[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

wounded. The cars caught fire, and five persons were burned to death. No further particulars yet received.

WHEELING, February 7.—A wagon load of mail matter was received here yesterday, the first for several days. The ice blockade continues.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 7.—One negro shot another dead here to-day.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Colonel David Cockpell, for many years proprietor of the Gayoso House and the Peabody Hotel, died this morning, after a protracted illness. He was one of the oldest citizens of Memphis

In the United States court none of the Ku-Klux cases have yet been called, but preliminaries are being completed for the trial of over 100 prisoners present, all on bail. There are over 200 witnesses present.

Samuel P. Harvey, chancery clerk of Copiah county, was shot and instantly killed yesterday at Hazlehurst by a man named Rice. No cause assigned for the difficulty.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 7.—The troops who were sent after the Apaches who captured two stages near Tucson, Arizona, and murdered drivers and passengers, found the mails cut up and destroyed. The troops buried the dead bodies of those who were murdered. They are still in pursuit of the savages.

There are 1200 Apaches at Camp Grant, 100 mostly infirm men, women and children, at Dale Creek, and a few at Camp Verde. Detachay and his band ran away from Camp McDowell, stealing the stock of the government and citizens, and taking to the war path.

Thirty-two citizens of Los Angelos, who were indicted for the murder of Chinese during the riot, have pleaded not guilty.

The action of the Supreme Court, in granting a new trial to Mrs. Fair, is severely commented on by the press and bar of California.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer.
Washington, February 7, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The area of highest barometer which was Tuesday afternoon central in Illinois and Missouri has moved east and northeastward to Maryland and Lake Ontario. The barometer has risen in New England, and the rain and snow of Tuesday have been followed by clear weather and northeast winds. A northwest hurricane, which prevailed during the night on Mount Washington, has abated, and the brisk northwest winds that prevailed on Lake Ontario have diminished and backed to the west and southwest.

The falling barometer from Lakes Huron and Superior to the Missouri valley is attended with rising temperature and increasing southerly winds. Northeasterly winds, with rain or threatening weather, have extended eastward over the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and northerly winds have backed to the northwest in Louisiana and Texas. The temperature has risen at the Rocky mountain and Pacific stations.

The river has fallen at Vicksburg and has risen five feet at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

The highest barometer will probably move centrally northwestward along the New England coast, and falling barometer with cloudy weather prevail on Thursday north of the Ohio valley and Virginia. Southeasterly winds with rising temperature and threatening weather prevail from Lake Superior to Iowa. Northwesterly winds and clearing weather prevail from Texas and Louisiana. Threatening weather and occasional light rain extend from northern Florida to Virginia. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 7, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:50. Wind north, strong. Arrived—Norwegian bark Ydun, Freye, master, fifty-four days from Cardiff, Wales, with railroad iron to order. She experienced heavy westerly gales in the chops of the channel, and lost a boat and part of her bulwarks. Sailed—Steamship St. Mary and ship Vancouver.

VICKSBURG, February 7.—Passed down—H. S. Turner, 2 P. M. Up—John H. Groesbeck, 11 last night. Boats up to-day—Champion, 7 A. M. Weather cool and clear. River falling.

EVANSVILLE, February 7.—Weather clear and cold; mercury ranged 15° to 35°. Wind northeast. River falling. Ice unchanged, though softening under the sunshine.

CAIRO, February 7.—No arrivals or departures. At noon there had been no change in the gorge. No intelligence from there since. The weather is growing warmer. Mercury 32°. River rising slowly.

PITTSBURG, February 7.—Weather growing cold. The rivers are still frozen.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—The river has risen about four inches, and is full of ice in front of the city. Weather clear and cold. Mercury ranged from 33° to 36° to-day. A telegram from Columbus reports the Longworth, Bodman and Great Republic are all right. No danger is apprehended, except from a sudden break up. The Longworth is not leaking or being unloaded. Two boats are working at the gorge.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 7, Evening.—Cotton steady; sales 1833 bales; middling uplands 23½c; Orleans 23⅞c. Futures firm; sales to-day 9800 bales, as follows: Low middlings for February 23 1-16, 23¼, 23; March 23⅜, 23 7-16, 23 5-16; April 23 15-16, 23⅝, 23 13-16, 23¾; May 24 1-16, 34, 23 15-16; June 24 1-16, July 24 1-16.

Flour—Southern in good demand; $6 75@7 35 for common to fair extra, and $7 40@9 50 for good to choice extra. Whisky dull and lower; sellers 93¼c, buyers 93c. Wheat active; amber western $1 68@1 72. Corn lower; new western mixed afloat 73@73¼c. Rice firm at 8@8¾c. Pork firmer; $14 12½@14 37½. Beef unchanged. Lard 9¼@9¾c. Turpentine 78@78½c. Rosin $4 75. Freights easier; cotton by steam ¼d.

Leather more active and very firm; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight 26@29c; California do 25@28c; Orinoco do 25@27c. Wool quiet but firm; extra Ohio is quoted at 75@78c; pulled 72½@80; tubbed 85@90c. Coffee dull and easier; Rio is quoted at 19@21c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 9⅛@9½c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 45@60c.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton—Demand active, prices advanced; middling 22½@22¾c. Flour—Demand good at full prices; family $6 20@7 25. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 55@1 57. Corn dull, prices drooping, ear 46c. Oats steady at at 40@45c. Provisions dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions. Pork held at $13 25. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5c; clear rib 6½c; clear sides 6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c. Lard 9@9½c; no sales. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 82c.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Cotton better; 22½c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat stiff; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 32@1 33; No. 3 fall higher; $1 62½. Corn steady; high mixed and yellow on track 41c; No. 2 mixed in elevator 41½@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 in elevator 37½c. Whisky—No sales. Pork nominal; $13. Bacon and dry salt meats very quiet. Lard unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 7, Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; estimated sales 20,000 bales, 7000 of which were for export and speculation. Uplands 11⅝@11½d; Orleans 11⅝d.

HAVRE, February 7, Evening.—Cotton closed firm; low middlings afloat 1f 38c.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, February 7.—The Brooklyn presbytery last evening disposed of the case of the Rev. Dr. Schuyler. They did not censure the doctor, but they resolved to call the attention of the Presbyterian churches to the resolution of the synod of 1852, which declared that women should not preach in the churches.

Dr. Schuyler allowed a Quakeress to use his pulpit some weeks ago, for which he was tried before the Presbytery, which resulted as above stated.

A Rio Janeiro letter reports the burning of the steamer America, from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo. Sixty lives were lost; no Americans among them.

A special from Camargo, February 6, says: The route of the government troops from this city is complete. Possession of Camargo gives the revolutionists greatly needed resources.

Cortina is moving toward Matamoras. It is openly stated that Cortina will not be permitted to enter Matamoras.

A dispatch from Matamoras yesterday says:

Most of the towns in the State of Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. Communication between the capital and Vera Cruz has been interrupted. A courier from Camargo says that Cortina's men are deserting to Quirogo.

PARIS, February 7.—Lefranc is Minister of the Interior.

The German government has notified France of its willingness to accept a colony in part payment of the [illegible] Germany.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—The Grand Duke and party left here on the steamer James Howard, at ten o'clock this morning. A number of ladies and gentlemen of this city accompanied the party. The boat will lay up at night. She takes no freight or passengers, except the ducal party and invited guests.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

"Kenilworth," that grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, still holds the boards, and draws crowded houses, at the Academy of Music. To-morrow evening, grand benefit bill. The burlesque spectacle of "Joan of Arc," in preparation.

St. Charles Theatre.

Lotta, the charming Lotta, the versatile Lotta, the indescribable Lotta, played the great burlesque of "Beauty and the Beast" last night, assisted by Ben De Bar. This is her last week. There should be a rush this evening to see Lotta.

Varieties Theatre.

Considering the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, the regular Wednesday matinee at the Varieties Theatre was very well attended, and the *Enoch Arden* of Mr. Edwin Adams was greatly admired. This evening, "Enoch Arden" again.

The Opera House.

This evening the attraction at the Opera House will be the grand opera of "Martha," in four acts. Matinee next Saturday at twelve o'clock.

Tivoli Circle.

Mr. Dan Rice, at his Paris Pavilion Circus, in Tivoli circle, makes every effort possible to render those who go to see the circus and gymnastic performances very comfortable whether the weather be cloudy or cold, sunshiny or warm. Matinee at twelve o'clock to-day; performance at 7:45 this evening.

Odd Fellows' Hall.

The new Presbyterian Church now being built on Napoleon avenue needs funds for its completion, and, under the auspices of ladies, the entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall will be continued this evening, when, in addition to the refreshments offered, other attractions will be presented, consisting in part of a concert by the Arion Quartette Club. To-morrow evening the fair will close.

Interesting Suit—Collector Barton Able.

The St. Louis *Democrat* reports this:

In 1866 Barton Able was temporarily appointed collector of revenue at this port, and gave bond and entered upon his duties for an unexpired term. At the close of the term he was regularly appointed to the same office, and gave a new bond, with Thomas Richeson, R. J. Howard, Francis Whittaker, Henry Ames and James How as sureties. When he ceased to be collector, the treasury department sent a transcript of his account with the government for the two terms, by which it appeared that he was $303,000 short. For the recovery of this sum suit was commenced in the United States District Court in this city against Able and the sureties on the last bond. The sureties claimed that a large portion of the deficit occurred during Able's first term, when they were not on his bond. The District Attorney filed a motion that the answer of defendants be reformed. Saturday Judge Treat overruled this motion, and delivered a very lengthy opinion, touching several points of the revenue law upon which adverse constructions have been placed by some of the officials at Washington. The treasury department will be required to make out a new transcript, separating the two terms of Able, in order to arrive at the amount for which the bondsmen are properly and legally responsible. It is thought this will take about $150,000 from the liability of the sureties.

The Jackson *Pilot* of Tuesday relates the following:

At about eight o'clock last evening a loud explosion was heard in the western part of the city, which caused some to think that a steam boiler had collapsed a flue, or that the federal forces were once more bombarding Jackson. It turned out to be neither one or the other. But there was a loud noise, and it is a wonder that some one was not hurt. It appeared that a blast was being melted at the Excelsior foundry, in West Jackson, and among the old iron placed in the cupola were two shrapnel shells, relics of the late little unpleasantness, which had been purchased by the proprietors of the foundry to transform into more useful, and certainly more ornamental materials. These shells were supposed to be as harmless as cast-iron lions at a park gate, or sleeping sculptured lambs on a tombstone, but they chanced to be loaded, and when sufficiently heated went off with a terrific, thundering sound, scattering the hot iron, the contents of the shells, and the fire in a volcanic eruption, in every direction from the upper end of the chimney. Fortunately, no one was hurt. But there will probably be a little more care exercised, in future, in feeding that furnace with shrapnel, and if any are used they are unloaded before heating.

Cotton Ship Burned.

Intelligence reaches us of the burning to the water's edge, about 200 miles from Savannah, of the British ship Elizabeth Fry, Captain Meikle, with a cargo of 3100 bales of cotton. She sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool on January 22. Crew saved.

This is from the New York *Tribune*:

Pertinent to Customhouse investigations in New Orleans, we have a souvenir of the reign in that city of Perry Fuller, of unsavory memory. It appears that that honest gentleman was anxious that Casey should be appointed in his place as collector of the port, and so wrote to Washington urging his selection. This curiosity of political literature may furnish a clue to future investigation.

The "curiosity of political literature" referred to was published in the REPUBLICAN of Tuesday morning, and our Washington correspondent called the attention of the congressional committee to the subject.

The signal service War Department meteorological record of the state of the thermometer, direction of the wind and condition of the weather at 10:43 P. M. was received at one o'clock this morning. Heavy rain at Albany, light rain at Key West and Milwaukee, no storm elsewhere. Thermometer 46° at New Orleans, 10° at Buffalo and 70° at Key West.

General Custar, who shot buffaloes with Alexis, used to be called in the army, "the boy general with the golden locks." We hope to welcome him to New Orleans with our distinguished foreign guest.

Among the Japanese students were many lads, ranging from eight to twelve years, and any of them would compare favorably with the average young American upon a "snap" standard. Judging from the appearance of the little fellows Japan is not a good place to buy fashionable custom clothing for youths. Some of the suits were curtailed by injudicious tailors, who seem to have simply cut off enough cloth to allow the Jap to use his hands and keep his breeches off the ground. In one instance a lad of about nine years wore a pair of light-colored striped pants, a broad-brimmed felt hat and a long-backed frock coat. This coat, which was evidently the *piece de resistance* of the costume, had tails some three inches in length, with three large brass buttons on each tail. Altogether, this noble scion of a noble race cut a grotesque figure.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mat. Carpenter Nasby—A Lively Discussion in the United States Senate Monday.

Mr. Carpenter offered a substitute to Mr. Sumner's pending amendment to the supplementary civil rights bill, providing that if any common carriers or keepers of public places make any distinction in their accommodations or respect to any citizen on account of his race or color, they shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5000 for each offense.

Mr. Carpenter said that the difference between this and Mr. Sumner's bill was in two points. First, the substitute omitted all reference to churches, and second, it based the right of federal interference upon the fact that the institutions were supported at the public expense, and not as Mr. Sumner's bill did, upon mere facts of incorporation.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, argued against Mr. Sumner's amendment as unconstitutional, and calculated to nullify the laws of several States prohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and whites. He thought Mr. Carpenter's substitute also unconstitutional, and said he would cast his vote against both amendments on that ground.

Mr. Wilson said he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment just because it went so far, and in the clearest and most positive manner made distinction on account of color illegal in the United States. The question of intermarriage raised by Mr. Norwood had been settled in Massachusetts thirty years ago. That State had repealed her law on the subject at that time, and all predictions of dreadful results that were to follow had signally failed. A great deal had been heard for years about the superiority of the white race, and the marked distinction between the whites and blacks, but everywhere abundant evidence was to be seen that those distinctions had often been disregarded. He wished to see all laws based on difference of race abolished, as it was unchristian, inhuman and undemocratic.

Mr. Pomeroy thought that the people of Georgia and other States could be trusted to choose their wives and husbands without the interference of any law. He objected to the phrase used by Mr. Wilson, "the different races of men;" he knew but one race—the human race.

Mr. Anthony hoped that Mr. Sumner would accept Mr. Carpenter's amendment exempting churches from the bill. He would vote to give the colored people all civil rights, but he would not vote for a bill conferring or denying or in any way interfering with their religious rights.

Mr. Sumner advocated his own bill, and called Mr. Carpenter's substitute an emasculated synonym, feeble where the original was strong, and incomplete where the original was complete. He objected especially to the omission from the substitute of the provision enforcing the admission of colored citizens to the jury box. Mr. Carpenter had attempted to distinguish between the right to testify and the right to sit as a juror. He (Sumner) cared not whether the right to sit as a juror was a political or civil right. It was enough for him to know that it was a right to which all men were entitled by the law of nature and by the constitution of the United States, interpreted by the Declaration of Independence. He saw that Mr. Carpenter smiled. He always smiled when the declaration was mentioned.

Mr. Carpenter—It was a smile of approbation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sumner—Very well; but not content with striking at the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator sets up a distinction in the church—a distinction, however, in which he is not original, for he has been anticipated by Reverend Petroleum V. Nasby, who reports his congregation to have sung, on a certain occasion, this hymn:

"Shall niggers black this land possess,
And mix with us up here?
Oh, no, my friend, we rather guess
We'll never stand that 'ere."

[Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Sir, I ask if that is not the Senator's speech? I do not know that I need say any more.

Mr. Carpenter—Oh, yes; go right on.

Mr. Sumner—I will, as the Senator invites me. He sets himself up here as a representative of caste in a Christian church, and, while espousing that cause, pleads the constitution of the United States. But, sir, I think I can point out the origin of the Senator's error. I hestate to refer to it, but the Senator has introduced it himself. The Senator has never had an adequate idea of the Declaration of Independence. [Laughter, especially by Mr. Carpenter.] The Senator smiles. Very well; I have been long enough in this chamber to witness the vicissitudes of opinion on that great magna charta. I have seen it derided by others more than it was by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. Carpenter—I wish the Senator would state when I ever derided the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Sumner—I am coming to that.

Mr. Sumner then quoted remarks made by Calhoun, Choate and Andrew Johnson on the subject, and said that in a speech in April, 1870, Mr. Carpenter had spoken of the principles set forth in the declaration as "the generalities of that revolutionary pronunciamento." He said he referred to this with great reluctance.

Mr. Carpenter—I hope the reluctance is not on my account. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sumner—When the Senator spoke last upon this subject it was no longer a revolutionary pronunciamento.

Mr. Carpenter—Oh, yes, it is. I stand by it. I glory in that revolutionary pronunciamento, in all that revolutionary history of ours.

Mr. Edmunds—Then you ought to give some effect to it.

Mr. Sumner—The Senator glories in it; then, let him give it some effect. I hope he will not take it out in glory. I hope he will see that some of it is transfused into human right.

Mr. Carpenter—Yes; all that is consistent with the express provisions of the constitution.

Mr. Sumner—The constitution is a machine—a great and beneficent machine. The Declaration of Independence supplies the principles which are to give character and motion to the machine.

Mr. Carpenter said he had just heard himself ridiculed, reviled and misrepresented because he had been unable to agree with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) as to the merits of this bill, and had stated two points in which its constitutionality seemed doubtful. He was in favor of the substance of the bill, and had embodied in his substitute all of it that was clearly constitutional; but the Senator from Massachusetts did not seem to be anxious for the passage of the bill to secure civil rights unless it had some branch or claw tearing into the constitution. I will not speak disrespectfully of the declaration, and if you will not attempt to violate the constitution we will join hand in hand in the support of the principles that are the foundation of your bill. The Senator has done me the honor to point out my prototype in a constitutional argument—Petroleum V. Nasby. [Laughter.] That is one particular in which I must bow to the Senator. I can not point out his prototype in a constitutional discussion; he never had one. He is the beginning, and if our constitution is to be much respected or to long last, I trust he will be the end of the school of constitutional debaters, who commence by asserting that the constitution has nothing particular to do with the subject; that it is a mere machine, and means something or nothing, according to the Declaration of Independence. In conclusion, Mr. Carpenter said that the Senator from Massachusetts could neither drive him into the Democratic party by calling him a secessionist and comparing him to Calhoun, nor by using the lash compel him to vote for anything that he thought unconstitutional. Mr. Sumner earnestly denied that he had ever disregarded the constitution, and said he had always supported it. He predicted that history would show that his construction of it would be approved and confirmed by the American people.

An exchange says that the green young couple who blew the gas out in a Cleveland hotel have gone where they will need gaslight no more. It must be all day with them.

A clever young girl in Pittston, Pennsylvania, chloroformed her grandfather, on Monday last, and eloped with the man of her choice. In this connection may be mentioned $700.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 7, 1872.

The money market proper continues quiet and easy, with a fair amount of good and second grade paper offering on the street. At bank the demand for discounts is moderate, and borrowers on approved notes find no difficulty in obtaining accommodations. We repeat our previous quotations of street rates as follows: 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals; 12 for good and second grade; 10@12 for A1 without collaterals, and 12@15 for good and second grade. Mortgage notes are quoted at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1 and first-class and 12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¾@111 (against 110 at New York), and closed at 110⅝@110⅞ (against 110⅛). There was more cash gold offering, and the disparity between this and the New York market was not so great. We noticed sales of $1000 and $5000 at 110⅜; $6000, $8000, $10,000, $10,000, $14,000 and $15,000 at 110¾; $60,000 at 110¾@110⅞; $1000 at 110¾@111; $2000, $5000 and $8000 at 110⅞; and $1000, $2000 and $9000 at 111.

We heard of no sales of silver. It is quoted at 107½@108 for American half dollars, and 2@2½ per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign exchange was more active and rates rather stiffer, in sympathy with the course of gold at New York. Operations in sterling embraced £85,000, including £5000 clear at 118⅛, £3500 bill of lading at 118¼, £2000 clear at 118⅜, £2000, £3000 and £8000 A1 clear at 118½, £20,000 bill of lading at 118½@118⅝, £1500 A1 clear and £6000 A1 bill of lading at 118⅝, £1700 American ship's bill, £7000 private bankers' and £15,000 bank and private bankers' at 118⅞, £7000 first class at 118⅞@119 and £2000 bank at 108½ gold.

In francs, 50,000 A1 commercial sold at 4.88¾. We now quote sterling at 118¼@118¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119¼@119½ for bank.

Domestic exchange was in comparatively limited supply, and rates for round amounts hardened. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent discount for remittance, and the sales included $25,000 New York commercial sight, $30,000 bank, and $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 private bankers' at ⅜ ⅌ cent discount, and $10,000 commercial and $80,000 private bankers' at 7-16.

A moderate business was done in stocks, but no sales were reported.

Nothing transpired in bonds or warrants.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 7, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 8300 bales, part at yesterday's prices early, but mostly at an improvement of ⅛c on all grades except ordinary. We revise our quotations, as follows, giving also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, the outside figures for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	19¾@20½	—
Good ordinary	21 @21⅞	21⅛
Low middling	21¾@22	21⅞
Middling	22½@—	22⅛
Strict middling	22⅝@—	—
Good middling	— @23	23

The movement was stimulated by an improvement at Liverpool and New York, the former market ruling at ⅛d higher for middling uplands, and 1-16d for middling Orleans, and the latter advancing ¼c on all grades. Buyers came forward quite freely at an early hour, taking upward of 3500 bales during the forenoon at ⅛c advance. About 1 P. M. the market weakened slightly, and some sales were made at yesterday's figures, but subsequently it again stiffened up, and closed firm at the advance noted above. The demand ran principally on the grades from strict ordinary to strict good ordinary inclusive, middling and the grades above being, in a measure, neglected. Strict good ordinary sold at 21¼ and 21⅜c, a list of bender's bringing 21½c, strict good ordinary to low middling sold at 21½c, low middling at 21⅝ and 21¾c, strict at 21⅞ and 22c, strict middling at 22½c, and good middling at 23c."

The Exchange reports: "Good demand at ⅛c advance.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871	45,323
Arrived since last statement	7,243
Arrived previously	712,557—719,800
Total	765,123
Cleared to-day	8,420
Cleared previously	508,687—517,107
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	248,016

To-day's exports embraced 2575 bales to Antwerp, 3921 to New York, and 1924 to Boston. Receipts proper since last evening 7153 bales, against 5135 last Wednesday, and 14,794 last year, making an aggregate since Friday of 27,261, against 23,936 for the corresponding time last week, and 50,631 last year, and since August 31 of 655,334 bales, gainst 807,628 last year.

SUGAR—The demand continues good with light receipts and firm prices. Inferior 6@7¼c, common 7¼@8c, fair 8⅜@8¾c, good fair 8⅞@9c, fully fair 9¼@9½c, prime 9⅝@9¾c, strictly prime 10c, choice 10¼@10½c, seconds 9@9¾c, centrifugal 9¾@11c, yellow clarified 11¼@11½c, white 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in light supply and good demand. Plantation reboiled 45@50c; common to prime fermenting 35@46c; inferior not fermenting 30@35c; common 35@40c; centrifugal 35@48c; fair 45@46c; prime 48@50c; strictly prime 52c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The demand is active for the local trade and for export, and the market is bare of choice family, the grade most in request. The stock on hand is very light, and consists mostly of fine and superfine. Prices are advancing. The sales embraced 5000 barrels, of which 250 low fine at $6; 50 superfine at $6 75; 100 do at $6 87½; 75 and 50 double extra at $7 50; 100 and 100 do at $7 62½; 100, 300, 150 and 250 low treble extra at $8; 100 do at $8 12½; 50 do at $8 15; 50, 200 and 150 treble extra at $8 25; 50, 50 and 50 choice extra at $10; 25 at $10 25; 75 do at $10 40; 50 do at $10 50; 50 choice family at $11 25; 1500 double and 1000 treble on private terms.

CORN—Advices of continued cold weather in the West and no prospect of an early break in the river has stiffened the market, although there is not much demand. The supply is moderate, and the sales are confined to 1200 sacks, of which 100 and 300 mixed and 300 white at 85c; 150 white at 88c; 150 and 250 white at 90c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and firmer. The remarks about corn apply equally here. Last evening 1200 sacks sold at 65c, and to-day 200 sacks at 68c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—The market is bare or nearly so. What little is here is held at $1 80 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and firmer. 160 bales prime St. Louis sold at $32, and 120 choice at $34 ⅌ ton.

CORN MEAL—Is also firmer. 250 bbls sold at $4 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The stock is light and held higher. Mess is held at $16 ⅌ bbl. Last evening 50 bbls original mess sold at $15 50 ⅌ bbl. To-day 60 bbls mess ordinary sold at $15 50; 100, 150 and 75 bbls original mess on the landing and 50 in store at $15 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $16 25 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in better demand and higher. 4, 5 and 10 casks clear sides sold at 9¼c; 6 do 9½c. Shoulders are held at 6½c ⅌ lb; clear rib 9c; though 5 casks shoulders sold at 5¾c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Continues scarce, and the market is bare of clear sides. 9 hhds clear rib sides sold at the Jackson railroad depot at 9c ⅌ lb; 16 casks clear sides, on the spot, at 10c, and 5 do 10¼c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are held at 7⅛c; clear rib sides at 9⅛c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—10 tierces choice sugar-cured sold at 13c ⅌ lb; they are quoted at 12@13c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is in better demand, and prices have advanced ¼c ⅌ lb. 165 tierces packers' sold on the landing at 9½c; 25 tierces kettle at 9⅝c; and 25 kegs kettle at 10½c ⅌ lb. Refined is quoted at 10¼c; kegs 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Good proof rectified is dull at $1, and ordinary 95c ⅌ gallon. Choice is held at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon. A lot of 25 bbls choice rectified sold at $1 02½ ⅌ gallon.

RICE—The market is dull, and owing to free arrivals from Charleston, prices are drooping. Fair is quoted at 8½@8¾c; prime 9c; choice 9¼c; choice Carolina is jobbing at 9c; Rangoon 7@7¾c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Choice Western is scarce. It is in request, and prices are advancing. It is quoted at 10½@11c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—Is in light supply and fair demand. Texas commands $11@12; Western $14@15 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The demand is active, and prices have advanced. Stock in first hands, 3000 bags; in dealers' hands, 24,000 bags; sales past week, 19,300 sacks. We quote prime 21¾@22½c, gold duty paid; good 21¼@21½c; fair 20¾@21c; ordinary 20c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand, and higher. Choice Western commands 25@28c; Goshen 32@34c ⅌ lb. There is no demand for inferior. A lot of 50 firkins inferior Western sold at 10c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Is in light supply, and the demand is good at advancing prices. Western Reserve commands 13@14c; choice factory 15½@16c; New York cream 17c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6; ducks $5; geese $8; turkeys $14@15. Eggs 35@40c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3@3 25; onions $3@4; apples $3@6; sour krout $9@12 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $7@10 ⅌ box; turnips $1 50 ⅌ bbl; beets $1 50; carrots $3; parsnips $3; horse radish $9@10 ⅌ bbl; dried apples 8@9c; dried peaches 8@10c ⅌ lb; green peas $6@7; lady peas $6@8; black-eyed peas $6; Western beans $9@12; red beans $8@12 ⅌ bbl.

MOSS—Is in better supply, with less demand. Inferior is quoted at 4¼@4½c; good country 5½@6c; clear city picked and bolted 6¼@7c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet, with a light supply, and is quoted at 9@9⅛c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There is very little here. A small lot of lake sold at 43c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are scarce and in active demand, and higher prices. Green salted command 10½@12c; dry salted 15@16c; dry flint 17@18c ⅌ lb.

PIGS' FEET—Pickled, in kegs, are selling at $1 60; half barrels $5; barrels $8.

SALT—The market is very dull. Dealers are asking $1 45 ⅌ sack for Liverpool, both coarse and fine, delivered, with a deduction for drayage when taken by boats at warehouse. Turks Island is scarce. The dealers' rates from store are $1 35@1 40 ⅌ bag. Table salt is selling at 2½@7c ⅌ pocket, as in size. The last cargo sale of Liverpool was at $1 35 ⅌ sack for Liverpool, coarse and fine.

MACKEREL—Is in good demand, with only a moderate supply on hand and an upward tendency in prices. No. 1 barrels command $14@16; No. 2 $10@11; No. 3 $8@9; No. 1 kits $1 65; No. 2 $1 35; No. 3 $1 15.

LIME—The supply is small, an dowing to the late severe weather, the demand is light. Prices continue as previously. Western $2@2 25; Alabama and Rockland $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

BAGGING—Orders for the country are filled by the dealers at 16½@17c for India in bales, and 16c in rolls, and 18c for jute and Western.

COOPERAGE—Is dull, the demand for sugar hogsheads being nearly over for the season. Molasses barrels are selling at $1 75; half barrels $1 25; sugar hogsheads $3 50 each. Green poles command $25 ⅌ 1000 for barrel poles, and $50 for hogshead poles; staves $20@25 for barrel, and $35 for hogshead.

COTTON SEED—Is in demand, and commands $13 ⅌ ton when bags are furnished by factors, and $14 ⅌ ton when in planters' bags, and $18 ⅌ ton for seed and bags.

NAVAL STORES—There is no virgin rosin, No. 2 or common in market; No. 1 commands $5 50 and pale $6 ⅌ bbl. Tar is in good supply and dull at $2 75 ⅌ half bbl and $6 ⅌ bbl. There is no pitch on hand; it would command $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl. Spirits of turpentine is in light supply and is jobbing at 80@85c ⅌ gallon.

IRON COTTON TIES—Sell at 5¼@5¾c ⅌ lb.

BALING TWINE—Commands 19@20c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in limited supply and good demand at 19c in round lots and 19½c jobbing. The supplies are all sold to arrive.

OIL CAKE—Is in demand at $27 50@28 for country and $29 25 for city factory, delivered. 100 tons city factory sold at $29 25 ⅌ ton.

TOBACCO—In the past day or two only a few small lots were sold on private terms. The stock is yet too small to fill the orders now for export in the market. Prices are well maintained, and we continue to quote lugs at 7½@8c; low leaf 8½@9c; medium 9½@10c; good 10½@11¼c, and fine and selections 12@13c.

FREIGHTS—We note a fair movement at firm rates. We quote: By steam, cotton to Liverpool ½@9-16d; to Hamburg 11-16d; to New York —@⅝c; to Philadelphia 1c; to Boston ⅞c; sugar to New York $5 ⅌ hhd; molasses $2 ⅌ bbl. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@⅝d; to Havre 1@11-16c; to Antwerp 15-16c; to Bremen 1c; to Boston 11-16c. Sugar to Northern ports $3 ⅌ hhd; molasses $1 25 ⅌ bbl.

The Cambridge young ladies refuse to accept courtesies involving an outlay of lucre from the Harvard men. They even insist upon paying for their tickets to the college assemblies.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Thursday, February 8, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, for New York
British ship Florence Oulton, Atkinson, for Antwerp
Bark Jonathan Chase, Chase, for Boston
Italian schooner G Lanata, Rosasco, for Genoa

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

(No arrivals from sea reported.)

STEAMBOATS.

Maria Louise, Brinker, from Jefferson
Texas, Stinde, from Shreveport
Ozark, Fulton, from Bayou Pierre
Thirteenth Era, Puckett, from Minden

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark D H Bills, Penny, 25 days from Boston to Crescent City Ice Company—
Schooner Hannah Cooper, King, 7 days from Jamaica, to New Orleans and Bay Island Fruit Company—

EXPORTS.

ANTWERP—Ship Florence Oulton—2575 bales cotton 500 tcs lard.

BOSTON—Bark Johnathan Chase—1924 bales cotton 1 bbl sugar 6 pkgs mdse

GENOA—Schooner G Lanata—416 hhds tobacco 20 bbls oil 990 staves

NEW YORK—Steamship Western Metropolis—3931 bales cotton 1000 sks cotton seed 106 bales rags 126 bales moss 16 bales iron 17 cks metal 121 pkgs sundries

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Steamship Juniata—1060 bxs sugar 103,000 cigars and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

JEFFERSON—Steamer Maria Louise—2075 bales cotton and sundries

SHREVEPORT—Steamer Texas—2010 bales cotton 398 sks cotton seed

BAYOU PIERRE—Steamer Ozark—800 bales cotton 195 sks cotton seed 6 bbls molasses

MINDEN—Steamer Thirteenth Era—1073 bales cotton and sundries

BY THE RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, February 7—54 bales cotton 317 bbls molasses 317 hhds sugar 12 bbls sugar $10,000 in specie and sundries

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, February 7—4 bales cotton 16 head cattle 22 head hogs and sundries

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, February 7—178 bales cotton and sundry produce

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED and paying business in this city, with $10,000 to $12,000 cash. Address Letter A, Republican office. fe8 1m

$1,000,000
Can be made in a short time by a few shrewd men who will not reveal the secret of the business under any circumstances.
For full particulars, address
JAMES CLARK,
no8 3m D W 109 Bleecker street, New York.

FOR RENT.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR without board, in that pleasant residence, No 112 Carondelet street. Suites of rooms for families, if desired. se3

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peyshaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle.
ap30 Su We Fr 1y

FOUND.

FOUND.—CAME TO MY RESIDENCE, ON Thursday last, February 1, a large-sized hunting DOG. The owner can claim the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JAMES DALEY, grocer, corner of First and Liberty streets. fe7 2t*

LOTTERI