CONDITION OF THE BONDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1877.

Acts.	For what purpose issued.	Rate of interest.	Numbers.	Denomination.	Amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1874.	Amount funded Jan. 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877.	Amount outstanding Oct. 1, 1877.	Sold by State under Act No. 31 of 1872.	Questioned in supplemental funding act, No. 11, extra session of 1873.	Amount outstanding Fundable.	Amount outstanding Not fundable.
277.....1853	Relief of State Treasury	6	1,500	$500	$750,000 00	$671,000 00	$79,000 00	$51,500 00	$65,000 00	$64,000 00	$15,000 00
177-231.....1853	New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company	6	884	1,000	884,000 00	738,000 00	146,000 00	239,000 00	270,000 00	88,000 00	58,000 00
111.....1857	New Orleans and Nashville Railroad Railroad Company	6	441	1,000	441,000 00	404,000 00	37,000 00	18,000 00	18,000 00	25,000 00	12,000 00
176-231.....1853	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company	6	650	1,000	650,000 00	561,000 00	89,000 00	65,000 00	79,000 00	58,000 00	31 000 00
228-231.....1853	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company	6	298	1,000	298,000 00	249,000 00	49,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	39,000 00	10,000 00
231.....1853	Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad Company	6	160	1,000	160,000 00	139,000 00	21,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	13,000 00	8,000 00
95.....1865	Expenses of building levees	8	1,000	1,000	1,000,000 00	917,000 00	83,000 00	.....	1,000,000 00	83,000 00	.....
115.....1867	Expenses of building levees	6	4,000	1,000	4,000,000 00	3,797,000 00	203,000 00	.....	4,000,000 00	203,000 00	.....
32.....1870	Work on levees (special levee bonds)	8	5,920	500	2,960,000 00	2,880,000 00	80,000 00	.....	2,960,000 00	80,000 00	.....
15.....1866	Purpose of paying certain debts	6	448	1,000	978,800 00	926,000 00	52,800 00	.....	.....	52,800 00	.....
	Purpose of paying certain debts	6	914	500							
	Purpose of paying certain debts	6	738	100							
182.....1857	Free School Fund	6	529	1,000	529,000 00	481,000 00	48,000 00	529,000 00	529,000 00	.....	48,000 00
182.....1857	Seminary Fund	6	136	1,000	136,000 00	.....	136,000 00	.....	.....	136,000 00	.....
116.....1869	Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company	7-30	480	1,000	480,000 00	220,000 00	260,000 00	.....	480,000 00	.....	260,000 00
55.....1869	Louisiana State Penitentiary	7	500	1 000	500,000 00	483,000 00	17,000 00	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....
108.....1868	North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company	8	1,122	1,000	1,122,000 00	1,112,000 00	10,000 00	.....	1,122,000 00	10,000 00	.....
105.....1870	Relief of P. J. Kennedy	8	134	1,000	134,000 00	133,000 00	1,000 00	.....	134,000 00	.....	1,000 00
69, E. S.....1870	Floating Debt	6	2,950	1,000	2,950,000 00	2,938,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00	.....
146.....1869	Beuf and Crocodile Navigation Company	8	80	1,000	80,000 00	.....	80 000 00	.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00
31.....1870	New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company	8	750	1,000	750,000 00	680,000 00	70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	70,000 00
26.....1869	New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company	8	875	1,000	875,000 00	.....	875 000 00	.....	750,000 00	.....	875,000 00
95.....1871	New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company	8	2,500	1,000	2,500,000 00	.....	2,500,000 00	.....	2,500,000 00	.....	2,500,000 00
	Mexican Gulf Railroad Company (past due)		3	1,000	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	13,000 00	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
5.....1866	Redemption of certificates of indebtedness	6	250	1,000	250,000 00	250,000 00	.....	.....	250,000 00	.....	.....
					$22,430,800 00	$17,579,000 00	$4,851,800 00	$995,500 00	14,320,000 00	$880,800 00	$3,971,000 00
5.....1866	State Notes, or Certificates of Indebtedness					140 00	.....				
General Fund Warrants (according to Kellogg's statement of May 31, 1876					1,006,839 51	818,118 59	188,720 92				
Interest Warrants (being Warrants issued in payment of past due coupons, off old bonds)					.....	3,589 00	.....				
Past due Interest Coupons detached from old bonds					.....	301,945 21	.....				
					$23,437,639 51	$18,702,792 80	$5,040,520 92				

Clinton and Johnson certificates, outstanding May 31, 1876 (ascertained by calculation).....$11,542 57
Amount funded to date.....6,563 56
Amount outstanding October 1, 1877.....$4,979 01

Certificates issued by Allen Jumel, in lieu of fractional parts of bonds.....$5,418 66
Amount funded to date.....3,122 00
Amount outstanding October 1, 1877.....$2,296 66

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Old Bonds outstanding January 1, 1874	$22,430,800 00		
Amount converted into New Consolidated Bonds	.....	$17,579,000 00	
Amount of State notes, or certificates of indebtedness converted	.....	140 00	
Amount of General Fund Warrants outstanding January 1, 1874 (according to Kellogg statement of May 31, 1876)	1,006,839 51	.....	
Amount converted into New Consolidated Bonds	.....	818,118 59	
Amount of Interest Warrants converted	.....	3,589 00	
Amount of past due Interest Coupons converted	.....	301,945 21	
Amount of New Consolidated Bonds issued in exchange (Kellogg Board)	.....	.....	$9,396,800 00
Amount of New Consolidated Bonds issued in exchange (Nicholls Board)	.....	.....	1,907,000 00
Amount of Clinton and Johnson certificates—Balance unfunded	.....	.....	4,979 01
Amount of Allen Jumel certificates—Balance unfunded	.....	.....	2,296 66
	$23,437,639 51	$18,702,792 80	$11,221,675 67

SUMMARY.

Amount of Old Bonds outstanding October 1, 1877, $880,800—60 per cent of which is	$528,480 00
Amount of General Fund Warrants outstanding (according to Kellogg statement of May 31, 1876), $188,720 92*—60 per cent of which is	113,232 55
Amount of New Consolidated Bonds outstanding October 1, 1877 (including fundable certificates issued at par in lieu of fractional parts of bonds)	11,221,675 67
Total estimated consolidated interest bearing debt, when funding is completed (not including unpaid interest coupons, due January 1, 1874, and prior, and outstanding interest warrants issued in payment of such coupons—in all, about $100,000)	$11,863,388 22
Amount of old bonds, not fundable, outstanding October 1, 1877	3,971,000 00

*This Board has refused to fund any warrant unless passed upon, as required by law, by the courts.

ALLEN JUMEL, Auditor and Ex-Officio Secretary.

Commercial, Financial and Other Matters.

The mercantile agency reports thirty failures in Chicago during the month of September. The total liabilities amounted to $2,440,455.

R. G. Dun & Co. estimate the total indebtedness of this country—National, State, corporate and private—at $7,375,000,000, the annual interest upon which, at 6 per cent, would be more than $430,000,000.

San Francisco advices state that it is reported in mining circles that the compromise between the Sutro Tunnel Company and the mining companies on the Comstock has been substantially agreed to. The total amount of dividends paid by Bonanza mines to date is $50,760,000. The bullion shipments for September were unusually large.

The Atlanta *Constitution* published recently a table giving a summary of tax returns for the whole State of Georgia for the past year, from which it appears there has been an increase of 2764 white and 544 colored polls as compared with 1876; an increase of 43,851 acres of improved land; a decrease of $2,836,948 in the value of improved land; a decrease of $135,310 in the value of unimproved land; aggregate value of wild and improved lands this year $88,883,514; value of city and town property, $51,269,736—a decrease of $2,916,301 since 1867; aggregate value of all property, $235,659,530—a decrease of $10,194,220 since 1876.

The war between the outnumbering Russians and the outfighting Turks seems to to have had at least one good effect in this country; it has caused farmers everywhere to make preparations for greatly increasing the acreage of their wheat crop. This is especially noticeable in Kentucky, and the impulse, without doubt, extends to the farmers in every part of the Union where wheat is an available staple product. Let us hope that bread will be cheaper next year than it has been since 1860, and so remain.

According to the official report of the traffic of the Pennsylvania railroad for the month of August, and for the past eight months of this year, as compared with the same period for 1876, it is found that on all lines east of Pittsburg and Erie the traffic for August of this year shows a decrease of gross earnings of $521,908, a decrease in expenses of $98,468, and a decrease in net earnings of $423,440. For the eight months of this year ending August 31, as compared with the same time in 1876, the gross earnings show a decrease of $3,468,981, the expenses a decrease of $2,628,983, and the net earnings a decrease of $843,008. All lines west of Pittsburg show a decrease in net earnings for eight months, as compared with 1876, of $966,831.—[Philadelphia Enquirer.

Corn and Hogs.

Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., of Chicago, have received replies from 212 points in the Western States, in reference to the corn and hog crops.

Over one-half of these returns estimate a supply of hogs considerably greater than last year at this time, and the liberal receipts at this point during summer months indicate this to be the case. In regard to the corn crop, fully one-half of the returns report more than last year, but in the aggregate the showing is not so good, the unpropitious weather early in the season retarding the growth, and it would seem that while the crop is a liberal one, it will not be as large as in some previous years. Reports are generally to the effect that the crop is beyond serious injury by the frosts.

The Covention at St. Paul.

Apropos of the meeting to be held at St. Paul on the 11th inst., the following from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 2d inst., shows how necessary it is to devise some ways and means for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi:

River falling. Weather sultry. River business dull on account of low water.

Canal at Louisville closed; canal at Keokuk closed; Illinois river shut up at Coppers creek dam; "no river" at Pittsburg; "no river" at St. Paul.

The closing of the Keokuk canal yesterday for fifteen days results very disastrously and has compelled President Davidson to issue the following unprecedented notice, dated October 1:

Until further notice the Keokuk Northern line packet company will not receive freight or passengers destined for points above Keokuk, Iowa, on the Mississippi river, as the government has closed the canal (recently opened) around the Des Moines rapids, virtually putting an embargo on navigation between St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy and points above Keokuk.

The report from below by different pilots gives 4 feet, 4 to 4 feet 6 inches water on Horsetail bar. The Ohio and other streams are falling lower daily. The Mississippi between Cairo and Vicksburg is full of dangerous snags, and the snagboats are laid up for want of means to operate them.

Every steamer going to Memphis or points below takes a barge.

Big Wheat Farms.

We had the curiosity the other day to ask Mr. Dairymple what he expected the profit on his wheat crop would be this year. He replied that at present prices for wheat his profits would be ten dollars per acre. As he is half owner of 7500 acres of wheat in the Red River Valley, and has 1500 acres on his home farm at Cottage Grove, Minnesota, his profits this year may be safely put at $50,000. Who was it that remarked that wheat raising didn't pay?

Dalrymple has five steam threshers now at work on a 4000-acre farm at Casselton, each one threshing an average of 1000 bushels per day. The grain is hauled directly to the cars as fast as threshed and shipped to New York by way of Duluth and the lakes. He loads and forwards fifteen cars a day. At 350 bushels to the car, the crop on this place will make 257 car loads. The yield from what has been threshed so far is estimated at 90,000 bushels—an average of 22½ bushels to the acre. Add 3500 on the Grandin farm, in which Mr. Dalrymple has a half interest, and which will average equally well, the two farms will produce 168,750 bushels of wheat this year. "Dalrymple farm" is a tract of about 11,000 acres of land near Casselton, twenty miles west of Fargo, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is owned by George W. Cass and P. B. Cheney, of New York, and Oliver Dalrymple, the "Wheat King of Minnesota," as he is termed. Twelve hundred acres were broken in 1875 and sowed to wheat last year. This year there are 4000 acres in wheat—and a splendid crop it is, too—and 3000 acres additional were broken this season for seeding next year.

Mr. Dalrymple also owns a half interest in what is known as the Grandin farm, a tract of 40,000 acres just north of Elm river, in Trail county, Dakota, thirty-five miles north of Fargo. The other owners are the Grandin brothers, bankers, of Tidioute, Pennsylvania. On this farm there are 3500 acres in wheat this year, and some 3000 acres broken for next year. To harvest this crop of 7500 acres on the two places it required 42 self-binding reapers, 225 horses and mules and 150 men. Nine steam threshers, each with a capacity of 1000 bushels per day, are now at work threshing the grain.

In addition to his interest in these two immense farms, Mr. Dalrymple owns 2000 acres of land in Cotton Grove, Minnesota, near St. Paul, 1500 acres of which is in wheat; so that, either as sole or half-owner, Mr. Dalrymple is interested in 9000 acres of wheat this year, which will be increased to 15,000 acres next year.

We may add that it is the intention of the owners of these two huge farms to break, on an average, about 5000 acres each year, until the whole 51,000 acres are brought under cultivation. They have abundant means, and the experiment, so far, has proven that it is not possible to make a better investment of money. This is the second year of the enterprise, and, so far, the net profits have been more than ten dollars per acre each year for every acre.—[Fargo (Minn.) Times.

South American Trade.

The New York *Tribune* reports:

At the New York Liberal Club yesterday, a lecture on Brazil and the valley of the Amazon was delivered by John Landesman, which, judging from the frequent bursts of applause that greeted the lecturer from time to time, must have proved very interesting to his hearers. The main points of the lecture were as follows:

"It so happened that in 1874, while in England, I became, under the auspices of the Brazilian government, instrumental in placing the Amazon valley in direct steam communication with Europe, and in thus opening up to England the trade of the interior of Brazil. I have returned to America after an absence of four years, and have found to my regret, that our trade is dull, and our manufacturing and exporting interests languishing. One half of Brazil's trade belongs to us, and we can and ought to do a business with Brazil of at least $150,000,000 annually, and could we secure some part of it now business would be greatly benefited. The way to do it must be pointed out by a wiser head than mine. I presume, however, that, in the language of Horace Greeley, 'the way to do it is to do it.'

"Having frequently visited Brazil, given for years almost my exclusive attention to the subject, I have become convinced of the soundness of the following propositions, namely: (1) That our trade with Brazil is ridiculously insignificant; (2) that it is capable of the greatest expansion; (3) that we must have an outlet for our exports; (4) that Brazil is a more desirable field for them."

The lecturer spent some time in describing the geography and institutions of Brazil, and the character of the valley of the Amazon. He then said:

Let Rio designate the southern, Para the northern, Pernambuco the eastern, and Mavaos the western corner of the empire; the distance then to Rio is 600 miles less from New York than from Liverpool; to Pernambuco 400 miles less; to Mavaos and to Para 1380 miles less. In 1874 the exports of Brazil had already risen to $104,000,000; coffee, $61,000,000; cotton, $13,000,000; sugar, $9,500,000; hides, $6,500,000; rubber, $5,750,000, and tobacco, $3,000,000, constituting the principal items, which was equal to an increase of nearly 300 per cent in a little more than thirty years. Her imports average $110,000,000 annually. To her imports England contributes 51½ per cent, France 20 per cent, Portugal 5 per cent, and the United States, which is nearer to Brazil than these other countries, contributes only 4 per cent. That is to say Brazil buys annually from England about $55,000,000 worth of goods; from France, $22,000,000; from Portugal, $5,000,000, and from the United States only about $4,000,000.

The large share of other countries in this trade is, perhaps, explained by the fact that they have so many lines which dispatch their steamers regularly from Brazilian ports.

Save your money by purchasing your china and crockery at Oliner's.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Friday Evening, Oct. 5, 1877.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
September 29	$682,954 00	$106 708 85
October 1	885,229 02	170,004 74
October 2	952,470 54	142,635 73
October 3	798,695 44	71 904 28
October 4	935,910 81	138,927 54
October 5	1 236,150 13	179 898 47
To'al this week	$5 498,399 94	$810,079 60
Total last week	4,290,854 13	511,601 03
Total week before	3,895,383 11	572,685 39

Money continues in active demand, both for commercial and speculative purposes. On collateral loans 10@12 per cent is freely paid, whilst good commercial paper is difficult to negotiate, except at outside rates. The extensive movement in State and city securities, but more especially the former, has absorbed a large amount of capital hitherto used for investment in commercial paper, and the available resources of our banks and bankers find unusually active employment.

The following are the official quotations of the New Orleans Stock Exchange: Exceptional commercial paper 12@— ⅌ cent discount; A1 do and second grade do nominal; loans on collaterals 10@12; A1 mortgages 10@—, and second grade nominal.

Owing to the scarcity of cash Gold, the market has ruled throughout the week above the parity of New York; to-day, under the decline there, it receded to last Friday's rates. The movement has been moderate. Under the course of Domestic Exchange and bills at New York Foreign Exchange has shown a marked falling off, closing to-day at a net decline since Friday of 5⅛c in sterling and 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent in francs. The movement in both has been light. In consequence of more liberal offerings, bank sight on New York has given way ¼ ⅌ cent, and commercial sight ¼@5-16. Stocks continue quiet. State Consols closed to-day 1 ⅌ cent lower than last Friday, and Premium Bonds ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. Scrip and Coupons show little change since last week, while State Warrants have declined 5 ⅌ cent.

Gold opened at 102⅞@103⅛, against 102½ at New York, and after a limited business closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales were confined to $18,000, embracing $2000 at 102⅞, $3000, $3000 and $8000 at 103⅛, and $2000 at 103¼.

Sterling gave way ⅛@1c and francs ¼ ⅌ cent.

The only sale of sterling reported was £1000 bill of lading at 488½

The sales of francs comprised 50,000 commercial at 5.13¾.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 487½@488½ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@493 for bank (bank counter rate—@493⅛), and francs at 5.15@5.13¾ for commercial.

New York sight was unchanged. The sales comprised $74,000, embracing $7000 commercial at 7-16 ⅌ cent discount, $27,000 private bankers at ¾, $20,000 bank at 5-16 and $20,000 bank at ¼.

The banks continued to check on New York at par and commercial was still quoted at ⅜@5-16.

NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND CALLS.

$10,000 State Consols	81½
10,000 Premium Bonds	33⅜
20,400 Premium Bonds	33½

SECOND CALL AT 12:15 P. M.

$7,000 Premium Bonds	33½
10,000 Premium Bonds, (s. 60 f)	33¾

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD CALLS.

$20,000 State Consols	81½
10,000 do	81¼
5,000 Premium Bonds	33⅜
400 Per Diems	87

THIRD CALL AT 2 P. M.

$5,000 State Consols	81¼
2,000 Premium Bonds	33⅜
25,000 do do	33⅜
25 000 do (s 60 f)	33¾
60,000 do (s 60 f)	33⅞
60,000 do (s. 60 f.)	33½
10,000 do (B. Nov.)	34¼

THE CRESCENT CITY OPEN STOCK BOARD SALES.

AFTER FIRST CALL.

$50,000 Premium Bonds	33½
7,500 State Consols	81

AT SECOND CALL.

$10,000 Premium Bonds	33⅛
4,000 do do	33½

Stocks continued quiet.

State Consols were still quoted at 81@81¼.

Premium Bonds were ¼ ⅌ cent higher, closing at 33⅛@33⅜.

City Scrip was quoted at 33@34 for 1874 and 1876 issues, and 45@47 for 1875.

Half-paid City Coupons ruled at 34@36, and State Warrants 87@89.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Friday Evening, Oct. 5, 1877.

COTTON—The sales to day (not including 100 bales additional yesterday) embracing 2300 bales at still stronger prices requiring an advance on a partial ⅛c in Good Ordinary and the grades above. Our figures for the lower grades are entirely nominal, but we revise them in accordance with the general improvement. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	7⅞@ 8	—
Low Ordinary	8⅞@ 9	—
Ordinary	9⅞@ 9½	—
Strict Ordinary	9⅞@ 9⅞	—
Good Ordinary	10⅛@10⅜	10¼
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅞@10½	—
Low Middling	10⅞@10¾	10¾
Strict Low Middling	10⅞@11	—
Middling	11 @11¼	11⅛
Strict Middling	11¼@11½	—
Good Middling	11⅜@11⅝	11½
Middling Fair	11½@11¾	—
Fair	11⅞@12	—

The favorable tenor of the telegrams strengthened the views of factors, whose stringent pretensions together with light offerings checked the movement at the opening, and the sales during the morning were of limited extent, after which buyers came forward more freely, and the entire business summed up the fair amount noted above. Prices ruled in favor of factors throughout the day, and at the close indicated the improvement shown by our quotation. The deficit in the receipts compared with last year has been to a greater extent and continued much longer than was expected a few weeks since.

The dispatches reported Liverpool strong at an advance of 1-16d, with sales of 18,000 bales and buyers offering 1-16d higher for arrivals; Manchester "nominal for futures and yarns and dearer, especially for yarns;" Havre firmer, with the quotations for Low Middling (affoat) raised 1 franc, and New York firm at an advance of 1-16c in spots and higher for futures, which closed at a net advance of 7 100@8-100c in Octobers, 5-100@6-100c in Novembers, 3-100@5-100c in Decembers to Aprils, and 1-100c in later months.

The sales of the past three days (not incuding 100 additional yesterday) sum up 5300 bales; (1100 on Wednesday, 1900 yesterday and 2300 to-day), making, with an addition of 150 bales to Tuesday's report, an aggregate for the week of 10,900 bales, against 6100 last week and 1800 the week before.

Week's receipts 14,530 bales, embracing 4911 from other delivery ports (of which 2583 from Mobile and 2528 from Texas), and 9619 proper, against 5473 proper last week and 30,291 last year. Total proper since August 31, 20,499 bales, against 70,856 last year—decrease 50,357.

The exports comprise 4258 bales, embracing 178 to Vera Cruz and 4080 to New York, to which we have added 25 by the river.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 m. yesterday to 12 m. to-day 12,993 bales, against 11 428 last week and 23,030 last year, and since Friday 67,934 bales, against 42,666 last week and 122 588 last year. Total since August 31, 151,681 bales, against 320,313 up to Thursday noon, October 5, last year—decrease 168 998.

Exports (Friday to Thursday inclusive) to Great Britain 12,307 bales, against 3705 last week and 20,979 last year, and to the Continent 1476 bales, against none last week and 12,227 bales last year.

Exports at all ports since September 1, to Great Britain 26,116 bales, against 60,120 last year; to France 315 bales, against 18 389 last year, and to the Continent 5440 bales, against 5335 last year. Total to Great Britain, France and the Continent 31,871 bales, against 83,904 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 m. 154,579 bales, against 128,241 last week and 289,859 last year.

The week's receipts at the chief interior towns embrace 19,239 bales, against 14,250 last week and 37 820 last year; the shipments 14,450 bales, against 10,653 last week and 26,307 last year, and the stocks 16,404 bales, against 11,812 last week and 31,770 last year.

Compared with last year this shows a decrease of 18,581 bales in the receipts, 11,857 in the shipments, and 15,366 in the stocks.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared 8750 bales, embracing 3000 for Liverpool, 3281 for Havre 650 for the North sea, and 840 for coastwise ports, leaving in presses agreeably to its account at 12 m., 24,896 bales, only a part of which is on sale.

At noon to-day Middling was quoted at Galveston at 10⅝c, at Mobile at 10⅞c, at Savannah at 11c, at Charleston at 11@11 1-16c, at Wilmington at 10⅝c, at Norfolk at 10¾c, at Baltimore at 11 3-16c, at New York at 11⅜c, at Boston at 11¾c, at Augusta at 10⅝@10⅞c, at Philadelphia at 11⅛c, at Charleston at 11c, and at St. Louis at 10⅞c.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 2000 bales. Market firm." Its quotations are raised ⅛c.

The telegrams to the Exchange reported the Bombay movement as follows:

	This Year. Great Britain.	This Year. Con'nent.	Last Year. Great Britain.	Last Year. Continent.
Shipments since Sept. 27	2,000	2,000	3,000	12,000
Previously	387,000	409,000	532,000	377,000
Totals	389,000	411,000	535,000	389 000

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Receipts week ending Oct. 4	2,000	8,000	3,000
Previously	1,000,000	999,000	1,201,000
Total to date	1,002,000	1,007,000	1,204,000
Afloat in Bombay harbor	none	none	3,000

Compared with last year the above shows a decrease in shipments of 146,000 bales to Great Britain, and an increase of 22,000 to the Continent—net decrease 124,000—and an increase in the receipts of 5000; and compared with the year before a decrease in the shipments of 390,000, and in the receipts of 202,000.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1877		21,568
Arrived since last statement	2,485	
Arrived previously	28,720—	31,205
		52,773
Cleared to-day	25	
Cleared previously	18,853—	18,878
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		33,895
Stock same time last year		77,058

To-day's exports were by the river.

Receipts proper since last evening 1928 bales, against 1215 on last Friday and 6021 last year.

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

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a transaction to-day. The amount on sale is estimated at 5750 hhds. We continue to quote as follows:

Inferior lugs 3@3¼c, low lug 3½@3¾c, medium 4@4½c, good to fine 4¾@5¾c, low leaf 6@7c, medium 8@9c, good 10@11c, fine 11½@12c, and selections 12½@14c.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1877		8,584
Arrived past three days	53	
Arrived previously	607—	660
		9,244
Exported past three days	none	
Exported previously	2,436	
Broken up for boiling, city consumption, etc	150—	2,586
Stock on hand, etc		6,658

FREIGHTS—We mentioned in our last report that 2000 bales cotton had been engaged by a steamship to arrive at 15-32d for Liverpool, which was an advance of 1-32d on the previous rate. The nominal rate is now ½d. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool —@½d; to Revel ⅝d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York ⅝c, to New York ⅜c; grain to Liverpool 12d.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool —@½d: to Havre 1c.

SUGAR—Received this morning 12 hhds. The stock under the shed is 1212 hhds, against 412 hhds last year. In the absence of any transactions we repeat previous prices. We quote: Fair 7⅞c, prime 8⅛c, strictly prime to choice 8¼c, yellow clarified 8¾@9¼c, off whites 9⅛@9¾c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—No receipts this morning. The stock under the shed is 100 bbls, against 44 bbls and 8 half bbls last year. Nothing doing.

CITY REFINERY SUGAR—Is selling on orders at 10¾@11c for standard A in bbls, 11⅛@11⅝c for powdered, 11⅝c for granulated, 11¾@11⅞c for crushed, and 12c for cut loaf in bbls.

CITY REFINERY MOLASSES—Sells on orders at 40c for common, 45c for fair, 50c for prime 55c for choice, and 85c ⅌ gallon for golden syrup.

NEW LOUISIANA CANE SYRUP—The third lot received this season: 5 half bbls arrived yesterday, per steamer Gov. Allen, from East Baton Rouge, from Wm. Carig's Oak Hill plantation, consigned to Messrs. Clapp Bros & Co., classing prime, and sold at 90c ⅌ gallon to Mr. E. L. Beebe, of the firm of Thomas McDermott.

FLOUR—There were no receipts this morning. The market is dull and weak, and prices are fairly sustained though the stock on hand is small and incoming supplies light. Only 715 bbls sold, of which 100 common at $4; 50 good treble extra at $6; 250 at $6 05; 50 do at $6 12½; 50 at $6 25; 25 choice extra at $7 12½ ⅌ bbl; 100 and 100 bbls on private terms.

Common is quoted at $4@4 25; fine $4 50; superfine $4 75; double extra $5@5 25; low treble extra $5 50@5 75; good do $6@6 25; choice do $6 50@6 75; choice extra $6 75@7 12½; fancy $7 25@7 50 ⅌ bbl.

Dealers and grocers obtain 50c above these prices.

CORN FLOUR—Supplies come in small lots and sell on the landing at $3 50 ⅌ bbl. To-day a receiver sold 65 bbls at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted in first hands at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

CREAM AND PEARL MEAL—Is quoted at $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl in lots.

HOMINY—Is quoted nominally at $3 25@3 75 ⅌ bbl

GRITS—Choice coarse is in light supply and fair demand at $3 90@4, while common is dull at $3 75 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing in store at $4 25 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 50 bbls sold at $3 87½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—None arriving, and the stock of choice, or Ohio river, on hand is very small and held at $3 ⅌ bbl, though 25 and 25 bbls sold at $2 75. 25 bbls St. Louis sold spot at $2 50; 50 and 50 do to arrive at $2 75 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing Ohio river at $3 ⅌ bbl. Old stock is dull and nominal.

CORN IN BULK—Is quoted nominally at 53½@54c ⅌ bushel.

WHEAT—Is quoted nominally at $1 30@1 40 ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, but stocks on hand being small and receipts light, prices are steady and firm with favorable advices from the West. Bacon shoulders are scarce and sought for, and dry salt shoulders continue scarce and in few hands. Chicago dispatches report an advance to day to $15 on pork; no cured dry salt shoulders on the market; no old bacon, and the new yet in cure.

PORK—Mess is mostly held at $15 50 for choice and heavy, though $15 25 ⅌ bbl would buy. Dealers are jobbing at $16 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 25 bbls sold at $15 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are scarce and in few hands, and command 7⅞@8c ⅌ lb, loose and packed, spot and to arrive. Dealers are jobbing them at 8⅛c ⅌ lb. Sides are becoming in demand at 8½@9c for clear rib and clear sides packed, respectively.

BACON—Shoulders are in demand and offers of 8⅝ are freely made and refused, 8⅞c asked. 5 and 10 boxes sold at 8½; 21 boxes clear sides at 10⅜c; 15 boxes country shoulders and 25 boxes clear strips on private terms. Clear rib sides are held at 9⅜c; clear sides 10⅜c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing shoulders at 8¾c, clear rib sides 10c, clear sides 10½c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are steady and firm at 13⅛@13½c, as to size and brand. Plain uncanvassed and canvassed 11½@12c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing at 1c above these prices.

BREAKFAST BACON—Choice commands 10@10½c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing at 11½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Tierces is selling in the local trade at 9½@9¾c for refined, and 10@10¼c for kettle; keg 10c for refined, and 11c for kettle; pail 11@11½ ⅌ lb. Dealers obtain ½c above these prices in their order trade. To-day 20 tierces refined sold at 9¾c ⅌ lb.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers are selling on orders in the job trade at $4 ⅌ half bbl for pig pork, $12 50 ⅌ bbl for prime mess pork, $10 for prime pork, and $11 50 for rump pork Pickled pigs' feet in kegs are on the market, price not yet established.

WHISKY—Western rectified is quoted at $1 08@1 13 ⅌ gallon, as in proof and brand. Dealers obtain the customary advance on job lots.

CORN IN SACKS—The suply on the market is small and is of last year's crop. Purchasers are buying only such quantities as immediate wants require, awaiting the new crop, which is looked for soon. Only 600 sacks choice white, in dundees, sold at 60c, and 100 yellow mixed at 65c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Good supply at easier prices, with a limited demand; 500 sacks new Western sold at 40c; St. Louis are quoted at 37@40c, Texas at 41c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and selling slowly. Only 100 and 400 sacks sold at 80c ⅌ 100 lb.

HAY—Prices have advanced on account of advanced rates of freight in St. Louis. The receipts here are light, and there is none on the landing; 100 bales sold, of which 50 choice at $17 and 50 do at $17 50 ⅌ ton.

RICE—Receipts sell as fast as landed. We quote rough $4 50 ⅌ bbl. Louisiana clean No. 2 3¾@3⅞c; common 5@5¼c; ordinary 5⅜@5⅝c; fair 5⅝@5¾c; good 5⅞@6c; prime 6⅛@6⅛c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The market is strong and trade is moderately active. We quote cargoes: Ordinary 17⅛@17½c (gold), fair 19¼@19½c, good 20@20⅛c, prime 20¾@21c ⅌ lb. Job lots: Ordinary 17½ @18c (gold), fair 19¾@20c, good 20⅛@20¾c, prime 21@21½c ⅌ lb. 3500 bags ex-Memling sold on private terms.

BUTTER—The receipts of New York are about equal to the demand, which is active at advancing prices, based upon the advance in New York. Small receipts of Western and all good qualities, meet with quick sales at strong prices. We quote: Choice New York creamery 32@33c; choice dairy 28@30c; good do 25@27c; fair do 22@25c; choice Western creamery 32@33c; choice dairy 22@23c; good dairy 18@20c; choice repacked 16@18c; good repacked 14@15c ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Arrived since our review of yesterday: 175 bbls flour, 87 tierces hams, 50 tierces lard, 100 casks bacon, 36 boxes bacon, 175 sacks corn, 158 sacks bran, 12 hhds sugar, 481 bbls apples, 8875 pounds meat, 2101 bbls rice and 375 bush