jno W
Beotire J B
Belden E
Bell Henry
Bess Francis
Begg George
Bell Jno A
Bell Geo A
Bryson Thos
Bitterman C H
Bryant L P
Bryant L P
Brindyose H Rev
Bringier M J Jr
Browne A E
Bowin A W
Brown Frank T
Bok Henry
Brothers Mr
Bertero Javier M
Beaudeau Paul
Bonne
Bowdit H G M Capt
Brown E D
Bonner Fred H
Boyd S M
Bottenwines C H
Bourcier Paul
Burk G F
Buttner P
Blume L
Buckner S B
Burk T J
Burkmeyer H
Burke Wm J
Caven C H
Chapman Samuel
Campbell Wm W
Chandler Brear
Calivan Pat
Clapp W B
Cash M
Cooper John M & Co
Cahn Simon
Carr J Fred
Cahill John
Chambers & Hunt
Canby George B
Cruzat John
Coppin P
Coughlin P
Connolly Stephen
Collier Capt and Mrs
Cooley S W Capt
Crolee Charles
Cromeli Dave
Cuno James
Dabney J
Dawson Green
Davis James M
Davenport B J
Deaver M E
DeCunio Giuseppe
Dobie J H
Dehmet David
Drexel Joseph
Dessely Theod
Demarest J W 2
Decker Sebh H
De Ecuzy Amedie
De Aise J
DeCamp C M
Delaneux F D D
Devian Henry
Drumel Theodore
Donovan Thomas
Donovan C F
Dubuc Jules
Dunn John
Dundin A C
Dussan Pierre
Dunlap H
Duple W
Duncanson F C
Evans G
Emers Wm
Fabre Pierre
Frank F
Fragona Charles
Fitzsons Fred
Foucet A G 2
Foerster J
Frohlichstein Wm & Co
Foster J T Dr
Fox Henry
Fu Below H F & Co
Galliotte L
Garrison M W
Glaiger Gus
Garvey Jas B
Gaines Jas
Gelpet G
Gregoire Wm
Gerville O S
Gender Paul
Gibson Cezard
Gill M
Griffin Adam
Goodrich F M
Grover A R
Goodwyn E J
Gaslee T R B
Gass A F
Gordon Henry
Grumpi H & Co
Hayston Old Dr
Hammel Chas
Harper Joseph
Hendorff H
Hall George W
Harris Richard
Harris Wm
Harri on A P
Hartill Samuel
Harris n Dan C
Harrington C W
Hancock E N
Hass I Mrs
Hollis J H & Co
Hemant T
Hesskell C
Hinman H
Higgs Tom
Hobrich R
Hornback W F
Hood James T
Horro B J
Hobbs Robert & Co
Hotonkins E E
Holt Edw
Houck A
Hellinger J C
Howard Jordan
House Wm
Holloway W J
Hubert Joe
Hum Thos
Hutchison A
Hubbard John
Inkster John 2
Janvier Chas A 2
James A G
Jacobs Chas
Janpoy Charles
Jacob F A 2
Johnson J F
Jones Henry
Johnson Edwin R
Jones Col
Johnson, Fry & Co
Johnson Frank
Jones Wilson
Jourdon Flowers
Jones E N
Krause Jose
Krame Peter
Katzenberger Wm
Kemp W C R
Keller John
Kelly A
Kennedy Martin
Keller J H
Kesler George
Kennerich Felix
Kimball & Co
Kennedy Samuel J
Kuczyn Wm
Lavedon Leon
Laughlin E M
Lewes A L
Lawrence, Kyan & Co
Lewis Thos H
Leonard W B
Lebecksser H
Leon A
Levron J S
Levy Jack & Son
Lewis J A
Lehmann Leopold
Lewis Stephen
Levi & Grace
Lecoute Louis
Louis E
Lurel A
Leob Katzenstein & Co
Luna C B
Mailles John
Malhes Mr
Mandeville Chas
Matlan Wm
Maurer Gustet
Mason H B
Masi son Mr
Marney Joseph P
Merlin George
Mercey & Co
Merry Richard
Miles George
Miller Joseph
Mitchell John C Capt
Montreuil J
Moon Alen
Morris Wm T 3
Moses George
Morris W D
Monier D
Mogridge J
Montgomery Mr
Muchanson H
Muller Fritz
Munich Chas
Musino C
McKeely B
McKnight T G
McLean J H Dr
McKenna Michael
McFrarar, Armstrong & Co
McKnight R L
McKinley Charles
McRaney D C
McMaster W S
McCants J J
Natta Chas
Newel W H
Novel W F
Berm n P H
Oswald J H
O'Con or David
Pardevalle A
Parran Ernest
Parker C Randolph
Patelle P
Patterson Edgar
Payne W R & Co
Pace J T
Pahon H B
Palmer Thos M
Papendieck C
Payne Manu l
Pepperkorn Manuel
Peel Jonn R
Preice M T
Pickett C C
Priest ey Joseph
Phillips Dr
Lehmann Leopold
Lewis Stephen
Levi & Grace
Lecoute Louis
Louis E
Lurel A
Leob Katzenstein & Co
Luna C B
Mailles John
Malhes Mr
Mandeville Chas
Matlan Wm
Maurer Gustet
Mason H B
Masi son Mr
Marney Joseph P
Merlin George
Mercey & Co
Merry Richard
Miles George
Miller Joseph
Mitchell John C Capt
Montreuil J
Moon Alen
Morris Wm T 3
Moses George
Morris W D
Monier D
Mogridge J
Montgomery Mr
Muchanson H
Muller Fritz
Munich Chas
Musino C
McKeely B
McKnight T G
McLean J H Dr
McKenna Michael
McFrarar, Armstrong & Co
McKnight R L
McKinley Charles
McRaney D C
McMaster W S
McCants J J
Natta Chas
Newel W H
Novel W F
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Pardevalle A
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Pepperkorn Manuel
Peel Jonn R
Preice M T
Pickett C C
Priest ey Joseph
Phillips Dr
Pearl Thwaite W D
Redman C A
Reagan John
Richards P J
Richard Alfred
Riggs W A
Ri e Jules
Rogers Wm S
Robinson Nathaniel
Roquette L P
Ro e J W
Robe son C C
Rock adolphe
Rogers L W
Ro berear A
Ruse R S
Ruppert Friedrick
Ro ol B P L
Schafer T
Streets Sidney D
Sidon Bayer
Schaff Jos
Saylor James R
Sales Jno W
Sattor J B
Sampson Chandler
Sanc C
Samuel H
Spa ks A A
Sargent O W
Schwenks Jacob
Street G C
Sevaire W W
Sieber Nick
Stu to Alex
Stel s M
Stewa t, Green & Co
Shi rock J V & Co
Stevens Capt
Simmons Jas B
Stier Jno
Simms L L
Saur tis Tanner
Sotti ro D minique
Sutler Frank
Stuman W
Schum l Jno
Sullivan J B
Smi h R H
Smith & Hamilton
Sm t J B
Taylor L Captain
Tyler J L
Tavin Benedito
Tayl r A H H
Taylor h nes
Tell s Jam s
Te mas tto & Son
Twine ell C C
T d n J H
Torb ha John
Thomson J & Co
Thomas V C or A
Thomas George
Turner James
Tu n J W
Trudeau James General
Turner John
Un t C B
Und r ill G B Dr
Va hon Gaome
Vo mann W
V l e H
Vainey J P P
Way Jos B & Co
Walcraft & Milleur
Warner J W
Walker Green
Wadleigh Bernard
Ward F M
Well J
Wat B G
Wa r Geo J
Wells Thomas M
Weatmore J D
Wa ize Peter
Weingartner Wallace
Wi l Martin
Whitfield & Mitchell
Wilson J N
Wohlreich Rudolph
Woo Frank
Woodiano J W
Williams Alfred
Williams Sterling
Williams Abraham
Williams Frank
Will me John
Yeamans H C
Ziegler Stephan

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
SATURDAY EVENING, September 30, 1876.

We are indebted to Mr. L. M. 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, September 29, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Specie	$211,554 68
Currency	1,397,849 38
Clearing House exchanges	769,236 63
Checks on other local banks and bankers	16,672 39
Domestic and foreign exchange	1,024,146 15
Due from distant banks and bankers	326 161 87
Loans and discounts	11,230 989 35
Other cash assets	3,861,306 40
Total	$21,316,337 33

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$694,197 50
Deposits	11,130,138 30
Due distant banks and bankers	1,240,903 15
Other cash liabilities	809,804 04
Total	$13,769,041 99

Compared with last week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Specie (no change)	.....	.....
Currency	.....	$125,000
Loans	$215,000	.....
Deposits	100,000	.....

The above statement shows no change in specie, but a fair increase in loan and deposits, and a considerable falling of in currency, attributed to shipments to the country to move the crop.

The demand for discounts was fair to day both in bank and on the street, and commercial paper was unchanged. Under the decline at New York, gold gave way ⅛c, but scarcely anything was done. In accordance with the decline in domestic exchange and the course of gold at New York, sterling bills were 1c, or about 2 10 ⅌ cent lower, and francs ⅛ ⅌ cent. The movement was quite limited. New York sight showed a further decline, closing at ⅛ ⅌ cent lower for both the bank counter rate and commercial sight. Stocks continued dull. State cotton were in fair request and stronger, closing ⅛ ⅌ cent higher than yesterday. Premium bonds were irregular during the day, and closed also ⅛ ⅌ cent above yesterday's rates.

We continue to quote exceptional paper at 9@9½ ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; Al do at 10@12 and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade continues entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 23	$785 236 03	$78,848 75
Same time last week	726 289 00	113,349 04
Total last week	4 531,799 12	659 326 13
Total week before	4,947,433 79	880,314 09

Gold opened at 110@110⅛, against 110⅛ at New York, and after a quite limited business closed at 109⅞@110⅛ against 110 in that market. The sales were confined to $5000 at 110⅛@110⅛, and $6000 at 110⅜.

Silver continued entirely nominal.

Under the decline in gold at New York and domestic exchange here, sterling was 1c or about 2-10 ⅌ cent lower, and francs nearly ⅛ ⅌ cent. The movement was quite limited. The sales were confined to £1500 bill of lading sterling at ⁊5 27, and ⁊5 000 Swiss francs at 5.81⅛.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at ⁊5 25@⁊5 26 for bill of lading and 41 clean, and ⁊5 30@⁊5 30 for bank (bank counter rate —@⁊5 29½), and francs at 5.83⅛@5.83⅛ for commercial and nominal for bank.

Under fair offerings and a light demand, commercial sight was ⅛ ⅌ cent lower. The sales comprised $60,000 embracing $19,000 commercial at ½ ⅌ cent discount, $15,000 private bankers' and $20,000 bank at 5-16 and $15 000 private bankers', and $10,000 and $20 000 bank at ⅛.

The banks all checked to-day on New York at the counter at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, against ⅛ ⅌ yesterday, and commercial sight was quoted at ⅛@5-16 ⅌ cent discount, against ⅛ yesterday.

Stocks were dull and without any new feature to notice.

State consols were in fair request and stronger, closing at 59⅛@60, against 59⅛@59⅝ yesterday. The sales comprised $10,000 at 59⅛, and $10,000 at 59⅝.

Premium bonds were irregular, opening at about yesterday's closing rates, declining at noon to 33⅛, and subsequently rallying and closing at 34⅛@34⅜. The sales comprised $94,000, embracing $14,000 at 33⅛; $20 000 at 33⅜; $5000 $10,000 and $15,000 at 34; $20,000 at 34⅛, and $10