[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

trust when they look upon it they may be enabled to exclaim: "Here is the evidence that our father's life was not altogether spent in vain."

Brothers, I invoke on our organization the protection and blessing of a kind Providence. May He continue it in its career of usefulness.

Remarks of Mayor Flanders.

To the speech of President I. N. Marks, Mayor Flanders replied as follows:

On behalf of the city government, I have the honor to tender to you, and through you to the firemen of New Orleans, our thanks, and the expression of our confidence in this splendid organization which you so ably represent. Your language to-day, eloquent as it has been, is surpassed in eloquence by the exhibition which the fire department now makes; and we, and as you know full well, the public of New Orleans rely with unabated confidence upon this organization to protect us from such disatrous conflagrations as that which spread terror through the city of the Northwest. We sleep quietly in our beds, knowing perfectly well that this magnificent organization, with all its forces and all its efficiency, is competent to cope with the destroying element with which it has to contend. On behalf of the city government I again return you thanks for your good wishes, and tender you our congratulations upon the splendid day you are enjoying, and the splendid organization which you present.

The Mayor's brief remarks were received with loud cheers.

Address to the Widows and Orphans.

Widows and orphans of the Firemen's Charitable Association—The committee of arrangements requested your presence on this occasion, that you might approve and indorse the interesting ceremony you have just witnessed. I thank you kindly that you have thought proper to do so.

When I was first honored with the presidency of this association the roll of the widows and orphans was small in comparison with its present size. To-day it numbers 206 widows, with 291 children, besides 42 whole orphans.

No one of the sacred duties assumed by our beloved association has been more cheerfully and religiously performed than that of contributing to your care, comfort and support, and although the association has not done all that it would liked to have done in your behalf, yet, for a great many years, it has not failed in somewhat alleviating your trials and misfortunes.

To you, widows and orphans, permit me to say, that our association can never be forgetful of the important duties performed by our departed brothers (who, when with us, where your earthly support), and that we shall never be unmindful of what we owe to them and to you.

Your presence here to-day is the living evidence of a portion of our good work. It will enable the thousands of our good friends in this great city to see that their united support to and confidence in this grand organization is not misplaced. The execution of this noble work of benevolence, so successfully performed by this association, has endeared it to our people and made it the price and boast of all classes.

I trust, widows, that you will continue to love the association; that you will rear and educate your children to become good members of society, and that you will teach them never to forget the brave and kind hearted men who risk their life and health in the discharge of their duties to you and their fellow men.

May He "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and "protects the widow and the fatherless," bless and preserve you.

Governor Warmoth being called upon to speak, respectfully declined.

On the conclusion of these remarks, the audience, highly gratified, dispersed.

The Reply.

This is a Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican*:

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The reply which the administration has decided to send to the note of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the question of consequential damages in the American case under the treaty of Washington, before the Geneva conference, was read at length in the Cabinet to-day, and fully approved, and has gone forward by rail for the steamer which leaves New York in a day or two. The contents of this note are of course unknown, but its general tenor is believed not to be a matter of doubt. It will endeavor to show to the British government that the treaty, the protocol that marked every feature of its negotiations, and the correspondence submitted as evidence before the Geneva conference, all prove that it was the understanding that in the language of the first article of the treaty, all causes of differences between the two countries should be amicably settled by arbitration, and that as the question of internal damages had been a matter of discussion when the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was up, it has appeared to be a cause of difference. The administration, therefore, in the further language of the first article of the treaty to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, represent, it is believed, that the American case under this article would have been incomplete without including the question of indirect damages. It is, therefore, submitted that this government can not either modify or withdraw its case according to its understanding of the treaty, but proposes to refer the preliminary question to the Geneva conference for its decision. As this is precisely what Gladstone declared in Parliament he would not agree to, it is hard to see how the English ministry will accept the American view of the case. Since the facts have become better known here the impression has gradually gained ground among public men who have studied the question in all its details that the treaty will ultimately prove a failure.

The *Times* appeared yesterday morning in new type, and its readers were glad to observe this evidence of its business prosperity. As a newspaper, the New Orleans *Times* maintains higher rank than any journal in the South, and that fact renders it a valuable medium of communication with the public.

On Wednesday last there arrived in Pittsburg $39,000 worth of the diamonds originally belonging to the Empress Eugenie, of France. One comb in pearl, and studded with large diamonds, the purchaser sold in New York for $11,000, an advance of $2000 in gold over what he paid for the glittering bauble in London.

Mr. Clarence King thus criticises a profane teamster, who surrenders his claim to another: "No, I can't blaspheme worth a cuss. You'd jest orter hear Pete Green. He can exhort the impenitent mule team to renounce all flesh, and haul thirty-one thousand through a foot of clay mud under one of his outpourings."

Douglas Jerrold once remarked to a writer of leading articles in a popular London daily paper, who had boasted of his having had a week's hunting, "It's to be hoped that you didn't ride any of your own leaders."

The vaccination style has been adopted by the ladies of La Crosse. The sleeves are slit and trimmed with puffs. The manipulation of fair arms is thus denied to the exasperated doctors, who are now ripe for a strike.

Some one annoyed Mme. Parepa, a few nights ago, when she was acting in opera, and the stage manager was sent to the box to request the parties to either keep silent or leave.

General Grant was first nominated to the Presidency by the Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, in a speech at Cincinnati, on the eighth of October, 1867.—*Exchange.*

General Grant was first nominated by the New York *Herald* in 1883.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Deficiency Appropriation Bill

NEW MINISTER TO PERU

Governor Holden on the Slate

INCREASE OF RAILROAD FARE

New York and New Orleans

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL

No More Testimony Wanted

AN EX-PRESIDENT DROWNED

Stormy Debate in the Assembly

TROOPS TO MAINTAIN ORDER

TRIAL OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT

His Conviction and Sentence

RECENT GOLD DISCOVERIES

EXCITEMENT ON THE INCREASE

CONGRESS.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill—Tea and Coffee Tariff—Appropriations for Public Buildings—Wrangle Over Arkansas Appointments.

WASHINTON March 4.—*House*—Bills were introduced to import, duty free, the uniforms of certain regiments; repealing all acts authorizing revenue officers to seize books and papers. The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up and considered to adjournment.

Senate—Responding to petitions to settle the tea and coffee tariff, Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reiterated that no change would occur until July. The Senate then went into executive session until adjournment.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of appropriating $100,000 for public buildings at Raleigh, North Carolina. The chairman of the committee announced that the policy of the committee was to give money only to capitals of States and seaport cities for public buildings.

The Senate had a long executive wrangle to-day over Arkansas appointments, without result.

WASHINGTON.

Rising Barometer and Falling Thermometer—Governor Holden as Minister to Peru—Spain and the United States—New Treaty of Commerce—New York Customhouse Investigation—Horace Porter Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The signal office reports the barometer in this city has risen very rapidly since five o'clock, the thermometer falling twenty-one degrees in the last three hours. The wind, from the northwest, is blowing at this hour thirty-eight miles an hour.

It is stated that ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, goes as Minister to Peru.

The Spanish Minister, Roberts, has commenced negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with the United States.

General Horace Porter was before the Customs Committee five hours to-day. His evidence exculpates himself and the President from any direct interest in the general order business.

NEW YORK.

Arrivals—Russian Minister of Interior Dead—New York and New Orleans Railroad Fare Increased—Killed in a Barroom—Suit for Locating Government Lands—Cornell University.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Late foreign papers announce the death of M. Alex. Meluteue, Russian Minister of the Interior.

Judge Barnard having granted a stay in the case of Moore, the emigrant swindler, his counsel are working for a new trial.

Railroad fare hence to New Orleans has been raised from $50 to $53.

James McCloskey was killed in a barroom fight in Yorkville early this morning by a blow on the head, inflicted by Thomas Murray, a well-known politician. Murray has been arrested.

The suit of William Woodward against Ezra Cornell, founder of the Cornell University, for $116,000 claimed, due by the plantiff for services as agent in locating government lands for the benefit of that institution, was before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, to-day, on a motion to change the place of trial from Orange to Tompkins county. Cornell denies the allegations of plaintiff, and claims to have suffered a loss of $250,000 by Woodward's acts. Decision reserved.

Arrived—Sarmeatia, St. David, South Carolina, General Barnes. Arrived out—Cambria, Idaho and Alexandra.

Money steady throughout the day at 7 per cent currency to gold on call loans, but broke at the close and went to 4 per cent. Sterling 9¼@9⅝. Gold 110⅛@110¼. Governments strong at ⅛ per cent advance. State bonds generally dull: South Carolinas weak and declined ½c; sixes of 1861, 115⅛; five-twenties of 1862 111¼; 1864 111¼; 1865 112; new 113½; 1867 119¾; 1868 112¾; tenforties 107⅝; Tennessees, old, 66; new, 66; Virginias, old, 52; new, 50; levee sixes 62; eights 75; Alabama eights 90, fives 60; Georgia sixes 70; sevens 85; North Carolinas, old, 35⅝; new, 19¾; South Carolinas, old, 52½; new, 30¾.

The challenge of the Paris crew, of St. Johns, has been accepted by the Biglins of New York, conditional on the race taking place on the Harlem river, in June or July, for $1000 or $2000 a side.

FOREIGN.

The Tichborne Trial—No More Testimony Wanted—Stability of the French Government—San Juan Arbitration—Decision Adverse to England—Ex-President Roye, of Liberia, Drowned—Relief of French Sufferers—Funds Embezzled—French Ministerial Changes—Stormy Debate in the French Assembly.

LONDON, March 4.—The jury in the Tichborne case has informed the court that they have heard sufficient evidence upon which to base a verdict. The court adjourns to Wednesday, to allow the plaintiff's counsel to consider his future course.

The *Times'* Berlin special says Count Varnient, minister to France, has been ordered to Berlin to give his opinion regarding the stability of the present government of France. The same special says it is thought William's decision will be adverse to England on the San Juan arbitration between the United States and England.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says General L'Admirault has stated his determination to retire from the governship of Paris, which position he threatened to resign because the *Rappel* was allowed to appear.

The regular mail steamer from the western coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool this morning, brings the intelligence that ex-President Roye, of Liberia, who was imprisoned for certain illegal acts committed while in office, and escaped, was drowned in the harbor of Moravia, while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before its departure for Liverpool.

PARIS, March 4.—The dissatisfaction incurred over the conduct of Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, in testifying at Rouen in favor of LaMotte, ex-prefect of the department of Eure, who is charged with embezzling funds contributed for the relief of the French sufferers, continues. Pouyer Quertier is to have an interview to-day on the subject with his excellency, President Thiers. Should the resignation of the Minister of Finance become necessary, it is believed M. Casimir Pierre, late Minister of the Interior, will be appointed to the position made vacant in the Cabinet.

Minister Pouyer Quertier has not yet resigned. The Cabinet is still deliberating.

The Assembly to-day had a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy Talain made a lengthy speech in defense of the society, which, he said, in placing solidarity above the country, only imitated religious associations in different parts of the world.

Jouriers de la Motte, ex-prefect of the department of Eure, whose trial at Rouen, on the charge of appropriating funds for the relief of France, has elicited so much attention, was to-day acquitted and honorably discharged.

President Thiers to-day, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen, stated the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project.

The prefect of the department of the Rhine asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order, which is menaced by the rapid increase of workingmen's clubs and illegal secret societies.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Arrived—Rochester, Marcia Greenleaf, St. Louis, from New Orleans.

LONDON, March 4.—Copies of the American case in full, as submitted to the Geneva board of arbitration, will be distributed in Parliament on Saturday.

The operatives in the flax mills of Leeds have struck for a reduction of labor to nine hours per day. They are conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and no trouble is apprehended. The number of persons in the strike is estimated at 10,000 to 11,000.

The *Schevonic World* of Prague says that Prince Loiva is about to marry a Russian princess. It predicts from this alliance no less important results than the driving of the Turks from Europe.

Dispatches from Calcutta announce that the expedition against the Looshair having accomplished its object, the war is practically ended, and peace will soon be proclaimed.

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and Paraguay, by which the former continues to exercise a protectorate over Paraguay for ten years, and the latter undertakes to pay the expenses of the protectorate, and cedes certain territory to Brazil.

ROME, March 4.—Pere Hyacinthe delivered an address at a Protestant meeting to night on the diffusion of the Bible.

HAVANA, March 4.—Colonel Galenta, of the volunteers, entertained the Grand Duke Alexis and suite to-day. Alexis was enthusiastically received at Matanzas. He returns to Havana to-morrow. Valmaseda goes into the interior on Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Railroad President Tried, Convicted and Sentenced for Fraudulent Use of Bonds—Sunk at Sea—Repeal of Erie Directors' Classification Act—Recent Gold Discoveries—Excitement on the Increase—Upper Mississippi Open—Portland Election—Fire in Philadelphin—Jayne's Block Destroyed.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—Andrew J. Jones, late president of the Western Railroad Company, charged with having made fraudulent use of the bonds of the company, was tried before the Circuit Court of Moore county last week, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. He takes an appeal to the Supreme Court.

NORFOLK, March 4.—The barge A. B. Hill, loaded with lime, and having on board Captain W. H. Pleasants, of Portsmouth; John Bromby, of Currituck, and Robert Jones, a negro, of Norfolk, is supposed to have sunk near New Point, Chesapeake Bay, Saturday morning. The tug Lane had the barge in tow, but the violence of the gale compelled them to cut loose and make a harbor. The Lane afterward returned, but could not find the barge.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—The Assembly committe have agreed to report in favor of the repeal of the Erie directors' classification act.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 4.—The excitement over recent gold discoveries is on the increase.

Major F. D. Pease, agent for the Crow Indians in Northwestern Dakota, arrived here to-day, and says the reports are far below the real facts in the case. He brings several rich specimens, and says that the tribe over which he has charge have long known the exact location of rich deposits of gold, and have repeatedly killed white men who attempted to penetrate the country for the purpose of exploring it.

HARTFORD, Ct., March 4.—Mrs. A. C. Dowks was arrested here to-day, charged with firing the Sigourney House.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—This city reelects a Republican mayor. The towns heard from show little change from last year's vote.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Mrs. Bramlette, wife of ex-Governor Bramlette, died in this city this evening, after an illness of four months.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, March 4.—The Mississippi river at this point was opened yesterday for navigation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Dr. Jayne's granite building on Chestnut street, below Third, was discovered to be on fire in the rear on Carter street shortly after nine o'clock, and the flames soon spread from the third to the eighth story. The immense height of the building renders fire engines almost useless in reaching the upper stories.

11 P. M.—The fire on the sixth floor of Jayne's building extinguished. The Chestnut street front is entirely dark. Shannon's tea store, adjoining Jayne's drug store, was flooded with water, and his stock of tea and coffee ruined.

Midnight—The flames are belching from the sixth story of Jayne's building, on Chestnut street. There is no prospect of saving this splendid block from total destruction. The seventh and eighth stories, however, show no signs of fire. There were on the premises a stationary fire-engine and reservoirs of water on the roof, which checked, but did not subdue the flames.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, March 4, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

The low barometer which, on Sunday evening, was over upper Michigan, has moved southeastwardly, and is now lowest over Vermont and New Hampshire, and northward into Canada. The area of cloudy weather, with occasional light snow, from eastern Lake Superior to the Ohio valley, extended during the night eastward over the Middle States, the latter becoming very general along the lower lakes region, and from Ohio to New York, and during the day over the New England States. Southeasterly winds from the western Gulf States to westerly over the south Atlantic have prevailed, with clear and pleasant weather and rising temperature.

Rising barometer, falling temperature, northerly and northwesterly winds and clearing weather very generally extended during the night from the Northwest and Lake Superior to Illinois and Michigan, and during to-day to Kentucky, the Middle and Atlantic States, and New York. Brisk northerly winds have extended from Lake Michigan to the lower lakes, increasing occasionally to high. The barometer has continued falling on the Pacific coast, with heavy rain at Portland, Oregon, and now threatening at San Francisco. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and Nashville, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, a decided fall in the temperature, northwesterly to northerly winds and clear weather extend during to-night from the upper lakes to southeastward, and eastward to the Atlantic, the winds along the middle and east Atlantic coasts increasing to very brisk and probably high northwesterly. The pressure diminishes somewhat during to-night and on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi valley, and westward with southerly to easterly winds, and probably increased cloudiness. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts this evening, except very brisk and possibly high northwesterly from Cape Hatteras to Maine.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, March 4, 7 P. M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind southwest; fresh. Arrived, at 6:40 P. M.—Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, master, from Philadelphia, via Havana, to William Creevy. Sailed—Ship Lesbia.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—Passed down—Seminole, ten o'clock; Continent, one o'clock last night. Up—Louisville, eleven o'clock last night. Boats up to-day—Belle Lee, 3 A. M.; Colorado, 1 A. M.; Glencoe, 10 A. M., and Kate Kinney. River rising. Weather cool and clear.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—River eleven feet in the channel, and falling. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising steadily. Arrived—Minneola, from Cincinnati; Legal Tender, from White river; Belle Memphis, from St. Louis. Departed—Great Republic, for St. Louis; Julia, for St. Louis; Belfast, for New Orleans; Allen, for Arkansas river.

EVANSVILLE, March 4.—River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—Monongahela three feet four inches in the channel. Weather cold; some snow last night.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Arrived—Capitol City, Katie P. Kountz and H. C. Yaeger, from New Orleans. River rising slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

Further telegrams from the Sallie say her cabin has careened badly. She is settling fast, and will be a total loss.

Over fifty steamers and barges left here for the South last week, carrying thirty thousand tons of freight.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—River falling, with five feet eight inches in the canal and three feet eight inches in the chute. Weather cloudy and growing colder. Passed up—Mary Miller, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

CAIRO, March 4.—Arrived—Crescent City, from New Orleans, at 10 P. M.; Tom Jasper, from New Orleans, at 11; Mary Houston, from New Orleans, at 3 A. M.; Indiana, from New Orleans, at 8; John H. Groesbeck, from Cincinnati, at 8; Mohawk, from St. Louis, at 2 P. M.; Mary McDonald, from St. Louis, at 3; Emilie LaBarge, from St. Louis, at 3; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis, at 6. Departed—Kellogg, for St. Louis, at 9 P. M.; Mary Houston, for Louisville, at 4 A. M.; Tom Jasper, for St. Louis, at 7; Glencoe, for New Orleans, at 7; John H. Groesbeck, for New Orleans, at 1 P. M.; Mary McDonald, for Ouachita river, at 5 P. M. The river has fallen two inches in the past twenty-four hours. Weather cloudy. Mercury 46.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton quiet, but firm: middling 22⅝c; futures firmer; sales 15,000 bales; low middlings for March 21⅞@22¼; April 22 7-16@22⅞; May 22¾@23⅛; June 23@23 5-16; July 23¼; August 23@23⅜c.

Flour dull. Whisky steady at 90c. Wheat dull; red western 64@70c. Corn firmer at 71@71½c. Pork a shade easier. Lard—kettle rendered 9⅝c. Naval stores and tallow quiet. Freights unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Rio 19@21c. Sugar quiet, fair to good refining 8¾@9⅛c; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 48@62c.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Cotton—An advance is asked, but none established: middling 21¾@22c. Flour dull, prices drooping; family $7 40@7 65. Wheat is dull and prices have declined; red $1 62@1 65. Corn—Market steady, demand moderate, 45@46c. Oats quiet and in good demand at 40@45c. Pork—Demand fair, prices advanced; sales at $12 75. Lard dull but unchanged, 8¾@9¼c. Bulk meats dull, but unchanged; shoulders held at 4¾c, buyers bid 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6½c. Bacon dull, prices unchanged; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7½c. Whisky steady; demand moderate at 87c.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Cotton—Market dull, and prices are nominal. Flour quiet and weak for all grades below medium; double extra winter $6 25@7—the latter for choice; treble extra $7 25@7 65; family winter $7 90@8 50. Wheat—Spring easy; No. 2 spring Chicago $1 38; winter firmer; No. 2 $1 68. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 38c on the track and 40½c in the elevator. Oats dull and prices drooping at 36½@37c. Whisky dull at 86c. Tobacco firm. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork lower, with some movement for the future at $12 50. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon, small order trade—Shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¼c; clear sides 7⅝@7¾c. Lard is held at 8¾c no buyers.

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, March 4.—Sugar dull, weak and unsettled; No. 12 Dutch standard 9½@9¾ reals. Exchange heavy; United States, sixty days, currency 14¼@14½; do, sixty days, gold 11¾@12¼; short sight 13@13½.

How Street Car Conductors Get Rich.

A New York special to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

A street car conductor of many years' experience, who has been discharged for knocking down, publishes an expose of the grand stealing operations in vogue among street car employes here. A conductor of a car receives $2 wages daily, and must divide every week about $15 between the driver, starter and receiver, or else they conspire to throw him behind time, and reduce his receipts below the minimum. To get a situation the conductor must pay from $20 to $50 to the superintendent. Drivers in turn are bled by the foremen of the stables, who apportion the best horses to the most liberal. An honest conductor is hunted off the road in a few days, but few are troubled in that way. On a holiday, when the cars are unusually jammed, the conductor steals from $9 to $15, but ordinarily from $1 to $8. In spite of this leak, the main lines in New York pay enormous dividends, and no stock can be bought.

This is from the New York *Tribune*:

We exhort witnesses who have testified, or may be called, in any of the government investigations, to give no heed to the infamous attempt to terrify them from the exposures they might make, by the threat to prosecute those who revealed the bribery of Customhouse officials. We acquit the President of any probable intention to order or sanction this moonstrosity. It is, doubtless, a small trick of some of the disreputable people who constantly surround and try to use him. They probably thought to deter timid witnesses yet, to be summoned, and were too ignorant to know that statute law explicitly protects all who may make such revelations. It is a mere bit of impotent malice. But it takes the President a longer time than we could wish to modify the order.

The Plaquemines *Republican* says of the weather for rice planting:

The weather is all that could be desired. Days cool and clear; nights bright and serene. The health of our parish is excellent and the spirits of our people hopeful and buoyant. The river continues low, and should it rise, it will not do so until unusually late in the season; some predict it will not rise at all, but such predictions are premature, and will prove, we most sincerely, trust, false; a failure of the river to rise would be one of the most serious calamities that could befall our rice planters, and would be a terrible blow to the prosperity of our parish. We trust we may not be called upon to record such a misfortune.

This is what the Monroe *Telegraph* says about the first day of spring:

Yesterday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the snow commenced falling rapidly and in large flakes. As we write (at half-past three of the same day), the snow continues falling, but melts nearly as fast as it falls. It is better to have the cold now than at Easter. Planters, we think, may safely commence planting seeds so soon as the present spell breaks up. This is the third snow we have had since winter set in.

A clerical lady enters the congregation of a New Hampshire church by reading the Rev. H. W. Beecher's sermons, which may serve to explain why that gentleman thinks that women are not so much out of place in the pulpit, after all.

A rural correspondent asks: "If Judge Davis runs for President, will he have to resign his place on the Supreme bench?" Not necessarily, but it is likely he will if nobody runs against him but Grant.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The California Legislature has appropriated $1000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of ex-Governor Bigler.

An Olympia, Wasington Territory, lady is having a robe made from the skins of birds, which will cost $1000.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872.

We have no change to report in the money market proper, which, if anything, is still easier. There is little demand for discounts, either at bank or on the street. We quote A1 notes, with unquestionable collaterals, at 10@— ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade at —@12; A1 business paper, without collaterals, at 10@11, and good and second grade 12@15. Mortgage paper still rules at 9@10 for A1, and —@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 110¼@110½ (against 110⅝ at New York), and closed, after a smal business, at 110⅛@110¼ (against 110⅛)! The sales included $1000 at 110; $9000 at 110⅛; $6000 and $30,000 at 110¼, and $2000, $9000 and $11,000 at 110⅜.

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.

Foreign exchange was moderately animated, the business in sterling embracing about £60,000, of which £9000 clear (ninety days' sight) at 119⅛, £2500 bill of lading at 119¼, £5000 bill of lading at 119½, £20,000 bill of lading and clear at 119½@119⅝, £3500 clear at 119¾, £1000 clear at 119⅞, £1600 American ship's bill at 119⅞, £600 American ship's bill and £5000 bank at 120, £4000 bank at 120⅛, £3000 and £3000 bank at 120⅜, £1000 at 120½ and £600 bank sight at 121.

Nothing reported in francs.

We quote sterling 119¼@119⅝ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 120⅛@120½ for bank.

Domestic exchange was firmer, though counter rates were unchanged. The bank remittance rate for New York sight was par, and there were sales of $7600 New York private bankers' sight on New York and $50,000, $75,000 and $11,500 at 1-16 ⅌ cent discount; $30,000 commercial and $20,000 and $50,000 bank at ⅛c; $55,000 commercial at 3-32, and $12,000 sight on Boston, and $15,000 on Providence at ⅛.

Bank gold checks on New York are quoted at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent premium for small sums for remittance. We hear of nothing doing in a round way.

The only sale in stocks reported is 100 Ammonia Propelling Company at $20 50.

Nothing transpired in bonds.

State warrants were higher. $1500 sold at 77, $30,000 at 78, $10,000 at 78½, and $350, small, at 80.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 4, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 7500 bales, at an irregular advance of ⅛@½c on Saturday's rates. With the remark that there was very little low middling to be had at the close at less than 21⅜c, we now adjust our quotations as follows, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for average lists (not even-running as formerly), according with its types, while ours are for average lists, with the inside rates for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	19½@20	—
Good ordinary	20½@20⅞	20¾
Low middling	21⅛@21¼	21¼
Middling	22 @—	22
Strict middling	22½@—	—
Good middling	22½@—	—

The market opened with a better feeling and good inquiry, but with some sales allowing only a slight advance, good ordinary selling at 20c, even-running low middling at 21⅜c, and strict at 21¾c, but later in the day the movement became more active, and, although operations were restricted by several factors refusing to offer their supplies, the sales summed up the amount noted above at an irregular advance of ¼@⅜c and even ½c. Ordinary to good ordinary sold at 20⅜c, strict good ordinary at 20⅝, 20¾ and 21c, low middling at 21¼, 21 5-16 and 21½c, strict do at 21½ and 21¾c, and strict low middling to middling at 21¾c. The market was strengthened by an improvement at Liverpool and New York. In the latter market spots advanced ⅛c, and futures 11-16c for March and April, ¾c for May, and ⅝c for June, the highest quotations being toward the close and giving an additional stimulus to the demand. This reaction has been generally anticipated, but has occurred a day or two earlier than was expected.

The Exchange reports: "Market active at ¼c advance in all grades. Futures: Sales to-day 100 and 100 April at 21⅜c." Its quotations are raised ¼c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871	25,323
Arrived since last statement	6,614
Arrived previously	868,199—874,813
Total	900,136
Cleared to-day	4,540
Cleared previously	693,324—694,864
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	205,272
Stock same date last year	293,176

To-day's exports were to Cronstadt. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 6331 bales, against 11,787 on last Sunday and Monday, and 20,233 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 9611 bales, against 14,138 in the corresponding time last week and 41,842 last year; and since August 31 of 784,580 bales, against 1,040,107 last year. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all ports for the past three days only 19,907 bales, against 30,548 last week and 62,749 last year.

SUGAR—The market is quiet, with light receipts. There were some sales to-day at 8c for common, 8c for good fair, 9⅛@9½c for fully fair, and 9¾@9⅞c for seconds.

MOLASSES—We have also to note a quiet market and light receipts in this article. Some common and centrifugal fermenting sold at 30@35c; fair fermenting 50c; good fermenting 52c, and strictly prime, not fermenting, 60c. Some half bbls strictly prime sold at 65c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm, with a scarcity of low treble and choice extra. Other grades are in good supply. 1300 bbls were sold, of which 500 low treble extra at $8 50; 200 at $8 75; 200 at $9, and 50 choice at $11.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and in demand. 100 and 150 bbls sold at $3 60; 50 at $3 62½, and 50 at $3 65 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply, good demand and firmer. 8000 sacks were sold, of which 700 mixed and 700 yellow at 78c; 2000 mixed and 385 yellow at 80c; 150, 1500 and 2000 white at 80c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and demand. 8000 sacks were sold, of which 500 ordinary at 52c; 2200 prime at 53c; 4000 choice at 55c; 800 choice Gelena at 55c, and 350 do at 56c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and demand. 300 and 100 sacks sold at $1 60 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and in demand. Choice is scarce. 100 bales ordinary sold at $25; 100 choice Ohio river at $31, and 100 choice Western at $32 50 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is dull. Mess is offering at $14, and is retailing at $14 25@14 50 ⅌ bbl. 137 bbls mess sold at $14, and 175 bbls on private terms.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is dull and lower. 48 boxes sold at 4¾c for shoulders, and 6c for rib sides; and 11 casks at 5c for shoulders, 6½c for clear rib sides, and 7c for clear sides.

BACON—Is also very dull. Shoulders are quoted at 6@6½c; clear rib sides 7½@7¾c; clear sides 8@8⅛c. 14 casks clear rib sides sold at 7½c, and 13 do clear sides at 8c.

LARD—There are European orders here, but they can not be filled, owing to the want of freight room hence. 20 tierces refined sold at 9⅞c; 200 kegs do at 10¼c ⅌ lb, and 300 tierces refined sold on private terms. Tierces are quoted at 9¾c for packers', and 9½c for refined; kegs 10¼c.

WHISKY—25 and 20 bbls choice Western rectified sold at $1 ⅌ gallon. Ordinary is quoted at 86@87½c; good proof 90@92½c ⅌ gallon.

COFFEE—The demand is better, though only local. There is a stock in first hands of 49,114 bags; in dealers' hands of 13,800 bags. Prime is quoted at 21¼@22½c, gold duty paid; good 21⅞@21½c; fair 20¼@20½c; ordinary 20c ⅌ lb.

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 $4@4 50 for the young; ducks $4@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.

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 $40 for hogshead poles; barrel, staves $16; hogshead staves $30 ⅌ 1000.

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

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 2¼@7½c, as in size.

HAMS—Are dull and are quoted at 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb for sugar-cured. 6 tierces sold at 11¾c.

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.

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.

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.

COTTON SEED—Is in demand, and commands $13 ⅌ ton when bags are furnished by factors, and $11 ⅌ ton when in planters' bags, and $18 50 ⅌ ton for seed and bags.

General Brown, the Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana, is bound to win if speaking will gain the prize. He has promised to make 250 speeches before election day.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Tuesday, March 5, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tappahannock, Reid, for Havana