[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ers demanding concessions; No. 2 mixed on track 38c; No. 2 mixed in elevator 40@40½c. Oats quiet and weak; mixed, delivered, 37½c. Whisky dull at 86c. Provisions dull, and prices are nominal; few jobbing and order sales. Pork $12 75@13. Bacon—Shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard quiet; 8½c offered but refused.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Arrived—Steamers Leo and France.

The Tammany meeting last night resolved to hold a new election, at which an entirely new general committee will be chosen.

The Irish societies here will parade on St. Patrick's day.

Henry F. Charley, the celebrated musician of London, is dead.

Schuyler Crippen, an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of this State, is dead, aged seventy-seven years.

The *Times* states that Mayor Hall has thirty-nine actions to bring against the proprietors and editors of that paper as soon as he is acquitted in the case now pending against him, and also that the Mayor offers to bet he will have them in the State Prison.

At a meeting of the Irish Society last evening, a motion to invite negro militia to perform escort duty on St. Patrick's day was voted down, and an ardent Fenian, fresh from Ireland, who counseled cutting the throats of Orangemen, was ejected.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The steamship Japan takes $1,500,000 in specie from San Francisco for China.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Rev. Wm. H. Day, for thirty-five years connected with the Bethel Mission in this city, is dead.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—The Assembly of Wisconsin, by a vote of forty-nine to thirty-eight, tabled resolutions indorsing Mr. Sumner's one-term amendment.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—The South Baptist Educational Convention is in session here, Charles Manley presiding. Nearly all the Southern States are represented.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Arrived—Cotton-laden ship Svandoo, from Galveston.

HAVANA, March 2.—Journals here publish the following decree issued by Captain General Valmaseda, and dated at Santiago de Cuba, February 1: "Every white male or female, or free colored male or female, who will bring twenty-five free or slave negroes, now roaming in the mountains, to these headquarters, will receive full pardon and $600 reward.

"Every male or female negro slave who will bring in twenty five negroes from insurrectionary districts will receive his freedom; if bringing a member with arms seventeen dollars will be paid for each negro. Parties unable to bring in the required number, but bring in some will receive pardon, and the value of their services will be taken into consideration, and the matter of recompense equitably adjusted."

The Spanish troops report having captured and executed Cuban Colonel Calixtro Piedro and Captain Laudelino Perez, near Canto del Embarcodero. A heavy engagement is reported in the Torro Mountains, in which the Spanish were victorious.

Wilcox's Little Bill—A Modest Bohemian Fixes His Price—Another Chance for Erie.

[From the New York Herald.]

Mr. George Wilcox, the celebrated Bohemian spy, whose confession in reference to his Erie transactions we printed on Monday, has honored us with this communication:

NEW YORK, February 26, 1872.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed please find bill for the article published in the *Herald* of this day, headed "The Erie Ring."

I beg leave to notify you that unless the bill be settled by the evening of Wednesday, the eighth instant, that I shall take legal means for the recovery of the amount of the same.

Respectfully, yours,
GEORGE WILCOX,
Grand Central Hotel.

James Gordon Bennett,
Proprietor of the New York *Herald*,
To George Wilcox, Dr.
To senation article published in the *Herald* of this day, headed "The Erie Ring." $12,000 00
Received payment.

New York, February 26, 1872.

We are afraid that Mr. Wilcox is too modest in his demands. Our experience with Bohemians led us to expect that he would have made a charge of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, instead of the beggarly sum here demanded. Since he is about to enter legal proceedings he might as well go into court with a claim worth collecting, for if he has any relations with the Erie lawyers they will make away with his twelve thousand dollars long before the case goes to a jury. Nor should we think of interfering with his suit and his desire to have an audience of the courts by thrusting the amount of this little bill upon him. His suit will involve a most interesting proceeding, and the evidence of Mr. Lane and Mr. Gould, and the Erie magnates, who will, no doubt, be summoned to testify in the behalf of this anxious and modest Bohemian, will throw a great deal of light upon the inside history of the Erie management.

The sooner Wilcox takes "legal means" to obtain the amount of his bill the better. At the same time he may heed a suggestion on our own part. His experience with Gould and Lane has shown him their facility in paying out money that belongs to other people, and may succeed in inducing them to give him another check upon the Tenth National Bank. As we have no access to the Erie treasury, and our money is honestly earned, we prefer to hold it until Mr. Wilcox comes to collect his bill, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, armed with an order of the court.

Opinion of Reverdy Johnson.

Reverdy Johnson, in his speech on the Alabama claims treaty in Baltimore, used this language in speaking of the negotiations while he was minister.

Now, gentlemen, neither I nor Mr. Adams had ever heard about indirect damages, at this stage of the negotiations; nothing further than individual losses of the citizens of the United States. There was not a word alluded to consequential or indirect damages in the instructions to either of us. Now let me come to the treaty of Washington. Public opinion in England was growing more friendly every day, and more favorable to a peaceful solution of the difficulties, till Mr. Sumner's famous speech on the subject, which set the whole of England in a frenzy. Mr. Sumner said he was astonished at the effect of his speech, saying that he intended it for a pacific one. I told him the next time he intended to deliver a pacific speech to get somebody else to write it.

Meeting in Carrollton.

There was a large assemblage of Republicans of the Third Ward Club of Carrollton, last night, to serenade the Hon. T. B. Stamps. Headed by a fine brass band, they marched to the residence of Mayor Z. McKay, who joined in the procession, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Stamps, where speeches were made by Messrs. McKay, Perkins and Gaudet. After much applause, Mr. Stamps responded. Refreshments were served, and everything passed off harmoniously. The crowd dispersed with rousing cheers.

This is from the Chicago *Evening Post:*

The Democrats are now squinting seductively toward Judge David Davis, since his nomination for the Presidency by the Labor Reformers. In fact, it is scarcely too much to predict that the Democratic candidate is almost certain to be D——D.

Since the authorities of Louisville have determined to arrest all persons using profane language on the streets, the question which naturally arises is, after the first half of the inhabitants have arrested and imprisoned the second half, who will arrest and imprison the first half? The Mammoth Cave will doubtless be engaged as a lock-up.

Several ladies of Troy, married and single, are talking about getting up a society to oppose the organization of any more "lodges" of any kind in that city. They claim there are too many attractions at the lodges every night in the week to suit them.

The Talking Machine.

It looks like the skeleton of a small organ, with the shiny brass and mahogany stripped off, and an ornamental gilded parlor table underneath. It sounds, when the lady plays upon its many levers, like a human voice with an asthmatic cold. It talks with a pair of bellows for lungs, an arrangement of sliding bolts like penholders for a glottis, a piece of India rubber for a tongue, and India rubber for lips. It is the imitation of a human voice, of its mechanism. It talks through a mechanical throat, and groans heartily through the bellows. It is a success as a curiosity; at present, it is nothing more. We believe that dressed up in human shape, and moving about on the stage, it would scare the hair from its roots, so unnatural is its voice, so full of a mechanical pathos is its terrible falsetto. The principle on which it is built is the organ; in fact, it is an organ, and is worked in the same way. Imagination is lost in picturing the effect upon church-goers of an organ constructed on this plan, which will sing the words of praise to the music of the masters, for some ingenious Yankee, we predict, will seize hold of this invention, now in embryo, and yet build an organ with a thousand voices that will sing like the roar of the ocean.

The manner of making it talk it is this: Suppose it says "you;" the finger is placed upon the lever which controls the scale and one representing Y, thence it is placed on the one answering to O, then on U; and as it says "you" one is reminded again of hearing one talk who has a bad cold. A world of patient thought was required before the inventor realized his idea, and thirty years of toil before the machine could talk when it was played upon. It is the mechanism of the voice without its intelligence or emphasis, which is to speech what weight is to metal. Some of the tones remind one of a broken nose; others of a stuffed throat; others sound like a voice in a chest; others of a schoolboy with his gummy fingers on the letters hesitating, under the masters ferule, to pronounce b-a—ba. The professor announces the word Philadelphia. The lady operates with the series of levers and the word "Phil-a-del-phi-a" is pronounced, sure enough. So it goes—the professor announcing, the lady operating the machine, repeating until gratified curiosity turns aside sated, and imagination "dipping in the future," foretells the effect of this invention a few years hence, when one organ may sing one song, or "speak a piece" in every note of the gamut, and repeat its echoes a thousand times.

Mlle. Aimee.

The engagement of Aimee's French opera bouffe troupe at the Academy of Music has thus far been a grand success. The crowded audiences that have nightly greeted Mlle. Aimee, the acknowledged queen of song, gifted with rare gracefulness, attest in the strongest manner the matchless powers of this charming lady. She is full of music. There is delicious melody in her voice, and the most ravishing harmony in her every motion; and in person she is simply beautiful. No wonder, then, that Mlle. Aimee fills the Academy of Music nightly with the cream of New Orleans society. Her *La Grande Duchesse*, on Friday night last, in Offenbach's sparkling opera of that name, was a most captivating performance; and the characters in that delighful opera were all well sustained by the ladies and gentlemen who compose the excellent troupe that accompanies Mlle. Aimee.

As long as manager Bidwell plays such trumps he is bound to have success.

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	51	N. W.	Clearing.
Baltimore	25	N.	Light snow.
Boston	25	N.	Light snow.
Buffalo	23	N.	Light snow.
Cairo	43	N. W.	Fair.
Charleston	46	N. W.	Fair.
Chicago	36	W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	37	N.	Fair.
Davenport	40	S. W.	Cloudy.
Galveston	51	S.	Fair.
Indianapolis	36	N. W.	Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla	54	W.	Fair.
Leavenworth	52	S.	Fair.
Louisville	37	W.	Fair.
Memphis	49	.....	Fair.
Mobile	51	N.	Fair.
Nashville	45	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	52	N. W.	Fair.
New York	19	N.	Light snow.
Omaha	46	N. W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	28	N.	Fair.
Portland, Maine	25	N. E.	Threatening.
Savannah	45	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	54	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	41	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	35	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	54	.....	Fair.
Wilmington, N. C	36	N. W.	Clearing.

An old gentleman, with several suspiciously red spots on his face, entered a West End street car, a few days since, and quietly took the only seat which was vacant. An inquisitive chap asked him if he had the small-pox, and he said "yes." There was a general scramble among the passengers, all of whom wanted to get out right there, and in about a minute the old gentleman had the car to himself. The conductor, cautiously peeping in, demanded how long it was since the afflicted individual had recovered. "Well, sir," replied the victim of the disease, "I can not say exactly, but, as near as I can recollect, it was about thirty-five years ago."—*Rough Rice's Reporter.*

Miss Maggie Cunningham, of Terre Haute, Indiana, determined to take advantage of the privilege supposed to belong to leap year, and invited her friends to the wedding before she consulted the young man whose name she had concluded to take. The wedding party proceeded to the residence of the gentle youth and found him in bed, but he, recognizing the situation, gathered his raiment about him and silently stole away. The rest of the girls are discouraged.

Abraham Lincoln used to say the best story he ever read of himself was this: Two Quakeresses were traveling on the railroad, and were heard discussing the probable termination of the war. "I think," said the first, "that Jefferson will succeed." "Why does thee think so?" asked the other. "Because Jefferson is a praying man." "And so is Abraham a praying man," objected the second. "Yes; but the Lord will think Abraham is joking," the first replied, conclusively.

The fact that Collector Casey and the United States officials who aided the recent outbreak in Louisiana are still in office, excites angry comment in the State press, and those papers which feel disposed to be friendly to General Grant, hint ominously that this is a bad way so get the Southern vote in case of a renomination.—*New York Tribune.*

A teacher in a school not a hundred miles from Augusta gave out the word "eucharist" in the spelling exercise, and then asked one of the pupils to give the definition of the word. Fancy the feelings of the teacher when he asked, "Doesn't it mean a first-rate euchre player?"

A fire in an Indiana town was put out, a few days ago, by a troop of boys, who bombarded it furiously with snowballs. This snowball brigade constituted the only fire department which the town had, and it is not likely to be efficient in the month of August.

There is no grass in the Neuces valley, Texas, and $5000 worth of dead cattle are strewn about the banks of the river, within a circuit of five miles.

The Marquis of Bute is about to make a pair of Butes by marrying the daughter of Lord Edward Howard.

THE COURTS.

Samuel J. James and Tom Bynum have filed in the Eighth District Court an application for the writ of mandamus to compel James Graham, State Auditor, to issue to them his warrant for $18,167.

They represent that on March 18, 1868, Governor Baker executed to Charles Jones and John H. Huger a lease of the State Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, which was subsequently approved by General Hancock and ratified by the Legislature; that, in 1870, the Legislature substituted the relators in the place of the original lessee; that, under the direction of the board of control appointed by Governor Warmoth, relators made certain building improvements in and around said State Penitentiary, to the amount of $18,167, for which amount the State Auditor has refused to issue his warrants. The rule *nisi* has been made returnable on Tuesday, March 5.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Thomassin vs. Rivera, in which the noted "Wordick for Tantet" was rendered, was argued and submitted to Judge Dibble yesterday morning.

Charles N. Prudhomme vs. Salamander Fire Insurance Company. This case was decided by the Seventh District Court yesterday. Petitioner sues to recover on a policy of $3000 issued by defendant on a stock of goods in plaintiff's store, in Coushatta, Red River parish, Louisiana, which on the thirteenth of August, 1871, was destroyed by fire.

The petitioner claims that the policy was taken out by Ben Toleando, a commission merchant of New Orleans, in his own name, but as agent for plaintiff, to which defendant answered that plaintiff could have no insurable interest in the premises, as the policy was not issued in his name.

The court, in passing upon the case, said: The policy is issued in the name of Ben Toledano, but it is clearly shown that in procuring the insurance he did so as agent for plaintiff, and in consequence of express instructions from him. Even had he entirely omitted to disclose the name of his principal, still the policy would inure to the benefit of that principal upon his subsequent adoption of it even after a loss had occurred; but the plaintiff's case is far from being so extreme. The application shows that the insurance on the stock itself and the stock is expressly described as that of C. N. Prudhomme. So it is clear that the company had specific notice of what was intended, and that Toledano was acting for plaintiff. The terms of application corroborate Toledano's testimony, and what is still more satisfactory, Toledano's testimony itself is sustained by the correspondence between him and plaintiff written at the time. Whether Toledano had an interest at the time as a creditor in Prudhomme's prosperity, and desired that his debtor should be safe from loss by fire, is immaterial, for Toledano had no interest in the stock itself, the subject matter of insurance, and his interest in Prudhomme's solvency was subsidiary and indirect, and can not control the main intent, which was an insurance to secure Prudhomme against loss. This view is still further corroborated by the fact that upon demand made by Prudhomme upon the company, no objection was made to paying him on the ground of his not being the party insured, but only on the ground that the agent has failed to advise the company that he (Prudhomme) "kept his goods for sale in a room of a public hotel." This was the sole objection made to paying the loss to the plaintiff himself. It is therefore clear that the company conceded the fact that they had contracted for Prudhomme's benefit, and the present denial of this fact is an afterthought.

On the objection founded on the omission to disclose the fact that the store was "kept in the room of a hotel," it suffices to say that no custom, or law, or condition in the policy or communication of any rule to the plaintiff made known to him or his agents, that any such disclosure was necessary, or that such a fact would make any difference whatever as to the acceptance of the risk or the rate.

In regard to the non-payment of the premium, conceding that the taking of Toledano's note did not, under the circumstances, novate plaintiff's indebtedness for that premium, and that that note must be regarded as equally due by plaintiff (which I think is the case), still the fact of its non-payment does not cancel the policy. The giving of credit for the premium, and the delivery of the policy was a waiver of the clause relative to the payment as a precedent or suspensive condition.

The condition became necessarily a resolutory one, which gave the defendant the right to elect whether they would sue for a specific performance, i. e., to recover the premium or for a dissolution of the contract (2041, 2042). They have elected to sue for the premium, and have in no wise alleged its non-payment as a ground even of defence; nor have they made it the basis of any suit to annul the contract. Judgment for the plaintiff.

In the case of Thomas G. Eager vs. the Firemen's Insurance Company and the Pelican Mutual Insurance Company, the court has given judgment for plaintiff.

A resident of Cook's Landing, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, has filed a suit in the Sixth District Court against the steamer Wade Hampton, claiming $12,000 damages for this: He avers that on the twenty-ninth of April, 1871, he was a passenger on the steamer Wade Hampton, when, upon the boat landing at his place of destination, he proceeded to go ashore on the stage-plank, when, before he could reach terra firma, he heard something coming after him, and, turning, he beheld a hogshead of sugar rolling down the plank toward him. Before he could escape the hogshead overtook him, and coming against him, knocked him down, and so severely injured him that he was laid up for more than five months, during which time he was so thoroughly incapacitated from pursuing his business as storekeeper that he was compelled to close his place of business. For all of which pecuniary loss, together with physical injuries, he claims the aforesaid $12,000. He claims that the accident was due to the negligence of the officers of the boat in not exercising proper care and discretion in the management of affairs.

Before a jury yesterday morning was tried a the case of Merle vs. A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, in which plaintiff claims $3500. The facts in the matter appear from the records as follows:

Merle being the holder of a number of warrants, proceeded one fine day to the Treasurer's office to obtain the cash. Upon presenting his warrants, he was informed that there was no money and he could not be paid. While there the State tax collector came in with a large amount of money as collections for deposit in the treasury. Handing over the funds with hand, he presented with the other a number of warrants, on which he drew immediately the amount deposited.

Merle claims that, being first on hand, he was entitled to be first paid. He furthermore avers that afterward, being compelled to sell his warrant on the street, he suffered a reduction of $3500 from what he would have obtained had the Treasurer paid him, as he should have done, at the time of receiving the funds in question. He has, therefore, brought suit to recover loss occasioned by the act of defendant.

The city is sued in the Fourth District Court by several property-owners in the Second District, who represent damages in depreciation of their property by the act of the city in causing to be dug a canal running between the Bayou St. John and the Metairie road.

The New York *Tribune* of the twentieth ultimo says:

The customhouse has been conducted in such a manner for a year or two past that merchants have had to resort, in many instances developed before the congress committee on retrenchment, to bribery of inspectors and others to get their business done at all. And now the President has ordered the prosecution of all the merchants thus forced to resort to bribery. The original infamy bears no comparison in degree to this; and the order will never be mistakenly accepted as a genuine effort of reform.

Says the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl:*

We recently learned from a planter of Plaquemines parish, that Mr. John Dymond, of New Orleans, who owns a plantation on the lower coast, probably made the largest sugar crop in the State last year. His yield was about 900 hogsheads, or over 1,000,000 pounds of sugar. Mr. Dymond is a Northern gentleman, very quiet and unpretentious, and as a sugar broker sells his own crop to advantage.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, 1872.

The money market continues quiet and easy, with little demand for discounts either at bank or outside. We quote A1 notes, accompanied by unquestionable collaterals, 10@11 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade at —@12; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 10@11, and good and second grade 12@15. The rates for mortgage notes are 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1, and —@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 110¼@110½ (against 110¼ at New York), and closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales included $5000 and $23,000 at 110¼; $1000 and $19,000 at 110⅜; $30,000 at 110⅜@110½; $1000, $1000, $5000 and $12,000 at 110½, and $1000 at 110⅝.

No sales of silver came under our observation. We still quote 108@108½ for American half dollars, and 3@3½ ⅌ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

There was more animation in foreign exchange, but no material change in rates for commercial bills. Operations in sterling embraced about £75,000, of which £1000 clear at 119⅛, £2500 bill of lading at 119¼, £3500 clear at 119⅜, £14,000 bill of lading and clear at 119½@119¾, £2000, £2000 and £5000 at 119⅝, £2000 and £7000 at 119¾, £1500 A1 clear and £6000 bank at 120, £500 American ship's bill and £3000 bank at 120⅛, £2000 American ship's bill and £7000 bank at 120¼, £5000 bank at 120⅜@120½, £3000 and £5000 at 120½, and £1000 private bankers' thirty days and £2000 sixty days at 108½ gold.

In francs 54,000 A1 commercial brought 478¾, 100,000 on Antwerp 477½, and 100,000 on France at ——.

We quote sterling 119½@119¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@120½ for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were small, but the remittance demand was limited. The banks all checked on New York for remittance at par, and there were sales of $30,000 bank sight on New York at 1-32 ⅌ cent discount; $45,000 bank and private bankers' at 1-32@3-32; $10,000 commercial, $30,000 bank and $90,000 bank and private bankers' at ⅛; $20,000 commercial at 3-16, and $5000 at ¼.

The business in stocks included —— shares Factors and Traders' Insurance Company at $91; 20 St. Charles Street railroad at —; 10 Hydro-Carbon Gaslight Company at 25c; 100 Louisiana Levee Company (ordinary) at $3 62½; 100 New Orleans Gaslight Company at $150; 50 Ammonia Propelling Company at $.0 50, and 10 State National Bank at $98 50. A day or two since, not reported, 50 St. Charles Street railroad changed hands at $74.

Nothing transpired in bonds.

$1000 city appropriation certificates were reported at 86¼; $5000 State warrants at 84¼; $1000, $2500 and $5000 do at 75, and $5000 at 75¼. At the close 75½ and over could have been readily obtained for State warrants.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 2, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 1150 bales, at irregular and lower prices, the market being so demoralized and unsettled that for the present we omit quotations.

The Exchange quotes good ordinary at 20⅜c (a reduction of ⅛c), low middling at 21c (showing no change), and middling at 21¾c (a reduction of ⅛c).

Our quotations last evening were 19@19¼c for ordinary, 20⅜@20¾c for good ordinary, 21@21⅛c for low middling, 21¾@21⅞c for middling, 22@22⅛c for strict middling, and —@22⅜c for good middling, outside figures of course on strict. To-day good ordinary sold at 20c, low middling at 20¾c, do with staple at 21c, strict low middling at 21c, and middling at 21¼ and 21½c.

Very few factors were willing to accept the ruling rates, but some buyers contended for even greater concessions. Under these circumstances, sales could not have been forced unless at liberal reductions from Saturday's rates. Factors look for a rally next week.

The Exchange reports: "Prices irregular and nominal. Futures sold to day: 100 March at 21c."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871	25,325
Arrived since last statement	3,496
Arrived previously	864,703—868,199
Total	893,522
Cleared to day	4,112
Cleared previously	689,212—693,324
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	200,198
Stock same date last year	260,050

To-day's exports embraced 2820 bales to Liverpool, 60 to Providence and 1232 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 3280 bales, against 2351 on last Saturday, and 12,609 last year, making a total since August 31 of 778,249 bales, against 1,010,574 last year. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all ports (from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day) 7656 bales, against 10,424 on last Saturday, and 19,819 last year.

SUGAR—The market is dull and prices have weakened. The sales to-day were to a moderate extent, at 9⅛c for good fair; 9¼@9½c for fully fair; 9⅝c for prime; 9⅞c for seconds; 10¼c for centrifugal, and 11⅝c for yellow clarified.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, and the supplies were mostly sold at 49c for thin centrifugal; 42c for good centrifugal; 58@60c for prime; 61c for strictly prime; 45c for centrifugal fermenting, and 56c for strictly prime fermenting. Some half bbls strictly prime sold at 62c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—Is in better demand, and there is a scarcity of low treble and choice extra. 1000 bbls were sold, of which 100 common at $5 50; 100 fine at $6; 100 superfine at $7; 50 double extra at $7 37½; 50 and 100 do at $7 50; 50, 50, 50, 200 and 100 good treble extra at $8 50; 400, 50 and 50 at $8 75; 100 at $9; 100 and 100 choice treble extra at $9 50; 100, 100, 200 and 400 do at $10; 100 and 50 choice at $10 50; 300 and 100 at $12, and 100 double extra at $7 62½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and good demand. 3,00 sacks were sold, of which 300 mixed at 75c; 250 do at 77c; 200 do at 78c; 250, 1000 and 1200 white at 85c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and demand. 2000 sacks were sold, of which 150 Ohio river, second hand sacks, at 51c; 900 choice Galena at 55c, and 1500 at 55c ⅌ bushel.

BEAN—Is in fair supply and demand. 50 and 600 sacks sold at $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and fair demand. 1000 bales were sold, of which 200 prime Ohio river at $28; 200 and 300 at at $29; 50 prime St. Louis at $31; 50 and 70 choice at $32 50 ⅌ ton.

COW PEAS—Supplies have just commenced coming in, and are small as yet. They are quoted at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bushel.

PORK—Is dull, and mess is quoted at $14 25 ⅌ bbl, though some sold at $14. 100 and 170 bbls mess sold at $14; 100, 100 and 25 bbls mess sold at $14 25 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $14 50@15 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in fair demand. Shoulders are offering at 5¼c ⅌ lb. 10 casks rib sides sold at 6c, and 24 tierces sugar cured hams at 7c ⅌ lb; 5 and 10 casks shoulders at 5¼c, and 75,000 lbs at 5c for shoulders; 6½c for clear rib sides, and 7c for clear sides.

BACON—Is also dull. Shoulders are quoted at 6⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅝@7¾c; clear sides 8@8⅛c. 20 casks clear sides sold at 8 1-16c, and 40 casks do on the landing at 8c; 15 do in store at 8¼c; 12 do clear rib at 7¾c, and 10 do shoulders at 6¼c. Sugar cured hams are dull at 11½c ⅌ lb. 20 tierces sold at 11½c.

LARD—Would be in demand for export were there freight room. 50 kegs refined sold at 10½c; 50 kegs packers' and 250 kegs refined at 10¼c; tierces are quoted at 9¾c.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair supply and demand. 900 bbls were sold, of which 500 in lots at $3 55; 50 and 50 at $3 60; 50 at $3 62½; 50 and 50 at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY—200 bbls Indiana sold on private terms and 25 choice Western at $1 ⅌ gallon. Ordinary is quoted at 85@87½c; good proof at 90@92½c ⅌ gallon.

VINEGAR—A lot of 25 bbls cider vinegar brought 16c ⅌ gallon.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quiet. Western is quoted at 10c, Northern 11@11½c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6@7 for the grown and $1@4 50 for the young; ducks $1@5; geese $8@9; turkeys $18@20; eggs 18@22c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2 50@3 25; onions $2@3; apples $5@8 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $7@10 ⅌ box; sour krout $15@20 ⅌ bbl; Western beans $10@11 50; red beans $8@12; dried apples and peaches 6@8c ⅌ lb; green peas $7@8 ⅌ bbl; lady peas $7@8; black-eyed peas $6@7; horse radish $7@12; turnips and beets $2; carrots and parsnips $3 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—The demand is better, though only local. There is a stock in first hands of 10,144 bags; in dealers' hands of 13,800 bags. Prime is quoted at 21¼@22¾c, gold duty paid; good 21⅞@21⅛c; fair 20¼@20½c; ordinary 20c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and fair demand at 20@25c for Western, and 31c for Goshen. There is no demand for poor.

CHEESE—Is in better supply. Western Reserve is selling at 16c; Western factory 17c; New York cream 18c; English dairy 20c.

SALT—The market is very dull. The last cargo sales of Liverpool were at $1 35@1 37½ ⅌ sack. The dealers' rates from store are now $1 50@1 60 for coarse, and $1 55@1 65 for fine. When taken from warehouse by boats, a reduction of 10c ⅌ sack is made for drayage. Turks Island is quoted at $1 30@1 40 ⅌ bag of two bushels. Table salt in pockets is selling at 2½@7½c, as in size.

COOPERAGE—The season is over and there is no demand for sugar hogsheads or molasses barrels. A few barrels are sold at $1 50 and half barrels $1 25. Poles and staves are in good supply, but very little in demand. Green poles sell at $20 ⅌ 1000 for barrel poles, and $10 for hogshead poles; barrel, staves $16; hogshead staves $30 ⅌ 1000.

HIDES—Are in light supply and active demand at 10½@12½c for green salted; 15½@16c for dry salted; and 17½@18½c for dry flint. Kips 13@14c ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—There is no rosin on hand, excepting No. 1, which commands $5 ⅌ bbl. Tar is dull at $2 75 ⅌ half bbl, and $6 ⅌ bbl. The market is bare of pitch. Spirits turpentine is in better supply and is selling to the trade at 90c ⅌ gallon. 100 bbls spirits turpentine were sold in the past few days at 90c.

LOUISIANA RICE—We note a limited demand, with a small stock on hand. Fair is quoted at 8¼@8½c; prime 8¾@9c; there is no choice on hand. Good Carolina is jobbing at 9½c; no choice Carolina here. Rangoon is quoted at 7¼@7¾c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—Dealers fill orders for the country at 19c ⅌ yard for jute, 18c for Western, 17c for India in bales, and 16c for rolls. Round lots of jute which were on the market at 18½c have been withdrawn for 19c.

SPARE RIBS—Are scarce, and command $11@12 ⅌ bbl.

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.

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.

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.

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

MOSS—Is in good supply, with little or no demand. Clean picked city and baled commands 6@11c; country picked 4@6c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Command 19c ⅌ lb wholesale, and 19½c jobbing.

FREIGHTS—A ship was taken up for Antwerp to-day at 9 10d for cotton, and one for Cork for orders at 9-16d, or ¾d if for the Baltic. We quote, as follows: By steam—Cotton to Liverpool —@19-32d; to Bremen ½@—d; to New York ¾c; to Boston 1c; to Philadelphia ⅝c. Tobacco to Bremen 45s; to New York $6. Sugar to New York $5@—; molasses $2; flour 75c; pork $1; beef, per tierce, $1 50; corn, per bushel, 15c: Corn to Liverpool, in bulk, 11@12d. By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 17 32@9-16d; to Havre 1 1-6@1⅛c; to Bremen 1c; to Antwerp 1⅛c; to Hamburg 19-32@⅝d, to Boston ⅝c. Sugar to New York $3; molasses $1; pork $1 25; flour 60c. Flour to Boston 60c; to Liverpool 1s. Bulk grain to New York 12½c; to Liverpool 10d; Oil cake to New York $5 ⅌ ton; to Liverpool 30s. Lard to Liverpool 35s; to Havre ½c ⅌ lb.

Weekly Coffee Statement.

Messrs. Lonsdale, Marks & Co. furnish us with the following weekly statement, dated the second instant:

	Bags
Imports from Rio Janeiro from July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1871	203,945
Imports from July 1 to date	134,093
Stock in first hands—	
J. L. Phipps & Co.	5,806
Chaffraix & Agar	4,338
Total	10,144
Market—	
Prime, gold duty paid	21⅝@21¾
Good, gold duty paid	20⅞@21⅛
Fair, gold duty paid	20⅛@20½

REMARKS.—We note an improved jobbing demand at our reduced quotations. Dealers' stock 13,800 bags.

A GOOD THING—The law just passed in Wisconsin making election days legal holidays. We want that law in this State and in every State in the Union. It is a great measure of reform.—*New York Herald.*

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Sunday, March 3, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St. Louis, Whitehead for New York
Steamship Hutchinson, Talbot, for Indianola via Galveston
British ship Preston, Dona'd, for Liverpool
Schooner William M Jones, Davis, for Providence, Rhode Island
Schooner Life Boat, Thompson, for Belize, Honduras

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Lizzie, Felsher, from Pensacola—New Basin
Schooner William Fisher, from from Ruatan Island, to M De Gregorio
Steamship W G Hewes, Hawthorn, from Indianola and Galveston, to C A Whitney &co—1st district
Bark Niphon, Day, 29 days from Boston, to master—2d district
Spanish bark Sunrise, Roig, 8 days from Matanzas, in ballast to master—2d district

TOWBOATS.

Jewett, Follett, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 26th ult., Ships Carl and Minerva and bark M L Carleville. Brought up barks Niphon and Sunrise

STEAMBOATS.

H S Turner, Rusk, from Louisville
Texas, Stinde, from Shreveport
St John, Greathouse, fm Baton Rouge
John F Tolle, Brady, from Cairo
Utah, Voorhies, from Little Rock
Rice Farmer, Dragon, from Lower Coast
Lizzie Hopkins, Aucoin, from Thibodaux
Towboat Warner, Kendall, from Cincinnati

BELOW COMING UP.

Spanish bark Sunrise, 8 days from Matanzas, in ballast, to master

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship St Louis—1224 bales cotton 1410 sks cotton seed 108 bbls whisky 442 hdls hides 2631 dry hides 50 bales dry hides 50 hhds sugar 14 tcs lard 20 bales moss 28 tons old iron

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship Hutchinson—400 bbls flour 10 bbls whisky 30 sks grain 30 sks coffee 401 pkgs mdse 1450 bbls flour 50 hhds bacon 500 sks corn 300 sks grain 100 bbls molasses 500 kegs molasses 600 bbls liquors 100 bxs groceries

LIVERPOOL—Ship Preston—2820 bales cotton 4200 pcs staves

ROVIDENCE, R I—Schooner William M Jones—60 bales cotton 1400 bbls cotton seed oil 400 sks cotton seed meal

BELIZE—Schooner Life Boat—178 bbls flour 1 bbl sugar 3 bbls tongues 9 bbls potatoes 2 bbls onions 4 4 bbls pork 1 keg lard 3 tcs lard 5 tcs hams 4 bales tobacco 53 pkgs sundries 1055 pcs lumber

IMPORTS.

RUATAN ISLAND—Schooner William Fisher—1000 bunches bananas 600 plantains 300 cocoanuts 8 bbls limes

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

LOUISVILLE—Steamer H S Turner—146 bales cotton 640 sks seed cotton 104 hhds tobacco and sundry produce

BATON ROUGE—Steamer St John—7 bales cotton 9 sks seed cotton 69 hhds sugar 7 bbls molasses and sundry produce

SHREVEPORT—Steamer Texas—340 bales cotton 192 sks oilcake 57 bbls oil

CAIRO—Steamer John F Tolle—13 bales cotton 75 hhds tobacco 4721 sks corn 4252 sks oats 3335 bbls flour and sundry produce

LITTLE ROCK—Steamer Utah—1682 bales cotton

CINCINNATI—Towboat Warner—2 barges with sundry produce

BY THE RAILROADS.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, March 2—55 bales cotton 146 hhds sugar 6 bbls sugar 125 bbls molasses and sundries

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, March 1