RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express, daily (except Sat.)	11.50 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Mail, daily	11.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
M'Kenzie Accommodation, daily (except Sundays)	4.15 p.m.	.....

On Saturday, Express runs only to M'Kenzie, connecting for Nashville.

Memphis and Charleston.

(City time)	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail & Express Train, daily	12.00 night	11.45 a.m.
Sardis Accommodation, daily (except Sundays)	4.40 p.m.	7.58 a.m.
Grand Junction Acc., daily (except Sundays)	.....	.....

Mississippi and Tennessee.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
New Orleans Mail, daily	11.00 p.m.	12.35 p.m.
Sardis Accommodation, daily (except Sundays)	3.30 p.m.	9.20 a.m.
Freight and Accommodation, daily (except Sundays)	7.15 a.m.	5.00 p.m.

Memphis and Little Rock.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail Train, daily	5.00 p.m.	11.40 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sun.)	8.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.

Paducah and Memphis.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mail & passeng'r train, daily	3.15 p.m.	9.30 a.m.
Accommodation train	7.10 a.m.	5.30 p.m.

FOURTEEN LIVES SAVED.

A Watchman's Trophies During a Vigil of Sixteen Years.

Philadelphia *Record:* Among the guests at the Central station last night was one James Cooley, who, instead of occupying a cell, occupied a seat in the ash-pit, directly in front of the furnace. With the exception of a shirt, James was dressed in the garb of Adam previous to eating the forbidden fruit. His inner and nether garments were strung around the furnace door. James said his residence was in Camden. Further than this he said nothing but "excuse me," and this very incoherently. James had been enjoying himself in the city, and was returning to his native heath, but, on reaching the wharf of the Baltimore steamers at the foot of Chestnut street, he gyrated too heavily in the direction of the Delaware, and in an instant he was struggling in the water. Michael Manning, a watchman in the employ of the company, heard the splash, and, seizing a boat-hook, rushed to the spot, and bidding the drowning man take hold of it, kept him above the water until assistance came to him, when the drenched Jerseyman was hauled out and taken to the Central station.

This is the thirteenth trophy for the faithful watchman, who, in sixteen years of service, has saved thirteen lives from death by drowning. "Without counting my own boy, a lad six years of age," added Michael, "who came down here to stop all night with me. I don't count him."

"I remember a case that happened about five years ago, when the women used to wear large hoop-skirts. A woman came down Chestnut street and just jumped right into the water. I rushed to the wharf log and reached a boat-hook to her and told her to grab hold of it, but, be the powers, she would not do it. 'If you don't tak' hould the hook I'll bate you over the hid wid it,' says I, to frighten her, and she took hold of it. Then I got down on to a raft, hollering for help all the time, and pulled her near enough to me to get hold of her, when she caught me rist in her teeth and held me so tight I couldn't get away. By this time an officer got there, and he hit her a belt in the jaw, which made her let go of her hold. She said she wanted to be let alone; that she was going to drown herself. 'Git out of this, you blackguard,' says I, 'you are not going to drown yourself here,' and we pulled her out and the officers took her off.

"Yes, sir; it's as true as I'm telling you; the man last night makes thirteen I've saved from drowning, and I don't count me own boy, either," concluded Michael.

THE MOVEMENT OF HORSES.

Some Interesting Discoveries Made by Means of the Instantaneous Photograph.

San Francisco *Call:* "Eastern horsemen are taking more interest in the instantaneous photographs of Muybridge than is the case with the people here. Many inquiries and orders are received, and when the present are supplemented by those which it is intended to take, the question of action will be definitely settled. Ex-Governor Stanford has authorized Mr. Muybridge to go on with the experiments, though the cost will exceed three thousand dollars, the only return from which will be the satisfaction of clearing up that which has hitherto been little understood. The whole expense of the series will be upward of six thousand dollars, but although it falls entirely on one man, the advantages will be commensurate with the expense. The intention is to take pictures of men and different animals besides horses, so that a critical comparison can be instituted. The most puzzling so far is the action of the race-horse, and the representations of Sallie Gardner, whose running at the rate of a mile in one-forty have elicited the comments of all who have studied it. Those who have been engaged for many years in training race-horses are unwilling to admit that they had not the slightest knowledge of the actual movements of horses, and hence are prone to disparage the pictures. To deny their authenticity after witnessing the manner of taking them, or after that method had been explained, is an evidence of ignorance and obstinacy which is difficult to account for. Ladies have doubted the correctness of the mirror which reflected a face once beautiful, but which betrayed the marks of Father Time, and the hesitancy with which the verdict of the camera is received may arise from the same feeling. A few days ago some experiments were undertaken to prove whether the footmarks on the ground would corroborate the positions given in the picture. A horse was run for a sixteenth of a mile on a track where the impriats could be distinctly seen, the distance measured, and the distance between the foot-prints carefully noted. Horsemen have all agreed that the stride was from where the 'leading' fore-foot left the ground until where it first struck again. The horse selected made a stride of twenty-one feet ten inches, which nearly corresponds with that of Sallie Gardner, as shown by the photograph. From the point of rise of the leading fore-foot to where the hind-foot struck was eight feet and one inch, the position of the next hind-foot being three feet and ten inches in advance of that, and the fore-foot five feet, with a space of four feet and eleven inches between the marks of the fore-feet which complete the stride. The longest space is when the body is hurled through the air, for the greatest portion of which the feet and legs are doubled up, and are twelve inches from the ground. The spaces in the photographs are, approximately, seven feet, three feet nine inches, six feet nine and four feet six. The difference from the measurements on the ground is not greater than in different strides of a twenty-one feet, the distance covered being seven feet two inches, three feet three inches, six feet three inches, and four feet four inches. The third space, being the next in length to the one where the horse is in the air, is when one hind-foot and one fore-foot are on the ground at the same time, and the greater distance which Sallie Gardner covered is owing to her being longer in the body than the horse with which the experiments were made. There cannot be a question but that the teachings of these instantaneous pictures will be of great value in the training of horses, suggesting methods to obviate difficulties which have heretofore been insuperably connected with training. 'Breaking down' the rupturing of the sheathing of the tendon, in extreme cases the fibres being torn apart. The back tendon, or suspensory ligament, is usually the seat of this difficulty, and the photograph shows plainly the cause. In one position which the instrument records the weight is entirely sustained on one fore-leg, which it has to support while the body is carried forward fully five feet before it is relieved by the body being thrown in the air. Just before leaving the ground, a perpendicular from the toe of the foot will strike back of the saddle; and thus, in addition to the weight of the horse and the rider, there is the leverage of all the weight which is forward of that perpendicular line, excepting so much of it as is balanced by the parts which are behind the perpendicular. This is so little in comparison to the chest, shoulders, neck and head, that the strain on the tendons and ligaments must be far beyond the mere support of the whole weight. Though the hind leg receives the first shock from the recovery from the bound (and this is a point which the photographs establish), there is nothing like the strain upon that that there is on the front leg. At the moment of impact it is thrust well forward, so that it is under the rider, but as it propels the body forward the center of gravity changes, and, were it not that the other hind-foot comes to the relief before the fore-foot touches, the animal would not stand training at all, the fore-legs and feet being sure to give way. It has long been a mooted question whether the strain on the limbs of a race-horse or a trotter was the greatest. It was evident to those who gave much thought to the subject that the legs of race-horses were far more arduously tried, but the converse had many advocates. This is settled by these pictures as definitely as that twice two are four. There are two bounds in the stride of a trotter, and the hind and front feet are called into the support of the body so nearly at the same time that it is practically simultaneous, and thus two perform the work of one. There is a very singular feature in the stride of the race-horse, which would never have been discovered without the aid of the photograph. The pictures were taken with the instruments twenty-seven inches apart, so that the body was moved that distance for every successive representation. Notwithstanding the advancing of the body, the hind-foot is further back in No. 8 than it is in No. 7. In the last picture it has just left the ground, and the cause of the retrogression is apparent. When the last vigorous effort is made to send the animal forward, the foot has a more rapid motion forward than the rate of speed to advance, and it has also to be elevated in order to be thrust far enough forward to take its place in the stride. When the foot on the ground the pastern is bent so that the ankle touches, but as it leaves it is straightened, which throws the foot that much further back. The position given in the picture is corroborated, but without the cue which it gave no one would have anticipated such an apparently retrograde movement. These pictures completely upset the artist's idea of speed, and when the series is finished they will afford more knowledge of action than a man could have discovered if he were to devote every day of his life to the study."

For the Sunday Appeal.]

LOVE SONG.

S. H. C.

Caught in the meshes of thy brown tresses,
A captive bird!
Lay your soft cheek to mine,
Love me, with love divine,
In your heart's sweet shrine,
Ever to rest!

Ever I will be true,
'Til time shall wane;
Help me to keep my plight,
Ever to sway the right:
Loyal to you.

Mine always, ever mine, to lose never,
You best of girls!
Raise those dear eyes to mine,
In my heart your love shine,
Caress me, my soul entwine.
Kissed by your lips.

THE BAR-ROOM PUNCH.

Discouraging Figures in Relation to Its Efficiency in Filling the Virginia Treasury.

New York *Herald* Richmond telegram: The returns of the Moffet system of liquor taxation, embracing the whole State and covering the first fiscal year, have just been made public. They show that the registers and licenses combined only produce eighty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine dollars more than the old system, a great disappointment. It was claimed for the registers that they would yield at least six hundred thousand dollars per annum. In many localities public opinion has been against the law, and in consequence little real earnest effort has been made to enforce it. Dealers have in many instances neglected to ring the bell upon the sale of drinks, and have not been reported because their customers regarded the law as oppressive, inquisitorial and unjust. In Richmond, where the court was certainly active enough in prosecutions, it is conceded that only about half of the drinks are now registered for taxation that used to be when the register was first introduced. This is more especially the case with small groggeries. Now, as some offset to these discouraging symptoms, it should be said that the law is susceptible of amendment that will increase its efficiency; and that Moffet has a much better register than the one now in use, but as the liquor dealers are clamorous for a repeal of the law, and will undertake to prepare a bill that will raise more money by the simple license system, it is doubtful if the Moffet plan will be much longer continued. Dr. Moffet is a leader of the readjusters. He is just now in an awkward position. He would like to see his system a success, but it is the policy of his party not to put money into the State treasury. Between these conflicting interests he is thought to waver; and, in the meantime, the enemies of the ball-punch, relying upon the year's results to prove it a failure, are urgently demanding its repeal."

The Apache as a Horse Thief.

An exchange says: "The passion of a contemporaneous American savage for stealing is irrepressible. In order for his indulgence he will risk his life, and even take large odds against it, almost any time. The recent feat of an Apache Indian in Arizona illustrates this. An American had a ranche on which four hundred fine cattle belonging to a fort near by, were nightly kept. To secure them against the Apaches he had built a block-house, and adjoining it a courtyard and corral, surrounded by an adobe wall. Several vain attempts had been made by the Indians to capture the herd while grazing two or three miles from the block-house, but the vigilant herdsmen had driven the cattle into the corral before they could be stampeded. One stormy night, however, a solitary Apache, unarmed and covered only with a blanket, climbed the wall, and concealed in a corner and waited for the day. Soon after dawn eight herdsmen, mounted and armed to the teeth, were ready to protect the cattle. As these passed out of the gate the savage sprang up, vaulted on the nearest horse, clutched his mane with one hand, and waving his red blanket with the other, yelled like a demon. The horse plunged into the midst of the herd, which, greatly terrified, fled pell mell, and the Apache, throwing himself on one side of the rushing animal, rapidly disappeared from view. Nothing could have stopped the wildly speeding cattle. The herdsmen fired at the Indian, but only wounded and killed some of the herd, about which two bands of Apaches, darting out from opposite sides of the valley, soon closed and drove off, irreverently, every hoof. This feat will add another feather to the Apache's head, and furnish a theme for an aboriginal epic."

A Boy's Windpipe Cut to Save his Life.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* "On Christmas night a young lad named Henry Brinker, who resides at the corner of Central avenue and Water street, while eating hickory-nuts, swallowed a piece of the shell of one about the size of a dime, which lodged in his throat, and resisted all attempts to remove it by coughing or otherwise. He did not experience much inconvenience from it, however, and went to bed. About three o'clock in the morning he woke up choking and deathly sick, and rapidly grew worse, finally becoming almost incapable of breathing. His stepfather, Mr. John Schwarte, accompanied by his brother, started out in search of a doctor; but, thought at that time it was but half-past three o'clock, it was nine o'clock before they could get one to come to the house. They called on at least a dozen physicians, all of whom, on one pretense or another, refused to come to see the boy, though they told them he was dying. Finally Dr. Davis came, but on seeing the lad, the parents says told them he was too far gone to do him any good. He gave them a prescription, however, for an emetic, which he told them to administer, and left, promising to return at noon. In the meantime another messenger, who had been dispatched for a physician, returned with Drs. Dawson and M'Meehan, and the latter, on seeing the boy's condition, determined to resort to a surgical operation to save his life. With Dr. M'Meehan's assistance, Dr. Dawson made an incision across the throat, and inserting a dull probe, scratched away the tissues until he reached that portion of the windpipe called the trachea, which he cut open. He then inserted a wire, with which he felt around for the obstruction. It was found in the larynx, where it had lodged, and, being sharp-edged, had cut the flesh, and the blood had got into the bronchial tubes, filling them, and rendering breathing almost impossible. After the nut shell had been removed, the patient coughed up a large quantity of this blood. The wound having been sewn up, he breathed quite freely, and last night was resting easily after the operation."

The Blaine Committee Appropriation.

Washington, December 28.—The first committee of currency has reference to the attorney general for decision the whole question of the senate committee under the Blaine resolution of inquiry using the twenty thousand dollars appropriated at the last session for the investigation ordered by the senate.

That Stuffed Pocketbook.

New York, December 28.—The pocket-book lost by the messenger of the Importers and Traders bank yesterday has been returned by mail, minus seventy-seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Movements of Blaine's Little Committee—Return of Sherman and Gilfillan from their Mission to New York, where they Think they have Completed Arrangements for Resumption—The Recent Gold Freak a Surprise to the Treasury Officials—The Radical Election Bulldozers—Beautiful Harmony on Salaries.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, December 26.—The committee appointed under Blaine's resolution has adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, which means until after the reassembling of congress in January, when they hope to have a fund to put the machinery in motion and keep it going. The committee devoted this morning's session to an examination of the law making an appropriation for the Potter committee, and unanimously indorsed the correctness of the first comptroller's decision, that that fund could not be used for any purpose other than to examine into alleged frauds in the Presidential election. It was first decided to ask for a direct appropriation of thirty thousand dollars when congress reassembles, but that section was subsequently reconsidered, and it was then agreed to ask consent to apply twenty thousand dollars heretofore appropriated to the purposes of this committee. In response to an inquiry from the chairman, Mr. Bayard said he had no idea that any Democrat in the senate would oppose an appropriation. He certainly should advise all his friends to vote for it, and he did not believe members of the house would throw any obstacle in the way. Teller's question implied a fear that Democratic opposition would prevent their getting the necessary funds.

AS TO RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman and Treasurer Gilfillan are back from New York, whither they went to complete the financial arrangements for the resumption of specie payments at the New York sub treasury on and after January 1st, and mayhap to have a quiet talk with the First national bank folks. Both seem to feel the utmost confidence of success in the attempt to resume, and talk more confidently than they did before they went away. If redemption at New York shall prove as successful as is expected, and if the government does not find itself obliged to fight a speculative effort to "corner" gold, it is the intention of the secretary, as soon after the first as he considers it safe, to authorize the redemption of notes at the various sub-treasuries throughout the country, and not confine it to the sub-treasury at New York. This would require an extra appropriation, to provide against the possible necessity for transporting coin from this city to the several sub-treasuries, although the secretary believes that each sub-treasury will receive a sufficient amount of coin in the ordinary course of business to redeem all the notes which will be presented for redemption.

A SURPRISING THING.

To the surprise of the treasury officials, the appreciation of the greenback to gold has been followed by an increased demand for the standard silver dollars. Two weeks ago, if the department received in any one day orders aggregating ten thousand dollars, it was considered an unusually good day, but the demand has steadily increased, and today, although the department closed at noon, and only one mail was opened, orders for more than thirty thousand of the standard silver dollars were received in anticipation of resumption. Treasurer Gilfillan has directed all assistant-treasurers to discontinue special coin accounts after January 1st.

RADICAL ELECTION BULLDOZERS.

As at present advised, the committee on appropriations will not recommend any appropriation which will enable the department of justice to employ marshals or deputy-marshals at elections in future. The attorney-general claims authority to employ these officers under that clause of the appropriation bill which makes an appropriation to defray expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. When this clause was put in the sundry civil bill at the last session Mr. Southard and others endeavored to have it so amended and guarded as to prohibit the expenditure of any money for the services of the supervisors and marshals. In the debate that took place on June 13th, it was shown that in past years these officers had been appointed for partisan services only, and it was predicted that they would be used for party purposes in the future; and now, when it was proposed to ascertain just how this money was expended at the last election, the Republicans invariably object. While the appropriation committee will recommend the appropriation of money for legitimate use in enforcing the act referred to above, they will prohibit the expenditure of any part of the money for the employment of supervisors and marshals. They will thus prevent interference in elections through the instrumentality of these officers.

BEAUTIFUL HARMONY.

A member of the house conference committee on the diplomatic appropriation bill, being asked to day whether there would be any serious contest between the two houses on questions of salaries, replied that he thought not. While the house was in earnest in reducing the salaries of our representatives abroad, and thought the amounts recommended by them ample, they would not insist to the extent of jeopardizing the bill, especially as the senate had not proposed any increase. Members of the house are not anxious for an extra session of congress; hence, while they will go on and make such reductions in all appropriations as they think proper, they will not insist on them so far as to make an extra session necessary. They will not, however, submit to an increase of expenditures, and if the senate chooses to increase them and insist upon them, that body must take the responsibility of an extra session, if one is made necessary.

Additional Particulars of the Last Ocean Disaster.

New York, December 28.—Wm. P. Clyde & Co., owners of the steamer Emily B. Souder, reported wrecked yesterday, with a loss of several passengers and all the crew except two men, have received a telegram from the United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, in answer to their dispatch. It is as follows: "Theodore Steinert and Alfred Anderson, quartermaster and seaman of the Emily B. Souder, were picked up December 12th on a life raft by the schooner Abbott Devereaux, from Boston for here. The report is that the steamer foundered in a hurricane. Two days previous they saw a boat with passengers capsized alongside, but lost sight of the other boat."

Shot by an Insane Man.

San Francisco, December 24.—Last Tuesday, near Crow's landing, in Stanislaus county, John Reynolds, a blacksmith, about fifty years old, and of slightly unsound mind, shot a young man named Charles Bookont, killing him. Reynolds in turn was shot while attempting to escape by Wm. Gann, and is probably mortally wounded. There is no known cause for Reynolds's action.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, December 28.—The following is the bank statement: Loans decrease, $149,700; specie decrease, $337,400; legal tender increase, $1,167,100; deposits decrease, $415,900; circulation decrease, $500,; 500; reserve increase, $837,675. The banks hold $10,478,775 in excess of the legal requirement.

Four Persons Burned to Death.

New York, December 28.—By the burning of a barn at East Orange, New Jersey, two young men were burned to death.

An old woman and the watchman lost their lives by the burning of a small house attached to the living house, New London, Connecticut.

The Cyprian Consulate.

London, December 28.—It is said the difficulty regarding the consular jurisdiction in Cyprus has been almost arranged. Germany and Italy made a complaint at London relative to Sir Garnet Halsley's refusal to recognize the official document issued by the German-Italian consul at Larnaca.

Three Men Killed by Nitro-Glycerine.

Patterson, N. J., December 28.—Three men are reported killed by an explosion of the nitro-glycerine works at upper Preakness, five miles from here. The houses here were shaken as if by earthquake.

The Mexican Expedition.

New York, December 28.—The members of the mercantile expedition to Mexico did not sail to-day for Vera Cruz. They leave Thursday next, by railroad, to join the gentlemen who will represent the west.

A $75,000 Flame.

Dover, N. H., December 28.—A fire in the Cocheco printworks damaged the building and contents to the extent of seventy-five thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL.

There must be some mistake, for notwithstanding yesterday was not on the list of legal holidays, it was observed as such here as far as anything in the money market but counter business is concerned. The banks and the brokers had a day of it, and if Tennessee securities were not written for the Memphis Appeal, but appeared in last Friday's *Republican*, of St. Louis, every banker will say that they the condition of things here exactly. Exchange quoted sight on New York and demand on New England ¾ off; sight on New Orleans 25 off, selling at par; on New Orleans, ¼ discount buying, selling at par. Shelby county scrip buying at 85, selling at 90. Notes of Tennessee generally have been offered at 55, and Memphis gas stock at 90. At lot of $5000 Memphis gas bonds was on the market, the whole or any part offering at 85.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, December 28.—Rentes, 112f. 90c.

LONDON, December 28.—Consols, 94⅞; Illinois Central, 80; Pennsylvania Central, 32¾; Reading, 12; Erie, 21¾; preferred, 31¾; 5-20s of 1867, 104¾; 10-40s, 110¼; new 5s, 108¾; 4½s, 106¾. Amount of bullion gone in the Farmer treasure, $11,920.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Money easier at 2@6 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6 per cent. The assistant treasurer paid out $1,408,000. Customs receipts, $120,000. Clearings, $5,000,000. Sterling exchange—bankers' bills dull, 82¼; sight exchange on New York, 87½. Gold quiet and steady. Bonding rates, 1, 2, 1-64@3-64 per dem. Government bonds steady; coupons of 1881, 10¾; do. 1867, 10⅝; do. 1868, 10⅝; new 5s, 106⅛; new 4½s, 104⅝; new 4s, 103⅝; 10-40s, registered, 107⅞; 10-40s, coupons, 107⅞; currency 6s, 119¼. State bonds quiet; Tennessees, old, 36¼; Tennessee 6s, new, 30; Virginia 6s old, 25; Virginia 6s, new, 25; Missouri 6s, 103½. Railroad bonds were strong. Stocks opened dull and Lackawanna, which sold down to 41. Subsequently there was an advance of 1@1 per cent., but it was followed by a reaction, and the tone of the close, when some seller sixty-day options were put out at ½ per cent. below the regular sales. In the general market the advance was 1@1 per cent., closing at a fractional reaction. Transactions aggregated 165,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 6000 St. Paul, common, 8500 preferred, 53,000 Lackawanna, 4000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Morris and Essex, 7,000 western Union, and 8200 New Jersey Southern. Closing rates were as follows: Western Union telegraph company, 94¼. Quicksilver, 11¼; Quicksilver preferred, 32; Pacific mail, 13⅝; Marlposa, 3; Marlposa preferred, 8½; Adams express company, 105; Wells Fargo express company, 96½; American express company, 46; United States express company, 45; New York Central, 104¼; Erie, 21¼; Erie preferred, 40; Harlem, 140; Michigan Central, 71⅞; Panama, 122½; Union Pacific stock, 71; Lake Shore, 71; Illinois Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Northwestern, 49½; Northwestern preferred, 76⅝; Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Indianapolis, 33¾; New Jersey Central, 32¼; Rock Island, 120¼; St. Paul, 35⅝; St. Paul preferred, 74; Wabash, 29⅞; Fort Wayne, 96½; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute preferred, 11; Chicago and Alton, 78⅝; Chicago and Alton preferred, 162; Ohio and Mississippi, 5⅞; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 41¼; Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company, 9⅝; Missouri Pacific, 114½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 119½; Hannibal and St. Joe, 12¾; Hannibal and St. Joe preferred 34¼; Central Pacific bonds, 108¾; Union Pacific bonds, 108⅝; Union Pacific land grants, 108½; Union Pacific sinking fund, 108⅛.

COTTON.

Liverpool spots yesterday were reported by the cable advanced ⅛d; arrivals opened at 1-32d decline, but closed steady at the rise in New York were weaker, and one to eight points lower. Galveston was strong and ⅛c higher. In our market the demand was active and strong, but business was light, owing to factors who were holding at 8⅞@c above the figures on the board. Sales were 2400 bales, and quotations were revised and advanced ⅛c on all grades as stated below. The New York *Bulletin*, of Wednesday last, says: "Indeed the manner and form of the operations and the general expression of views among the trade make it difficult to overcome the idea that the apparent aversion to the selling interest is in due large by to manipulation both here and abroad, and that few buyers are taking hold to make any improvement, and actual cotton is about as dull as ever, while the current receipts and the prospect for what is to come show no basis for a reduced estimate of the probable supply. The accounts from Liverpool, as received to-day through public sources, were construed as less approving but private sources continue to contribute warnings against accepting general open news in too favorable a light."

Cotton Exchange Quotations.

[*Standard International Classification.*]

	Yesterday.	*Day before.*
Ordinary	—@7⅝	—@7¾
Good Ordinary	—@7⅞	—@7⅞
Low middling	—@8⅝	—@8¾
Middling	—@8⅞	—@8¾
Good middling	—@9⅝	—@9¾
Middling fair	—@10¼	—@10¾
Fair	Nominal.	Nominal.

Market—good demand, offerings light. Sales, 2400 bales, including 1500 to exporters, 650 to spinners, and 250 to speculators.

COTTON EXCHANGE,
MEMPHIS, December 28, 1878.

Stock on hand September 1, 1878		954
Received to-day	2,346	
Received previously	199,506	201,852
Shipped to-day	2,183	202,806
Shipped previously	106,406	108,589
Stock, running account		94,217

IMPORTS.

Thus far this week	2,346	
Thus far last week	3,707	
Since September 1st	201,852	
Memphis and Charleston railroad	162	
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad	458	
Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern R.R.	71	
Paducah and Memphis railroad	10	
Memphis and Little Rock railway	292	
Steamers	1,153	
Wagons and other sources	200	
Total	2,346	

EXPORTS.

Thus far this week	2,183	
Thus far last week	2,318	
Since September 1st	108,589	
Memphis and Charleston railroad	576	
Mississippi and Tennessee railroad	355	
Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern R.R.	1,252	
By rail, north	1,823	
By rail, south	360	
Total	2,183	

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The following are the latest telegrams of the domestic markets as reported yesterday to the cotton exchange:

Latest Telegrams.	*State of Market.*	*Rec'pts.*	*Price. Middling.*
Galveston	Strong.	1,632	9¾
New Orleans	Firm.	10,424	9¾
Mobile	Firm.	2,064	9
Savannah	Firm.	2,988	9
Charleston	Firm.	2,434	9⅛
Memphis	Quiet.	2,351	9
Norfolk	Steady.	3,532	9
Baltimore	Firm.	.....	9⅛@9¼
New York	Quiet.	1,601	9⅝
Boston	Dull.	564	9½
Philadelphia	Firm.	131	9⅝
St. Louis	.....	.....	.....
Augusta	.....	.....	.....

The following are the New York spot quotations for yesterday: Ordinary, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 8 9-16c; low middling, 8⅞c; middling, 9⅛c; middling fair, 10 11-16c. At 10:30, nominal; 12:17, quiet; 3, quiet. Sales, 600 bales.

The following is the latest New York telegram of futures:

Months.	*Yesterday.*	*Day before.*
January	9.51@ 9.52	9.57@ 9.59
February	9.70@ 9.71	9.76@ 9.79
March	—@ 9.85	9.86@ 9.92
April	9.97@ 9.99	9.98@10.01
May	10.06@10.07	10.10@10.13
June	10.20@10.21	10.21@10.23
July	10.29@10.30	10.29@10.37
August	10.32@10.35	10.36@10.45
September	—@—	—@—
October	—@—	—@—
November	—@—	—@—
December	9.48@ 9.50	9.54@ 9.56

The tone of the future market was as follows: At 10:18, irregular; 11:05, steadier; 11:30, quiet and steady; 12:30, steady; 3 o'clock, quiet at quotations; 2:30, steady. Sales, 77,000 bales.

The Galveston market was strong at ⅛c for middling. Receipts were 1632 bales; stock, 113,064 bales; sales, 3727 bales.

The New Orleans market closed steady at ⅛c for middling. Sales, 7000 bales; receipts, 10,424 bales; stock, 363,524 bales.

The Liverpool telegrams yesterday reported the market freeling up; middling uplands, 5⅝d; Orleans, 5⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American bales. Receipts, 18,800 bales, of which 16,200 were American.

Liverpool arrivals opened selling at 1-32d decline; December January, 5 11-32d; January-February, 5⅝@5 11-32d; February March, 5⅝; March-April, 5⅝@5 15-32d@5 7-16d; April-May, 5½@5 15-32d; May-June, 5 17-32d; June-July, 5 9-16d. At 2:30 o'clock, steady; December, 5 11-32@5⅝d. At 3 o'clock—March-April, 5 7-16d; July-August, 5⅝d. At 5 o'clock, arrivals closed strong; February-March, 5 13-32d; March-April, 5 15-32d.

The movements at the ports were reported as follows:

	This Week.	*Last Week.*	*This Week Last Year.*
Rec'ts since Friday	25,532	27,899	29,368
Exp'ts to G. Britain	12,719	4,358	5,805
Exp'ts to Continent	3,997	1,697	11,011
Stock	862,221	781,056	897,033

GENERAL TRADE.

The holidays always make business light, and this week we have weather unusually wintery, which makes it lighter still. The turn of feed and produce is naturally higher from the closing of the river, potatoes are advancing. For the first time for many weeks we can report chickens in better demand; they have long been neglected.

FEED, ETC.—*Corn* was held higher without transactions; in store higher, 50@52c. *Oats* were higher with some demand, sale of 100 sacks superior white, Ohio river, at 35c; in store, 38@40c. *Bran* higher; sale of 50 sacks at $14, a price refused for 1000 sacks deliverable in thirty days. Also, sale of 100 sacks of shipstuff at $14 50, and 100 sacks of coarse feed at $14. Bran in store, 75@80c per cwt. *Hay* firm at the recent advance; sale of 100 bales choice timothy at $14 50. *Corn meal* was quiet and unsettled, holders standing out of market for higher figure; last landing sold at $2 05; in store, $2 20. *Flour* quiet at $3 00@5 50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—*Apples* looking higher, at $1 75@2 on the landing; in store, $2@3. *Potatoes* are held very firmly, the present cold expanding the already advancing tendency; sale of 100 barrels at $2 20 a barrel. *Sweet Potatoes*, $1 25@1 50. *Onions* quiet at $1 25@1 40 on the landing; in store, $1 75@2. *Cabbage*, $8@9 per 100 head. *Turnips*, 75c a bushel. *Persimmons*, $2 a barrel. *Barrels*, $2 a barrel. *Horseradish*, $4 50 a barrel. *Oranges*, $5@8 50 a barrel. *Lemons*, $4 50. *Nuts*—Japanese, Paragon, 8@9c; Brazilian, 8c; pecans, Texas, new, 13@14c; filberts, 14c; peanuts, 4c per pound; cocoa, $5@5 50 per hundred. *Dried Fruit*—apples, new, 4½@5c; peaches, new, 4½@6c; old, 6@8c. *Cranberries*, $7 a barrel. *Celery*, 75c a dozen bunches.

EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.—*Eggs* were slow at 20c a dozen. *Butter* was quoted as follows: Common, 9@11c; medium, 13@16c; choice western, 17@18c; creamery, 24c. *Oleomargarine*, 17c a pound. *Chickens* were in better demand at $1 25@2 25, from young to lean. *Game* dressed $3 50@4 50 a dozen. *Turkeys* at $8@12; dressed, 12@14c a pound. *Ducks*, $2 25@2 50 a dozen. *Geese*, $4@5.

HOG PRODUCT AND MEAT.—*Bacon*—clear sides, packed, 4½c; clear rib, packed, 4½c; shoulders, packed, 3½c; clear, pork sides, loose, 4@4.05c; clear rib pork sides, loose, 3 90@3.95c; long clear pork sides, loose, 3¾c; shoulders, loose, 3¼c; sugar cured hams, packed, 7½@7¾c; breakfast bacon, packed, 6½@6¾c; moss pork, $8 25@8 50. *Lard*—tierces, 6¼@6½c; pails, 7¼@7¾c. *Beef*—fore-quarters, 2@3c; hind-quarters, 3½@4c. *Sausage*—by the carcass, 4@6c a pound; by the pound, 6@8c; by the dozen, 75c. *Pigs' feet*, per keg, $1 75; half-barrels, $3@3 50; barrels, $5.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Cider*—$4 half barrels; $5 barrels, $8@8 50. *Beans*—medium navy, $1 75@2@2 25 a bushel, according to quality. *Lime*, 90c@$1. *Salt*, $1 45 per barrel. *Hides* were in good demand; dry flint, 14c; dry salt, 10@12c; green, 5@6c; green salt, 7c. *Tallow*, 5@6c. *Beeswax*, 22c. *Tobacco*—flax, 27@34 lbs, 11@11½c; flax and tow, 10@12c. *Baling twine*, 12c per pound. *Iron ties*, per bundle, $2 05@2 15. *Apple butter*, 7c per lb. *Mince meat*, 8½c per lb. *Bologna sausage*, 7c per lb. *Oysters*—No. 1, $5 a dozen cans; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3 50, but sales are making below these rates.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LOUISVILLE, December 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; red, 88c; amber and white, 94c. Corn firm; white, 36c; mixed, 34c. Oats firmer; white, 25c; mixed, 24c. Rye firm, 45c. Barley firm; new, 60@70c. Pork quiet, $8 12½@8 25. Lard steady; choice leaf, 6½c; prime, 6c; keg, 7½c. Bulk meats 4½@2½c, 3½c; 3½@3¾c. Bacon firm; new, 4½@4¾c. Ham—sugar-cured, 8@8½c. Whisky quiet, $1 03.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Flour firm; family, $4 15@5 25. Wheat firm, firm and quiet; red and white, 90@97c. Corn quiet but firm; 42@43c cash, 43c seller January. Oats in good demand, 24@26c. Rye firm, 57@57½c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 3 spring, 50@70c. Pork quiet but firm; held at $8. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; steam, 5.00@5.05c; kettle, 5½c; leaf tierced. Bulk meats quiet and unsettled. Bacon steady; 2½@3¼c, 4½, 4¾@4¾c. Whisky steady, $1 03. Butter steady.

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—Flour quiet; double extra fall, $3 50@3 65; treble extra fall, $3 85@3 95; family, $4 20@4 30; choice, $4 35@4 50. Wheat opened dull but closed with a fair tone; No. 2 red, 91¼c cash, 90⅝@90⅞c January, 91½@91⅝c February; No. 3 red fall, 86½@86½c; No. 2, spring, 74c. Corn firm; 34½@34¾c cash, 34½c February, 33⅝@33⅞c January, 30½@30¾c February, 31⅛@31⅜c March, 32⅜c April. Oats dull and lower; 22½c cash, 22½c February, 22½c March. Rye firmer and better; 57½@58c. Barley dull; fancy Wisconsin, 85@90c; fancy Iowa, $1. Whisky steady, $1 04. Provisions quiet; only holding trade. Lard easier, 5.30@5.35c.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and prices lower; No. 2 red winter, 86c; No. 2 Chicago spring, 82½c cash; 82½c bid January; 83¼@83⅜c February; No. 3 Chicago spring, 69½c; rejected, 51c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; 30½c cash, 30½c February, 31½@31¾c March. Oats, 19⅝c cash. Rye steady. Barley quiet and weak; 45c cash, 94½c January. Pork steady, with