THE FAIR PLAY.

S. HENRY SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

STE. GENEVIEVE, - MISSOURI.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE public debt statement for Jan. 1 shows an increase during the preceding month of $3,585,742. The total debt, less $137,001,278 cash in Treasury, was $2,089,336,099.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT died on the 4th, after an illness of several months' duration, at his residence in New York City. He was 84 years of age. His death had little or no effect on the stock market, having been so long expected. It is estimated, by those in position to judge, that Commodore Vanderbilt was owner of securities having a present market value of about $85,000,000, and that of this total fully $55,000,000 consisted of stock and bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. It is understood that the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for reinvesting the accruing interest on it in his favorite securities.

MR. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, in a recent interview with a New York *Herald* correspondent, expressed his opinion that Congress has no right to go behind the returns, further than to ascertain the regularity of the certificates; that the action of the Louisiana Returning Board is conclusive and final as to the result in that State, and that had a fair election been held there the Republicans would have carried the State by 15,000 majority. He further expressed himself as opposed to any trade or compromise, and says the question should be settled according to the spirit of the law.

GEN. CROOK'S command disbanded at Fort Fetterman on the 29th ult., the severity of the weather and the scattering of the hostiles having rendered it useless to attempt any further campaigning this season. Crazy Horse and band are believed to be on the Little Missouri. Gen. Crook expresses the opinion that the hostiles are so badly demoralized that it will be an easy matter to subdue them entirely nex season.

THE Boston Board of Trade has adopted a resolution against the adoption of a silver basis, and petitioning Congress that silver shall not be made a legal tender for any sum larger than ten dollars.

IN response to a dispatch from Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, to President Grant, asking for recognition of the new Republican State Government and Legislature, the President telegraphed on the 7th that he did not propose to interfere, further than to instruct the military commander at New Orleans to keep the peace and prevent bloodshed. This decision was unanimously approved by the Cabinet.

Gov. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, and Gov. Anthony, of Kansas, were formally inaugurated on the 8th.

A DUEL was fought between Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and Mr. Frederick May, in Delaware, near the Maryland border, on the 8th. May was reported severely wounded. Bennett escaped unhurt.

A MASS convention of the Democrats and Independents of Illinois was held at Springfield, on the 8th, to consider the present political situation. Gen. John M. Palmer was chosen President, with a Vice-President from each district. Addresses were made by Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, Gen. John F. Farnsworth, Gen. John M. Palmer, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and others. The resolutions adopted, which were presented by Hon. Lyman Trumbull, declare a belief that Tilden and Hendricks were fairly entitled to a majority of the Electoral votes cast for President and Vice-President; that the two Houses of Congress have the right, under the Constitution, to count the votes of Electors and decide all questions arising thereon, and declare the result, and that no vote shall be received and counted without the concurrence of both houses. In case of a final disagreement between the two houses as to the counting of the votes, then, it is declared, it becomes the duty of the House to choose the President, and of the Senate the Vice-President, according to the provisions of the Constitution, and in such an event all "forcible opposition thereto should be proceeded against as treason and revolution."

—Mass meetings and conventions were also held on the same day in Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, California, Oregon, and the District of Columbia, at which speeches and resolutions similar in purport to those of the Illinois Convention were enunciated.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Democratic certificates of the Presidential Electors in Louisiana and South Carolina were delivered to Senator Ferry on the 2d. No receipts were given.

PETER B. SWEENEY, one of the exiled members of the Tammany Ring, has been promised immunity from arrest, and will return to New York and give evidence in the suits now pending.

THE Legislatures of New York, Ohio and Minnesota met on the 2d.

MR. D. L. MOODY has published a card, requesting that penny collections be taken up in every Sunday-school in this country on Sunday, Jan. 14, for the benefit of the two orphan sons of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Bliss, who were killed in the Ashtabula disaster. Chicago has already raised a fund of $10,000 for that purpose.

THE Republican members of the General Assembly of Illinois, at a caucus held on the 2d, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring their belief in the election of Hayes and Wheeler, and insisting that they shall be peacefully inaugurated by the proper authorities of the Government.

THE Maine Republicans have nominated Hon. Jas. G. Blaine for both the short and long Senatorial terms, the nominations being unanimously made by acclamation amid the greatest enthusiasm.

SENATOR WINDOM has been renominated by the Minnesota Republicans.

SENATOR FERRY has been renominated by the Michigan Republicans.

THE Indiana Legislature organized on the 4th.

THE Legislatures of Illinois, Missouri and Michigan convened on the 3d.

A PERSONAL rencontre between Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, and Mr. Frederick May, brother of Mr. Bennett's recent affianced, occurred a few days since in front of the Union Club House, on Fifth Avenue, New York, Mr. May being the aggressor, and a rawhide being the instrument used. Mr. Bennett's marriage with Miss May, which was to have been solemnized by Bishop McCloskey on the 3d, was broken off almost at the last hour by the lady's family, with her own acquiescence, it is said, on account of the convivial habits of the wealthy bridegroom. It was rumored that a duel between the two gentlemen was being arranged.

THE Illinois Republican Legislative caucus, by a unanimous vote, renominated Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator. Several Republican members were not present.

S. S. WINSLOW, clerk in the cash-room of the Treasury Department at Washington, has been arrested, charged with the larceny of the $12,000 package recently stolen from the cash-room.

THE President has nominated Levi P. Luckey, formerly Private Secretary to President Grant, to be Secretary of Utah Territory.

MR. P. P. BLISS, the noted singing revivalist who was killed in the Ashtabula disaster, was 36 years old. In 1874 he made the acquaintance of Major Whittle, the exhorter, at a Sunday-school convention, and on that occasion composed the now familiar song "Hold the Fort." Thereafter he and Whittle traveled together almost constantly. He is the author or adapter of most of the songs used in the Moody and Sankey meetings.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

At Cincinnati, on the 2d, Chris. Kaltmeyer, a butcher, stabbed his wife with a knife used for disemboweling hogs, and then stabbed himself three times, the last thrust piercing his heart. The doctors said the woman might possibly recover. She had begun a suit for divorce against her husband, and her refusal to discontinue the proceedings was the cause of the terrible tragedy.

The trunk lines of railway on the 1st advanced the rates on grain from Chicago to New York to 35 cents per bushel—an advance of 5 cents per bushel.

A general advance in through passenger rates was made by the trunk lines of railway on the 2d. The new rate is—New York to Chicago, $18; to Indianspolis, $17; to Cincinnati, $16; to St. Louis, $23.

The strike of the locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk Railroad ended on the 2d, all the members of the Brotherhood resuming their old positions. It is understood that concessions were made on both sides.

All the ordnance has recently been transferred from the St. Louis Arsenal to the Rock Island Arsenal and elsewhere. Eight hundred pieces of artillery were shipped to the East.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report urging that silver coin be made the standard legal tender throughout the United States.

John McCall, the murderer of "Wild Bill" at Yankton, D. T., has been sentenced to be hanged on March 1. An appeal will be taken by his counsel, on the ground that he was intoxicated and irresponsible.

The crazy wife of Henry Creighton, of Bloom Township, Fairfield County, Ohio, on the 2d, murdered her husband, shooting him twice and then entirely severing his head with an ax. They had been four years married.

At Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa, on the 2d, Maj. Charles A. Fletcher was shot and instantly killed by Mr. John Brown, a brother of a young lady who had been seduced by Fletcher. The shooting took place in the court-room, where Fletcher was on trial, the Grand Jury having indicted him for the crime which subsequently cost him his life. Fletcher was a married man, and formerly President of the Keosauqua, St. Paul and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Edwin Willis Major, wife-poisoner, was hanged at Concord, N. H., on the 5th.

The French steamship L'Amerique, bound from Havre to New York, went ashore at Seabright, N. J., at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. The passengers and crew, with the exception of three of the latter who attempted to land in one of the ship's boats, were rescued by the life-saving crew.

The steamer Montgomery, from New York to Havana, was sunk on the 7th, during a fog, off Cape May, by a collision with the steamer Seminole, of the Boston and Savannah line. Thirteen lives were lost.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate met on the 2d, but adjourned for want of a quorum.....No session of the House.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that Wm. M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, refused to answer certain questions put to him, on the ground that he could not divulge the business of the company; also a resolution declaring that Turner is in duty bound to answer questions, and can not refuse to do so by virtue of his official connection with the company. Ordered printed. Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call the resolution up for action to-morrow.....In the House, Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of the committee on the admission of James B. Belford as Representative from Colorado, with a resolution declaring Colorado a State of the Union, and that Belford should be admitted. Mr. Hurd presented a minority report which recommends the passage of an act of Congress admitting Colorado. Reports recommitted.

In the Senate, on the 4th, Mr. Wright's bill to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States was referred to the Special Committee to devise means for counting the Electoral vote. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the bankers, merchants and other business men of New York City, in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. The Senate adjourned at an early hour, on account of want of a quorum.....In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred. The Senate amendments to the bill for the sale of saline lands were concurred in. The bill fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and deputies was passed; also, a bill making the ports of Brownsville and Galveston, Texas, ports to which unappraised merchandise may be imported.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Mr. Morton called up the resolution in regard to Turner, the contumacious Oregon witness, declaring that he is bound to answer the questions propounded to him by the committee. Senator Kelley urged the adoption of the resolution, and said he desired all the facts to be made public, inasmuch as he was at Salem, Oregon, at the time of the meeting of the Electoral College, and knew that not a dollar was improperly expended. No action was taken. The President laid before the Senate memorials of the National Board of Trade of the United States, praying for a revision of the bankrupt law and of the tariff and internal revenue laws. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and Finance.....The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Pension bill. Barnes, the recusant New Orleans witness, was brought before the bar of the House, and submitted his answer in writing under oath, when he was again remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Senate was not in session on the 6th. The House passed a number of private bills, and went into Committee of the Whole to consider the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

The Senate, on the 8th, by a vote of 35 yeas to 5 nays (Messrs. Barnum, Burnside and Eaton), passed the resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, requiring Wm. M. Turner, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, to answer questions propounded as to messages which passed through his office in regard to the appointment of Cronin, Presidential Elector, and the check of $8,000 alleged to have been drawn in New York in favor of Messrs. Ladd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon. Mr. Sherman presented a petition of prominent business men and citizens of Cincinnati, members of both political parties, asking an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and to repeal the first five sections of the act of July 5, 1866, granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension. Referred. The House passed a resolution instructing the Select Committee in regard to counting the Electoral vote to inquire whether any votes were given during the recent election contrary to the prohibition contained in the Constitution, that no United States official shall be chosen as Presidential Elector; also, a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire whether any Electoral votes were cast by persons laboring under political disabilities, and, if so, what action should be taken thereon. A resolution calling for information as to the purposes for which troops have recently been stationed at Washington was defeated for want of two-thirds majority; as was also a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to report within two days a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of war claims except to loyal persons. Mr. Mills (Texas) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution denouncing "the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext." The motion was lost—yeas, 107; nays, 82—not two-thirds.

Investigating the Elections.

Louisiana.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Committee, on the 29th, devoted the entire day to hearing the rebutting evidence in reference to Eliza Pinkston's testimony. Some four or 12 witnesses, white and colored, testified to her notoriously bad character. Chairman Howe said he had long since come to the conclusion that nothing that Eliza said was to be believed merely because she said so; therefore, there was no use in attempting to strengthen that opinion by such evidence.....The sub-committee received the evidence of a number of witnesses in regard to the bulldozing of negroes in East Baton Rouge. French Carter, colored, swore he saw four men hanging at Mount Pleasant, East Baton Rouge, two on a gate post and two on Quartier Street. He knew one of them, Ned Foster. Three other colored witnesses testified to a reign of terror in that parish, and that they had been driven from their homes and dared not return.

The Senate Committee, on the 30th, heard the evidence of nine colored men in reference to Ouachita, who substantiated the testimony already published in reference to the reign of terror there and the forcing of colored men to vote the Democratic ticket. Thomas McAlpine, Deputy United States Marshal, testified to the general intimidation of colored people and irregularities in the election. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Before the Senate Committee on the 2d, a number of Democratic witnesses testified as to the fair and peaceable character of the canvass. Chas. Tetwell, the former owner of Pinkston, testified that Pinkston was a Republican in politics.....The Senate sub-committee heard testimony in regard to the murder of John Gair and Paul Johnson, both colored Republicans, the particulars of which are given in Senator Sherman's report.

The Senate Committee, on the 3d, continued the investigation of Ouachita Parish. John H. Dinkgrave said on his oath that he believed his cousin, Dr. Dinkgrave, was killed by the Democratic party; never heard him express any fears of the Wimberlys or Adamses, and don't believe that either of them killed him..... The Senate sub-committee examined some 10 witnesses, principally colored, who detailed numerous cases of violence and intimidation in East Baton Rouge, most of which has already been published, showing a reign of terror among the blacks there.

Before the Senate Committee, on the 4th, Chief-Justice Ludeling testified his belief that his nephew, Dinkgrave, was killed by Democrats because he was an active Republican. Several witnesses testified as to general intimidation of Republicans, while others testified that the election was fair and peaceable.

There was no evidence of special importance taken by the Senate Committees on the 5th.

The Senate Committees, on the 6th, adjourned till Monday, on account of the absence of witnesses. The sub-committee heard some evidence, but it was not specially noteworthy.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The House Committee, on the 28th, examined some half a dozen colored witnesses of the Parish of Orleans, who testified to being assaulted, beaten or intimidated by their own race for voting the Democratic ticket. Albert Voorhees, member of the Legislature and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Corresponding Committee, testified that every effort had been taken by the committee and himself to secure a peaceful election.....The Blackburn sub-committee examined six witnesses in reference to Plaquemine Parish, all of whom testified to irregularities on the part of the officers of election at Polls, and fraud in registration, as well as to intimidation of colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

The House Committees, on the 29th, received some additional evidence in regard to the intimidation of colored Democrats. Charles Lewis, colored, said he was a member of the Council of Freedom, of which nearly every prominent Republican in the State was a member, and that among the penalties was death for any member who electioneered for Democrats. A copy of the By-laws and Constitution was identified and filed as evidence.

The House Committee, on the 30th, examined at length Mr. Veazey, Supervisor of Lafayette Parish, in regard to the returns from that parish and the protest accompanying them. He said the latter was written at the Custom-house, and he was told he must sign it to make his returns regular, and that the new tally-sheets were made out with certain polls rejected, which he signed, after they were made out at the Custom-house. Witness said the election was fair and peaceable, and that the statements on protest were from hearsay evidence. The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The House Committee, on the 2d, examined five witnesses, who testified to the fairness of the election and the absence of intimidation in Concordia Parish..... The House sub-committee examined a number of witnesses relative to Livingston Parish. Sylvester Symmes, tax collector, testified that the election was peaceable and quiet, and that the affidavit appearing in Sherman's report was prepared in the Custom-house and made him say things he knew nothing about. He never knew of any armed organization there.

The House Committees, on the 3d, received the evidence of a number of witnesses, who testified to a fair and peaceable election in the parishes of St. Tammany, Concordia, and Livingston. A. W. Kircher, Supervisor of Registration, said that all the affidavits relative to intimidation in Livingston Parish were prepared by clerks in the Custom-house at New Orleans.

Before the House Committee, on the 4th, Judge Dibble, member of the Republican State Committee, denied the statement that he had instructed Republicans to delay the voting of Democratic tickets; did advise the colored men to vote at the polls back of the city, where they lived, in order to avoid collision.

The evidence before the House Committees, on the 5th, did not develop any new facts of much importance.

The House Committee, on the 6th, examined D. R. Graham, District Attorney of Natchitoches. He thought the Republican vote had been largely diminished by the disturbances prior to election; thought the Republican majority should have been about 2,000; he was a candidate at the late election, but was not a resident of the district, as required by law. A number of colored witnesses testified to intimidation on the part of the Democrats.

Oregon.

E. A. Cronin, Oregon Democratic Elector, testified on the 3d before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections: He had not made any arrangements with any person or persons whereby electoral certificates were to be handed to him by the Secretary of State; he was convinced he was lawfully appointed to replace Dr. Watts, and he put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others; he had refused to come to Washington as Messenger of the Electoral College unless he should receive $1,000 for expenses, and the money was furnished him; it was raised, he supposed, by subscription among Oregon Democrats. Wm. M. Turner, Manager Western Union Telegraph office, Jacksonville, Oregon, was examined by Senator Morton in reference to an alleged telegraphic transfer of money from a banking-house in New York to another in Oregon, and also as to other dispatches sent and received, but he refused to answer, by instructions of his superior officers.

Gov. Grover testified, on the 5th, that he issued certificates to the three highest eligible Electors, in conformity with the best legal authority he could procure, Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, being one of the parties who advised him as to the legality of his course; he had no correspondence by letter with any person in New York in regard to the matter; received telegrams from Hewitt, Marble and Gwin, calling his attention to Watts's ineligibility and citing authorities applicable to the case.

Gov. Grover further testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the 6th, that he knew of no money having been sent to Oregon for election purposes of any kind; was assured from New York, however, that certain parties there would be responsible for all necessary expenses in the Electoral matter; the money to defray Cronin's expenses was raised after the meeting of the Electoral College. Enos Runyan, a New York broker, was asked for whom a certain check for $8,000, in favor of Ladd & Bush, of Oregon, was drawn, but positively refused to answer. Barton Harrison, a lawyer, testified that Mr. W. T. Pelton, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, requested him to advise with Runyan regarding his subpœna by the committee; he (Harrison) was formerly Secretary for Mayor Wickham, of New York, and during the Rebellion was Secretary for Jefferson Davis. Mr. Watts, of Oregon, testified that he resigned as Postmaster by telegraph on the 14th of November, and on the following day his resignation was accepted, also by telegraph.

THE very essence of tyranny is to act as if the finer feelings, like the finer dishes, were delicacies only for the rich and great, and little people have no taste for them, and no right to them.

THE DISPUTED STATES.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Legislature met and organized on the 1st. The Democratic members, accompanied by about 500 persons, went to the State-house at noon and demanded admission. The officer on duty said that the members could enter, but the crowd could not. A demand was then made by Trezevant, Clerk of the House, that all the barricades, policemen, etc., be removed, which being refused, a formal protest was read and a copy served upon Gov. Kellogg, who replied that he believed the precautions taken by him necessary to preserve the peace, and that no member or attache of either House would be refused admittance. Clerk Trezevant then informed the Governor that, unless the barricades, etc., were removed, he would decline to call the roll, whereupon, the hour of organization having arrived, Louis Sauer was empowered to call the roll, and 68 members answered to their names, 59 being a quorum. The Senate organized with 19 members—more than a quorum. The Governor's message was received and read. The Democratic members, having withdrawn, organized in St. Patrick's Hall. The Senate organized with 19 members, and the House with 61 members. Trezevant, the regular Clerk, having called the roll. A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Kellogg and inform him that the House of Representatives was organized at St. Patrick's Hall, and to enter a protest against their exclusion from the State-house. Gov. Kellogg refused to receive any official communication from them, but replied personally that no members of the Legislature were debarred from entering the State-house at any time.

On the 2d, the Republican Legislature declared the election of Packard as Governor and the Democratic Legislature declared the election of Nicholls. One member of the Democratic House deserted and reported at the State-house.

The Republican Legislature, on the 4th, passed a bill forbidding the organization of military companies other than militia; a bill appropriating $200,000 for militia purposes; also, a resolution declaring vacant the seats of all members who do not present themselves before January 6, and ordering a new election to fill such vacancies. .....The President of the Citizens' Committee informed the Democratic Legislature that he would honor all drafts duly drawn by its officers, to the extent of funds in his hands.

The rival State Governors and Lieut.-Governors of Louisiana were inaugurated on the 8th. Gov. Packard and Lieut.-Gov. Antoine were sworn in at the State-house, by Chief-Justice Ludeling, and Gov. Nicholls and Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz were sworn in by Judge Tissot, at St. Patrick's Hall. Every thing passed off quietly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Hampton issued an address, on the 2d, calling upon the citizens to come forward promptly and pay 10 per cent. of the amount of taxes paid by them last year.

The House Committee to investigate South Carolina election matters returned to Washington on the 4th. Several members of the committee say they do not apprehend an armed collision between the two parties, and think ultimately there will be a peaceful accommodation.

FLORIDA.

Governor Drew, Democrat, was inaugurated on the 2d. The oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Randall. Gov. Stearns did not take part in the inaugural ceremonies, but many Republicans, including the retiring State officers, were present. Gov. Drew's inaugural address was short and very conciliatory, promising full protection to the colored race and guaranteeing to them all their rights under the law. The Legislature was organized and is Democratic in both branches.

THE MARKETS.

ST LOUIS, January 9, 1877.

BEEVES—Choice, $4.[illegible]@5.6[illegible]; Good to Prime, $4.[illegible]@4.8[illegible]; Cows and Heifers, $2.0[illegible]@4.00; Corn-Fed Texans, $2.[illegible]@4.2[illegible].
HOGS—Packing, $6.1[illegible]@6.20.
SHEEP—Common to Fancy, $4.1[illegible]@5.00.
FLOUR—Choice Country, $5.[illegible]@6.50; XXX, $5.[illegible]@6.7[illegible].
WHEAT—Red, No. 2, $1.42½@1.43; No. 3, $1.37@1.37½.
CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 39[illegible]@39½c.
OATS—No. 2, 3[illegible]@3[illegible]c.
RYE—No. 2 [illegible]@7[illegible]c.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $1.6[illegible]@1.85.
TOBACCO—Planters' Lugs, $4.[illegible]@5.50; Medium Shipping Leaf, $5.0[illegible]@5.50.
HAY—Choice Timothy, $12.0[illegible]@12.50.
BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 25@26c.
EGGS—[illegible]@8c.
PORK—Standard Mess, $17.[illegible]@18.25.
LARD—Prime Steam, 11.[illegible]@11½c.
WOOL—Tub washed, Choice, 38@39c; Unwashed Combing, 24@[illegible]c.
COTTON—Middling, 12⅛c.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Native Steers, $8.0[illegible]@11.50.
SHEEP—Common to Choice, $4.2[illegible]@6.75.
HOGS—Live, $6.[illegible]@6.70.
FLOUR—Good to Choice, $[illegible].9[illegible]@6.10.
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago, $1.3[illegible]@1.40.
CORN—Western Mixed, New, 56½@56½.
OATS—Western Mixed, 40@[illegible]c.
PORK—Mess, $8.4[illegible]@8.75.
COTTON—Middling, 1[illegible]c.

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Common to Choice, $3.20@5.05.
HOGS—Common to Choice, $6.[illegible]@7.25.
SHEEP—$[illegible].00@[illegible].75.
FLOUR—Choice Winter, $6.87½@7.02½; Choice Spring Extra, $6.25@6.7[illegible].
WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, $1.26½@1.26¾; Spring, No. 3, $1.11@1.15.
CORN—No. 2, 44@44½c.
OATS—No. 2, 4[illegible]@35c.
RYE—No. 2, 2[illegible]@7[illegible]c.
PORK—Mess, $17.90@17.95.
LARD—Per cwt., $11.3[illegible]@11.40.

KANSAS CITY.

BEEVES—Native Steers, $2.75@4.25; Native Cows, $2.50@4.00.
HOGS—$4.90@6.15.

MEMPHIS.

FLOUR—Choice, $8.25@8.50.
CORN—Mixed, [illegible]@[illegible]c.
OATS—In Store, 50@[illegible]2c.
COTTON—Middling, 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—Choice Family, $8.25@8.75.
CORN—White, 6[illegible]@67c.
OATS—St. Louis, [illegible]@[illegible]4c.
HAY—Prime, $24.50@25.00.
PORK—New Mess, $19.50@20.00.
BACON—8@11½c.
COTTON—Middling, 12⅝c.