[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

two inches and stationary. Considerable loss is reported by the gorge below. W. H. Brown losing one boat and barge, J. N. Bigley a barge and the tow boat George Lysle.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton—Market steady; estimated sales 2124 bales; uplands 22⅞c; Orleans 23¼c. Futures sold to-day 8050 bales; low middlings for February, 22⅛, 22 3-16c; March, 22⅜, 22½c; April, 22 13-16, 22 15-16c; May, 23 1-16, 23⅛c; June, 23¼c.

Flour is active and firmer; common to fair extra $6 95@7 60; good to choice $7 65@9 50. Whisky lower, 91½c. Wheat firmer; better business doing; winter red Western $1 65@1 68. Corn closed a shade firmer; white Southern 77c. Rice quiet at 8@8¾c. Pork $14@14 25. Lard inactive and a shade firmer. Turpentine strong. Rosin firm. Tallow quiet. Freights firmer.

Coffee dull; Rio 19¼@20½c. Sugar is in fair request; fair to good refining quoted at 9⅛@9½c; Cuba 8⅞@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 52@65c. Beef more active at 9@11c for plain mess; 11@13c for extra do.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Cotton dull, prices nominal; middlings 22¼c. Flour—Demand fair; market firm; family $7 25@7 40. Wheat—Fair demand, but at lower rates at $1 52@1 59; other grains unchanged. Pork dull; prices nominal at $13. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at 9@9⅜c Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon—Demand fair; market firm; shoulders 6⅞c; clear rib 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c; sides taken for shipment to New Orleans. Whisky steady at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; 21¾c. Flour—Market steady; demand moderate; superfine winter $5 75; extra winter $6 25@6 40; double extra winter $6 50@6 90. Wheat—Demand fair; market firm; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 34; No. 2 red winter $1 72; sample lots No. 3 sold higher; $1 67@1 68. Corn unchanged; No. 2 mixed 41½c; do yellow 42@42½c. Oats easier; No. 2 37½c. Whisky slow; 87c. Tobacco active. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork dull; prices nominal; $13. Bacon steady; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard—Some demand at 8¾c; held higher.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 15, Evening.—Consols 92½; bonds 91¾. Specie in the Bank of England decreased £600,000.

FRANKFORT, February 15, Evening.—Bonds 95⅞.

PARIS, February 15, Evening.—Rentes 76f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, February 15, Evening.—Cotton closed dull. Uplands 11¼d; Orleans 11½d Sales to-day, 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation. Nearly due from New Orleans, 11 7-16d; from Savannah or Charleston, 11½d.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, February 15.—Advocates of the enforcement of an eight hour law held a meeting at the Cooper Institute last night; attendance large. Resolutions were adopted calling for the enforcement of the eight hour law on public buildings.

Collector Arthur says the present general order system will be continued daily until a new plan is approved.

The steamer Republic, from Liverpool, encountered a furious hurricane, which continued for forty-eight hours. All the boats but one were lost, and the upper part of the steamer damaged.

A tremendous sea broke the thigh of second officer Williams.

AUGUSTA, Me., February 15.—A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature last night elected delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Grant and Colfax.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—The steamer Belle Vernon, with 400 tons of freight for New Orleans, was cut down by ice. The boat was valued at $30,000; cargo $70,000.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—A dispatch from Tallahassee says the Assembly of Florida, on Wednesday afternoon, by a large majority, passed a resolution requesting United States Senator Osborne to resign.

Among other reasons assigned was that this appointment to federal offices were obstructions to republican government.

NEW YORK, February 15.—A Matamoras special of the thirteenth says that forty Texans crossed into Mexico under Juan Guerrero, and threaten Mier An attack on Matamoras will follow the fall of San Luis Potosi, which is hourly expected.

It is reported that General Diaz routed General Rocha near Puebla. Rocha's brother was wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The rebels have Mazatlan and had succeeded over the federals from Sonora. Arms for the rebels from New York per steamer Montana were seized by the federals at Acapulco.

Meteorological Record.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Augusta	52	W.	Clear.
Baltimore	26	W.	Clear.
Boston	26	N. W.	Fair.
Buffalo	20	W.	Light snow.
Cairo	46	S. E.	Cloudy.
Charleston	49	W.	Clear.
Chicago	26	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	31	S.W.	Fair.
Davenport	36	S. E.	Fair.
Galveston	63	S.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30	S. W.	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla.	57	W.	Clear.
Key West	63	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	47	N. E.	Threatening.
Louisville	36	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	57	S. E.	Cloudy.
Mobile	54	S.	Clear.
Nashville	43	S. E.	Clear.
New Orleans	64	S. W.	Fair.
New York	23	W.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	28	W.	Clear.
Omaha	33	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	15	W.	Cloudy.
Portland, Maine	20	N. W.	Fair.
Punta Rassa, Fla.	59	W.	Clear.
Savannah	52	W.	Clear.
Shreveport	68	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	36	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul	30	S. W.	Clear.
Wilmington, N. C.	30	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	41	W.	Clear.

A visionary newspaper, writing of the honeymoon, is trying to persuade young married people that it is better for them to stay quietly at home, and not go wandering off on exhibition; as if any bride would forego the blessed privilege of leading her prize around with a blue ribbon tied to his neck in a hotel or other public places where brides most do congregate. But there is a legend, unauthorized, told somewhere of a young bride who brazenly tried to pretend she had been married years, and thought to deceive people by saying aloud and snappishly to her husband of a half a day, "I wish you would not always be walking on my dress."

"If Ever I Cease to Love" for the matinee at the Academy of Music on Saturday.

A loving couple went to a Virginia minister to have the knot tied, but found their united cash account to be but twenty-five cents. The minister refused to perform the ceremony without the full fee. As the depressed pair were turning away, a happy thought seemed to strike the forlorn maiden, and she turned and cried through her tears, "Please, sir, if you can't marry us full, won't you marry us twenty-five cents' worth? We can come for the rest some other time." This was too much for the parson. He married them "full up," and they went on their way rejoicing.

It is announced that the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, who is now in Washington, proposes the name of James F. Wilson for President, and thinks that he will beat Grant in the Republican convention at Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson would make an excellent candidate and an excellent President; but it is not yet certain that he or any other man can beat Grant in a convention packed by officeholders.

A Louisiana Inventor.

In the House of Representatives last Friday, a bill was taken up for the relief of George W. Morse, a Louisiana inventor. This is a portion of the official report:

Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Patents, also reported a bill (House of Representatives No. 1417) for the relief of George W. Morse, which was read a first and second time.

The question was upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill, which was read, authorizes the Commissioner of Patents to exercise jurisdiction over the petition of George W. Morse, for an extension of two letters-patent granted to him October 28, 1856, for a further term of seven years from the day on which said extension may be granted, and to hear the testimony of the applicant, and to determine upon the said petition in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original term of said patent, or of any foreign patents concerning the same inventions, had not expired; and to grant or refuse such extension upon the same principles otherwise that govern his decisions upon such applications when made under the law of July 8, 1870; provided that no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents, if extended, for making use of such inventions since the expiration of the original term of said patents, and prior to the date of their extension.

Mr. Maynard—Is there any report in this case?

Mr Brooks, of Massachusetts—There is a report, and I request the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read the report, which states that the committee find that on the twenty-eighth of October, 1856, two letters-patent were issued to George W. Morse, one for improvement in breech loading fire arms, and one for an improvement in cartridges; that from the year 1856 to 1861 he expended annually large sums of money in experimenting upon, perfecting, and seeking to introduce his inventions into use, but did not realize therefrom a sum sufficient to compensate for the amounts expended upon said inventions; that upon the breaking out of the rebellion he was, and for many years had been, a citizen of the State of Louisiana; was the owner of a plantation and other property in that State, and although opposed to a dissolution of the Union, yet as all his property was in the South, and as the United States government was powerless to protect him in the possession of his property, and fearing confiscation in his absence, he remained in the South during the rebellion, and devoted himself to the protection of his property and the care of his wife, children and two widowed sisters, doing nothing with his patent interests, although the confederate authorities offered to adopt his inventions, and urged him to take charge of their manufacture at one of their armories; that near the close of the war a large amount of his cotton and some of his buildings were burned by the confederates, which, with the loss of other property during the war, left him in such embarrassed circumstances as to prevent him from developing his said inventions or from realizing anything therefrom to the present time; that within the time required by law the said Morse filed his application for a renewal of his patents, but within six days of the time of their expiration the Commissioner of Patents notified the attorney of Morse that an affidavit of said Morse was required to show whether facts and circumstances justified him in absenting himself from the North during the war; that said Morse being absent failed to receive the notice of the commissioner in time to comply with his requirements before the expiration of the patents. The Committee on Patents, being of opinion that it was through no neglect of said Morse that his affidavit was not filed, recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

Mr. Maynard—I would like the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Brooks) to answer a question in connection with this case. As I heard the report read, it did not state categorically and directly whether this Morse was or was not loyal to the government of the United States during the war. If I understood it correctly, it states that he remained in the South during the war, and refused to go into the confederate service as a mechanic; but it does not say whether he was loyal to the United States government or not. As I make out from the report his application was rejected because he did not show that he had been loyal during the war.

Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts—I am not aware that it is at all material whether this applicant was or was not loyal during the war. I am not aware that there is any statute of the United States, or any regulation of the Patent Office, that would prevent a man who had been at the head of a confederate army during the war from coming here at the present time and getting a patent renewed.

Mr. Maynard—That was not the point of my inquiry.

Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts—I am coming to your question. The facts are these: This Mr. Morse had been an inhabitant of the State of Louisiana for a great number of years—some twenty or twenty-five years. In 1856 he invented what he supposed to be an improvement in breech-loading firearms, and also an improvement in cartridges. He was for a number of years getting his improvement perfected, and in 1856 letters patent were granted to him. From that time up to the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged in perfecting and getting his invention into use. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he was left in this way: he had held office in the State of Louisiana; he had accumulated considerable property; he owned a valuable plantation, and his wife, children and two widowed sisters were there. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was a loyal man. He regretted the steps that were taken for the dissolution of the Union; but at the breaking out of the war, for the purpose of protecting his property from confiscation and taking care of his wife and children and others dependent on him, he went back to the State of Louisiana. He was during the war a loyal man. The confederate authorities, knowing that he was a good mechanic, and that he had this invention in fire-arms, came to him and tried to induce him to go into their manufacture, and take the charge of one of their armories. This he refused to do. Near the close of the war he had a large quantity of cotton, a cotton gin house, and a good deal of other property burned by the confederates, to prevent it getting into federal hands; and, with other property lost, he was left, at the close of the war, in almost a penniless condition. As soon as he was able, after he had retrieved his lost fortune somewhat, he came to Washington, and within the time required by law, filed his application for an extension of the patent, and supposed he had complied with all the requirements of the law, and that it would be all right. But within six days from the time the patent expired, his attorney was notified that the patentee must make his affidavit giving some reason why he absented himself from the North during the war. The Commissioner of Patents, I suppose, put it on this ground; that if an invention like that was a valuable one, if it had remained at the North, he might have made a sum sufficient to compensate him, and had no need to obtain an extension; and he wanted him to file an affidavit giving some reason why he absented himself from the North during the war. He was absent. His attorney addressed a letter to him at his usual place of abode, or wherever he supposed him to be; that letter did not reach him in time. His brother, whom I knew, who has been the district attorney for fourteen or fifteen years in the county in which I live, sent to the Commissioner of Patents a statement showing the facts, but the Commissioner would not accept this in place of the man's own.

The committee are satisfied from the testimony they had before them that he was a loyal man during the war, and that if he had been permitted to file this affidavit within the time, there was no question but the patent would have been renewed. This bill is not to grant an extension, but merely to give this party a chance to be heard for a renewal of the patent. It seems to me that this is one of the strongest cases for relief which has been before the committee during the time I have been a member of it. I trust there will be no objection to the bill.

Mr. Brooks went on to state a proviso of the bill:

Provided, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents if extended, or for making use of said inventions since the expiration of the original term of said patents and prior to date of their extension.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, offered an additional proviso:

And provided, further, That any person, firm or corporation now engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms, using the said inventions, shall be entitled to use the same without liability during the term of said extension.

Mr. Kellogg went on to say: I think the committee, if I am not mistaken, has taken this ground: that where a patent had expired, and the invention had been thrown open to the public, and parties had in good faith gone into the manufacture of the patented articles, they should be permitted to go on with the manufacture during the extension of the patent. And that is all that my amendment amounts to. It only allows those who have invested money in the manufacture of this invention to continue to use that improvement. We had that provision in the bill just passed, and we have had the same provision in all similar bills passed during the last week. I think we should put the provision upon this bill as well as upon the others.

Mr. Banks—The argument of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Kellogg), is different from his amendment. If his amendment was limited to the use of the machinery already constructed, it would be a very different thing. But he limits it to the persons engaged in the business, allowing them to continue the manufacture to any extent they may please, and being thus freed from the cost attending the use of the patent, they could monopolize all the business in the construction of these arms. If it were limited to machinery already constructed, it would be a very different thing.

Now let me say, Mr. Speaker, that during the war I knew this claimant in the territory of the enemy. He was accounted a friend of the government; I never heard any other sentiment concerning him, and I know, so far as I had any intercourse with him, that he was kindly disposed toward the government—willing to render it any aid in his power. He had, it seems, made an important invention, of which he was never able to avail himself on account of the war and on account of his friendship to the government. Certainly we ought to give him the same advantage which is given to all other patentees on account of the discoveries which they have made.

Mr. Kellogg—We propose to give this party the same advantages that we have given to Mrs. Trapp, who is to receive an extension by the bill we passed this morning; the same advantage we have given to other parties in bills of this character. We propose to protect those who have already invested their money in machinery, that they may continue to use it during the term of the extension. That is all we propose to do.

Mr. Maynard—Is not the amendment proposed to this bill identically the same as the proviso which was appended to the bill last passed?

Mr. Kellogg—Certainly; it is the same which I proposed and the House adopted as an amendment to Mrs. Trapp's bill.

Mr. L. Myers—I wish to make a suggestion which I think will obviate this difficulty. As at present framed, the proviso is certainly liable to the objection stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks). I think it would be acceptable with the insertion of these words, "The use of the machinery already erected by them for the same."

Mr. Banks—That is fair. That is what was contemplated by the argument of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Kellogg).

The Speaker—If there be no objection, the amendment will be modified as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. L. Myers).

There being no objection, the amendment was so modified, and as modified was agreed to. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Brooks, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

A Case for the Doctors.

The Boston *Transcript* reports the following:

A singular case came under the notice of Dr. John B. Thayer at East Cambridge on Thursday. He was called to a house on Charles street to attend an old lady, Mrs. Mary Carton, who was there lying with both thighs fractured. The patient is seventy-six years old and bedridden, though not troubled with any specific disease. While her daughter was assisting her to rise a noise like the snapping of a whip was heard, followed by one of a similar character, and the old lady suddenly sank to the floor. Upon examination, both thigh bones were found to be fractured. There was no abrasion of the skin or external mark visible. The doctor states the cause of the fractures to be from muscular contraction occasioned by long disuse of those functions, and though a similar case has never come under his immediate observation, it is a matter of record that such cases have been known; but they are extremely rare. The age of the patient and her peculiar physical condition will prevent the proper knitting together of the bones, but everything that medical skill can devise for her amelioration has and will be done.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the fourteenth instant reports a shooting affair:

Last evening Officer Price, acting under a dispatch from Giddings, went to the New York steamer to arrest a man named Edmund Labbatt, charged with stealing $1000 from the Texas Express Company. Price arrested his man, and succeeded in getting him to the very door of the police office, when Labbatt, who had up to that time proceeded peacefully, suddenly drew a deringer and fired upon Price. The ball struck him just above the mouth, but, beyond cutting his lip, did no serious damage. The pistol, however, was so close to his face that his check was badly burned with the powder. Price was knocked down, and Labbatt escaped. Several officers started in pursuit, among whom was Officer Wheylan, and he was recaptured at the corner of Ninth and Postoffice streets, not, however, until he had succeeded in wounding Wheylan by a shot from another deringer. Wheylan's wound is in the stomach, but it, also, is fortunately slight.

A Washington telegram to the New York *Herald* says:

Colonel Forney has written a private letter to the President, assuring General Grant of his continued support and his purpose to do everything in his power to secure Grant's renomination. His retirement from the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia was variously construed on its first announcement, and the freedom which Colonel Forney seemed so anxiously to desire was believed by the foes of the administration to foreshadow opposition. This is not the case. Colonel Forney says that the rings which are endeavoring to control the city and State are shielding themselves under the great name of the President, and that he may war upon them more effectively he desires to hold no federal office. The President has not determined to accept Colonel Forney's resignation, and will not do so, if at all, till after he has seen the latter and conferred with him on the subject.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* Washington special says:

In the summer of 1868 the departments were furnished with information of extensive frauds on the government by a prominent and wealthy Boston firm, who during the war made clothing in both New York and Boston, making false tax returns to the revenue department. The Secretary of the Treasury detailed the chief clerk of one of the auditors to investigate the matter. About the first week in July he visited New York and Boston, and, after procuring sufficient evidence in the shape of affidavits, etc., returned to Washington to report. By searching the records of the treasury, it seems that the report was never made. The Boston firm secured the influence of a member of Congress, and one or two government officials, and succeeded in stopping further action. The investigation now in progress promises to open the case to the public. It is reported that the same parties are largely indebted to the quartermaster's department.

A darkey says: "All men are made of clay, and, like meerschaum pipes, are more valuable when highly colored."

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1872.

The money market was quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for discounts at bank, and scarcely anything doing on the street. We repeat our previous quotations of street rates, say 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 110⅛@110⅜ (against 110⅜ at New York), and closed at 110@110¼ (against 110¼). The sales included $5000 at 110; $20,000 at 110@110⅛; $4000 at 110⅛; $7000 at 110⅛@110¼; $2000 and $12,000 at 110¼; $3000 and $15,500 at 110⅜, and $3000 and $7000 at 110½.

No sales of silver were reported. We still quote 107½@108½ for American half dollars, and 2¼@2¾ ₱ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Operations in foreign exchange were moderate, the sales of sterling summing up about £50,000, of which £10,000 bill of lading at 118¾; £8000 clear at 118¾@119; £3000 bill of lading at 119⅛; £5000 bank at 119⅜, and £20,000 bank and private bankers' at 119¾.

In francs 50,000 A1 commercial sold at 4.86½. We quote sterling at 118¾@119 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 119⅜@119⅞ for bank.

Domestic exchange was steady. The banks checked on New York for remittance at ¼ ₱ cent discount, and the sales included $50,000 private bankers' New York sight at 5-16 discount; $47,000 and $50,000 commercial and $25,000 private bankers' at ⅜; $20,000 commercial at 11-32; $1000 at ½; and $10,000 sight on Providence, payable in New York, at ½.

We note a sale of $2500 New York commercial gold check at ⅜ ₱ cent discount.

The sales of stocks included 400 shares Louisiana Levee Company ($1 50 paid) at $3 75; 50 State National Bank at —; 10 Orleans Railroad at $88 50, and 25 New Orleans National Banking Association at $35.

$15,000 city consolidated bonds sold at 74¾.

We noticed sales of $3000 State warrants at 71, $3000 at 71¾, and $3000 and $5000 at 72½.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day embrace 4000 bales, at irregular and still easier prices, requiring a further reduction in our quotations of about ⅛c. We also give the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are for average lists, the outside rates for strict.

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	—	—
Ordinary	19¾@19⅞	—
Good ordinary	20⅜@20⅞	20¾
Low middling	21 @21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21¾@21⅞	22⅛
Strict middling	—@22⅛	—
Good middling	22⅜@22¾	22¾

The market opened quiet, with a tendency to lower prices, and, although factors evinced a disposition to make further concessions in order to effect sales, it failed to impart any spirit to the demand, which continued slack throughout the day. Strict ordinary to good ordinary sold at 20c, good ordinary at 20¼c, and as high as 20¾c, strict do at 20¾c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 20¾c, low middling at 21, 21⅛ and 21¼c, strict do at 21¼ and 21⅜c, middling at 21¾c, and strict do at 22 and 22⅛c.

The Exchange reports: "Demand moderate; prices irregular." Its quotations for low middling and middling are reduced ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871	25,323
Arrived since last statement	7,209
Arrived previously	781,191—788,400
Total	815,723
Cleared to-day	7,640
Cleared previously	559,376—567,016
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	248,707
Stock same date last year	282,643

To-day's exports embraced 1200 bales to Cork for orders, 4210 to Havre and 2230 to Antwerp. Receipts proper since last evening 6179 bales, against 2520 on last Thursday and 5092 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 37,849 bales, against 29,881 for the corresponding time last week and 48,918 last year, and since August 31 of 701,031 bales, against 873,581 last year.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports for the past six days 78,095 bales, against 72,691 last week and 116,008 last year.

SUGAR—The receipts are light; there is very little stock here, and the market is quiet. Inferior 6@7½c; 7½@8c for common; 8¼@8½c for fair; 8½@9c for good fair; 9¼@9½c for fully fair; 9½@9¾c for prime; 10c for strictly prime; 10¼c for choice; 8@9½c for low seconds, and 10½@11½c for good seconds; 9¾@11c for centrifugal; 11¼@11½c for yellow clarified, and 12¼@12½c ₱ lb for white.

MOLASSES—The supplies are light and the demand active. Inferior to strictly prime fermenting 30@50c; inferior not fermenting 30@35c; common 35@40c; centrifugal 35@50c; fair 45@48c; prime 48@50c; strictly prime 52@54c; plantation reboiled 45@50c ₱ gallon. Some half barrels cistern bottom sold at 56c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is nearly bare of treble extra and the grades above, while double extra and the lower grades are being very much reduced. The demand is good and prices are advancing. 2200 bbls were sold, of which 84 and 634 double extra at $7 50; 50 do at $7 75; 300 treble extra on private terms; 50 on its merits at $8; 100 low treble extra at $8 25; 100 at $8 37½; 150 good treble extra at $8 50; 50 do at $8 75; 100 choice extra at $9 87½; 100 do at $10 50; 75 choice extra at $11 50; 25 do at $12 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in request and the market is firm. 150 bbls sold at $3 80 ₱ lb.

CORN—Is in demand, and prices for white have advanced 5@7½c ₱ bushel. The stock in first hands is now exhausted. 4000 sacks were sold, of which 350 mixed, second hand bags, at 79c; 400 yellow mixed at 82c; 100 and 2000 white at 85c; 300 yellow mixed at 85c, and 500 white at 87½c.

BACON—The market is bare of clear sides. Shoulders and clear rib are in light supply and fair demand. Some 80 casks were sold, of which 15 casks shoulders in three equal lots at 7c; 35 casks clear rib sides at 9c; 5 and 16 do at 9¼c, and 5 casks clear sides at 10¼c ₱ lb. A car load of 20,000 lbs loose clear sold at the depot at 9⅜c ₱ lb.

LARD—Is scarce and in demand. 50 tierces kettle rendered sold at 9⅜c; kegs are quoted at 10½@10¾c.

HAMS—Are scarce and in request. 10 tierces sugar cured sold at 12¾; 10 do at 13c ₱ lb.

OATS—The stock is very much reduced, and the market is firmer. 2500 sacks were sold, of which 400 choice at 62c; 400 and 400 at 63c; 150 and 600 at 64c, and 500 on private terms.

BRAN—Is scarce and commands $1 85 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and better demand. 600 bales were sold, of which 400 prime at $33; 100 choice at $33 50; 60 at $34 ₱ ton.

PORK—Is scarce, with none in first hands. Mess is held at $16 50 ₱ bbl, and is retailing at that price.

DRY SALT MEAT—A car load of 16,000 lbs shoulders sold at the depot at 6c ₱ lb, and one of 20,000 lbs at 6¼c.

COFFEE—There is no stock in first hands. The dealers hold 14,000 bags. The market is quiet but firm, and we quote prime 21¾@22c, gold duty paid; good 21@21½c; fair 20¾@21c; ordinary 20c ₱ lb. The cargo of the M. W. Smith and of the Foreningen, together 7329 bags, have been sold to arrive.

RICE—The market is dull and the stock is accumulating. Fair is quoted at 8½@8¾c; prime 9c; choice 9¼c; choice Carolina is jobbing at 9c; Rangoon 7@7¾c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens sell on the landing at $5@5 50; turkeys $15@18; geese $7@9. Eggs 40@42c ₱ dozen.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce and in demand at 11c for choice Western, and 11½c or Northern.

BUTTER—Choice continues in light supply and good demand. Choice Western commands 25@28c; Goshen 33@35c ₱ lb. There is no demand for inferior.

CHEESE—Is in light supply and good demand at 15c for Western Reserve, and 17@18c for factory; New York cream commands 17c, and English Dairy 18c ₱ lb.

ESCULENTS—Western potatoes are selling on the landing at $3@3 25; onions $3@3 50; apples $3@6 ₱ bbl; cabbages $7@10 ₱ box; sour krout $9@12 ₱ bbl; beets and turnips $1 50; carrots $3; parsnips $3; horse radish $8@12; green peas $7; lady peas $7@8; black-eyed peas $6@7; Western beans $9@11; red beans $8@12 ₱ bbl; dried apples and peaches 6@8c ₱ lb.

BEEF—Is in light supply and fair demand at $11@12 ₱ bbl for Texas. Western is scarce and commands $15@16. The market is bare of Northern; it is quoted at $16 50@17 ₱ bbl.

PIGS' TONGUES—Command in large lots 4c each.

WHISKY—Is dull. Choice Western rectified is quoted at $1 02½ ₱ gallon; good proof is $1; ordinary 92½c ₱ gallon.

BAGGING—Offers of 18c cash are refused for jute. The stock is held out of market for much higher prices. The dealers' rates in filling orders for the country are 19c ₱ yard for jute, 18c for Western, 17c for India in bales and 16c for rolls.

LIME—The supply is small, and owing to the late severe weather, the demand is light. Prices continue as previously. Western $2; Alabama and Rockland $2 ₱ bbl.

MOSS—Is in better supply, with less demand. Inferior is quoted at 1¼@4½c; good country 5½@6c; clear city picked and belted 6¼@7c ₱ lb.

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

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.

COOPERAGE—Is very dull. The demand for sugar and molasses packages is over for the season. Molasses barrels sell slowly at $1 70 and half barrels $1 25 each. Poles and staves are in good supply, but very little in demand. Green poles sell at $20 ₱ 1000 for barrel poles, and $40 for hogshead poles; barrel, staves $16; hogshead staves $30 ₱ 1000.

SALT—The market is very dull. Dealers are asking $1 50 ₱ 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.

HIDES—Are scarce and in active demand, and higher prices. Good stock sold at 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.

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

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.

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.

NAVAL STORES—The market is bare of common, No. 2, or virgin rosin. No. 1 commands $5 50 and pale $6 ₱ bbl. Tar is dull at $2 75 ₱ half bbl and $6 ₱ bbl. There is no pitch on hand. Spirits of turpentine is in light supply and jobbing at 95c@$1 ₱ gallon.

TOBACCO—The sales to-day embraced 45 hhds lugs to low leaf at —. The stock is yet too small for the orders now for export in the market. Lugs, light and heavy, are quoted at 7½@8½c; low leaf 8½@9c; medium leaf 9½@10½c; good leaf 10½@11½c; choice and selections 12½@13c ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market is moderately active, and rates are firm and unchanged. By steam, cotton, to Liverpool 9-16@—d; to New York —@⅜c; to Philadelphia 1c; to Boston ⅜c; molasses to New York $2 ₱ bbl; sugar $5 ₱ hhd; tobacco to New York $6. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@½d; to Havre 11-16c; to Bremen 1c; to Genoa 1⅛c; to Boston 11-16c. Grain to Liverpool —@11d. Sugar to New York $3 ₱ hhd; molasses $1 25 ₱ bbl; tobacco to New York $6 ₱ hhd.

Monthly Coffee Statement.

Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co. furnish us with the following report:

	Bags.
Imports from July 1, 1870, to June 31, 1871	260,945
Imports from July 1, 1871, to February 15, 1872	118,949
Stock on hand July 1, 1871	12,180
Received since	118,949
Total	131,072
Sales since July 1 to date	131,072
Stock on hand February 15, 1872	None.

Recapitulation:

RECEIPTS.

	Bags.
January 22, Brig Lina, J. L. Phipps & Co	4,500
Bark Alcyone, A. M. Agelasto	4,260
Bark Alcyone, Herman, Hertz & Co	1,111
Bark Alcyone, L. Grand & Co	1,487
Total	11,358

SALES.

November 30, Alcyone (before arrival)	4,260 at 16¼c in bond
December 19, Alcyone (before arrival)	1,111 at 16¾c in bond
December 19, Alcyone (before arrival)	1,487 at 16¾c in bond
January 9, invoice Lina (before arrival)	3,000 at 17¼c in bond
January 11, invoice Lina (before arrival)	1,500 at 17¼c in bond
January 19, cargo C. D. W.	5,050 at 17¼c in bond
January 24, cargo Wallace	8,000 at 18¼c in bond
Invoice David	2,999
Total	27,357 bags.

Remarks.—In addition to those enumerated as above, we note the following sales to arrive: invoice (1664 bags) per N. W. Smith, invoice (3336 bags) per N. W. Smith, invoice (1204 bags) per Foreningen, invoice (1125 bags) per Foreningen, all on private terms. Market closes quiet at quotations. Dealers' stock 14,000 bags.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Friday, February 16, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Genevieve Strickland, Strickland, for Havre
British bark W H Jenkins, Seeley, for Antwerp
North German brig Lina, Witte, for Glasgow
Bark Kong Sverre, Pedersen, for Cork
Schooner Gertrude Norvel, Smith, for Ruatan Island

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship City of Galveston, Rowland, from New York 7th instant, to Geo A Fosdick & co—2d district
Spanish bark Josepha, Costello, 10 days from Havana, in ballast, to Avendano Bros

TOWBOATS.

Wabash, Melville, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 1st instant, barks T H Armstrong and Paganini—Brought up bark Josepha

STEAMBOATS.

May Lowry, Borley, from Jefferson
Katie, White, from Argyle Landing
Era No 9, Probst, from Camden
Bart Able, Baranco, from Angelina Plantation
E Hensley, Bassett, from Lower Coast
Frank Pargoud, Brown, from Fort Adams

EXPORTS.

HAVRE—Ship Genevieve Strickland—4210 bales cotton 1404 pcs staves
ANTWERP—Bark W H Jenkins—2234 bales cotton 2330 pcs staves
GLASGOW—Brig Lina—3777 sks oilcake
CORK—Bark Kong Sverre—1200 bales cotton
RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner Gertrude Norvel—10 bbls flour 5 bbls pork 1 bbl oil 5 bbls bread 1 bbl potatoes 3 pkgs mdse 8200 feet lumber 500 shingles

IMPORTS.

HAVANA—Steamship Margaret—1400 bxs sugar 25 filtering stones 14 pkgs mdse
NEW YORK—Steamship City of Galveston—Astd mdse
HAVANA—Bark Josepha—in ballast

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

JEFFERSON—Steamer May Lowry—623 bales cotton 137 sks cotton seed
ARGYLE LANDING—Steamer Katie—1799 bales cotton 2966 sks cotton seed 64 sks seed cotton 614 bales hay
CAMDEN—Steamer Era No 9—794 bales cotton
ANGELINA PLANTATION—Steamer Bart Able—170 hhds sugar 140 bbls molasses
LOWER COAST—Steamer E Hensley—29 hhds sugar 69 bbls molasses
FORT ADAMS—Steamer Frank Pargoud—788 bales cotton 299 sks cotton seed 10 sks seed cotton 19 bbls molasses

BY THE RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, 48 bales cotton 411 hhds sugar 22 bbls sugar 456 bbls molasses 107 half bbls molasses and sundries
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD—359 bales cotton 76 hhds sugar 2 bbls molasses 60 bbls lime and sundries
NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, February 15—475 bales cotton and sundry produce

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOU