[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

rian General Assembly occupied all day discussing the legality of electing a ruling elder for a limited time.

RICHMOND, May 25.—James Bolton, an assistant civil engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was killed this afternoon in the shaft of the tunnel connecting the road with the river, by the caving of the earth while he was engaged in locating the course of the tunnel 100 feet underground. This is the third or fourth accident, but the first fatal one. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 25.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees addressed an assemblage of 3000 persons in Courthouse square this evening. He reviewed the political career of Horace Greeley, and pointed out why Democrats could not possibly support him for the Presidency, and favored a strict Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, May 25, 1872, 4:35 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly to southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail Sunday north and west of the Ohio valley, with possibly threatening weather over the upper lake region; partly cloudy weather over New England and the Middle States, with probably threatening weather over the southern portion of the latter; partly cloudy weather over the Southern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, but brisk winds are probable for the upper lakes.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, MAY 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29:80. Weather calm and hazy. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamships St. Louis and Emily B. Souder; bark Mary E. Sibley and brig Apollo.

VICKSBURG, May 25.—Passed down—Frank Pargoud at 5 P. M. Passed up—Edinburg at 12 M. Weather warm and clear. River rising

CINCINNATI, May 25.—River thirteen feet six inches in the channel, and falling. Departed—Shannon and Louisville for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, May 25.—Weather clear and pleasant. River four feet two inches in the channel and rising slowly.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Arrived—Susie Silver, from New Orleans. Departed—Great Republic, for New Orleans, and Colorado, for Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Weather clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Departed—Forsyth and Grand Tower, for St. Louis; Thompson Dean and R. E. Lee, for New Orleans; City of Helena, for Vicksburg. River rose eight inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, May 25.—Weather cloudy and warm. River risen one foot.

CAIRO, May 25.—Arrived—J. N. Kellogg, from New Orleans, at 7 A. M.; Henry M. Shreve, from Red river, at 3 P. M.; John Kilgour, from Louisville, at 3 P. M.; Mary E. Poe, from St. Louis, at 4 P. M. Departed—H. M. Shreve, for St. Louis, at 3 P. M.; John Kilgour, for New Orleans, at 5 P. M.; Mary E. Poe, for Red river, at 5 P. M. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 70°.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton nominal; sales 1137 bales; uplands 25½c, Orleans 25¾c. Futures active; sales to-day 15,900 bales; low middling for May 24 11-16@24 15-16c; June 24⅝@25c; July 24⅞@25 3-16c; August 24 11-16@24 15-16c; September 22⅞@22 9-16c; October 20½@20¾c; November 19½c; December 19¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1c better on spring; winter unchanged. Corn firmer at 74@74¾c. Pork a shade easier at $15 65@15 75. Lard a shade firmer at 8¾@9 5-16c. Naval stores quiet but firm. Freights steady. Groceries dull.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices advanced; low middling 22½c. Flour—Demand light, but holders firm; family $8 75@9. Wheat—Market steady, with a moderate demand; red winter $1 98@2 03. Corn quiet and unchanged; 52c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; 43@47c. Pork quiet and unchanged; regular held at $13. Lard quiet unchanged; steam-rendered 8⅝@8¾c; kettled-rendered 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; nothing done; shoulders 4¼c; sides 6¼c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon—Demand light, but holders firm; shoulders 5¼c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7½c. Whisky—Demand fair and prices advanced; 86c.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Cotton firm, and closed higher; middling 23¼@24¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Not enough done to establish prices. Corn dull, but unchanged; No. 2 mixed 51c. Whisky dull at 85c. Pork quiet at $12 75. Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Bacon—Short rib middles 34s. Common rosin 8s 6d to 8s 9d. Turpentine 55s.

Uniforms for Girls.

A writer in *Scribner's Monthly* does not know "why it is not just as well for school girls to dress in uniform as for boys. There are many excellent schools in England where the girls dress in uniform throughout the entire period spent in their education. By dressing in uniform the thoughts of all the pupils are released from the consideration of dress; there is no show of wealth, and no confession of poverty. Girls from widely separated localities and classes come together, and stand or fall by scholarship, character, disposition, and manners. The term of study could be lengthened by the use of the money that would thus be saved; and while a thousand considerations favor such a change, we are unable to think of one that makes against it." These reflections are suggested by the fact that in some of our schools the mere item of dress for young ladies is often over $1000 a year.

The seizure of liquor by the State constables in Massachusetts furnishes many refreshing little incidents, which help to make life tolerable in that dry and thirsty land. At North Adams the other day, a resolute officer seized a jar of something and took it before a magistrate, when the following interesting examination took place:

The attorney for the prisoner asked the constable if he knew it was liquor. He replied:

"Yes, it was rum; I drank some of it."

The prisoner, a woman, was called.

"Did you have any liquor in your house when the State constable called there?"

"Yes, I had some in a jar."

"How long had you had it?"

"About six months."

"Did you have it for sale?"

"Oh, no; I don't sell liquor."

"What did you keep this rum for?"

"I kept it to wash the baby."

"Had you ever washed the baby in this rum?"

"Oh, yes, often; I used to turn the rum out in a dish, wash the baby in it, and then turn it back into the jar."

There was laughter in court, and the State constable declared he would seize no more liquor kept in a jar.

The Boston *Advertiser* states that Massachusetts is paying $2000 a day for its foreign paupers, while it receives from the "head money" only about $30,000 a year. It considers the State, under present laws, a vast insurance company against alien pauperism, which is receiving premiums amounting to $87 a day, and paying $2000 a day in losses. From 1854 to 1872, says the *Advertiser*, the "head money" collected has been about $400,000, the sum paid from the State treasury for foreign paupers has been about $4,000,000, the additional sum paid by the cities and towns for foreign paupers has been at least $1,000,000, and the cost of the foreign criminal class has been at least $3,000,000 more, making a total of $7,000,000, which the people of the State have been taxed to pay, while they have only received from immigrants themselves about six per cent of that sum.

The Iberville *News* says of the crops:

While the gloomy forebodings of a very short crop, during an unfavorable planting season, have been followed by the cheerfulness inspired by more hopeful prospects, our planters have still much reason to dread the unprofitableness of their ventures. Nor is the protracted drouth which afflicts every species of vegetation in this latitude at the present writing, the least of the causes which contribute to depress the sanguine spirits of our indomitable planters.

Amorous Competition—A Frantic Race for a Minnesota Grass Widow.

A correspondent writes to the Mankato, Minn., *Union* of a widow, who resides in a certain town in Winona county, who had been wooing two young striplings, the one ten and the other eleven years her junior. Both the lads happened to meet the lady at the same time, and both were on the errand of deciding upon the day for celebrating the nuptials, as each had the encouragement to believe himself the famous suitor. The widow herself was undecided, and a scene of tears gave a momentary relief to the heart-throbbings of the two young lovers. Finally she chose the younger of the two, and they parted for the night. In the morning the discarded lover bethought himself of his photograph and ring, still in the possession of the lady. He went to the lady to obtain them, and again sought favor in her eyes. She yielded, and promised if he should get his license first she would marry him. He left on the afternoon train for Winona to procure the license, and noticed his rival on board, who was on the same errand, but evidently knew nothing of the new bargain. As soon as the train arrived the lover who held the latest promise pushed for the clerk's office and obtained his license, and just as he was retiring the rival entered and applied for a license to marry the same woman. Our hero who had obtained the license was bound to press his advantage, and, instead of waiting for the morning train, which would bear his rival home, he footed it home through the mud the same night, and secured his prize the next morning by marrying the "grass widder."

A Remarkable Deposit of Borax in Lower California.

[From the Los Angeles News, May 1.]

Not one-tenth of the wonders of the regions lying to the east of this county, on the other side of the Sierras, have as yet been revealed. We are now informed by one who has traveled through the greater part of that region of the existence there of a large lake containing immense deposits of borax and soda. This lake is situated from thirty-five to forty miles east of the Mosquito Springs, a station on the road leading to the Owens river district, north of Tehachape Pass. The lake is a strange one, not less on account of its seclusion than it is on account of its deposits. The shores on one side of the lake are lined with a deposit of pure soda, several feet in depth, while the opposite shores are covered with a similar deposit of borax. The lake is about twelve miles long by eight miles broad, and is surrounded by high, barren mountain ranges. Two large streams of water empty into the lake, but it has no visible outlet, the quantity of water contained within the basin being kept within well-defined limits by the process of natural evaporation. The waters of these streams are highly impregnated with salts, one having borax, the other soda. Seemingly these waters do not intermingle in the lake, and as its surface is seldom ruffled by a breeze, the work of precipitation goes on uninterruptedly. Whenever the Southern Pacific railroad is built, these inexhaustible deposits of soda and borax will become profitable to ship. At present, the distance to the seaboard is too great for it to be worth the expense of carriage.

Pay of New York Artists.

As reported by a New, York paper: At Wallack's Theatre, by the week, John Brougham, $200; Charles Matthews, $500; John Gilbert, $100; J. H. Stoddard, $75; Mr. Polk, $50; Miss Plessy Mordaunt, $100; Miss Helen Tracy, $60; Mrs. John Sefton, $75. Nightly expenses at Wallack's, $700; receipts average $1000.

At Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, Miss Fanny Morant gets $120 per week; Miss Fanny Davenport, $100; Mrs. Gilbert, $60; Miss Clara Morris, the best general actress in the company, only $40; Mr. James Lewis, $150; Davidge, $80; Parkes, $50; Harkins, stage manager, $75; Robert Stoepel, orchestra leader, $80; Roberts, scenic painter, $100. Average nightly expenses, $500; receipts, $800 to $900.

Excursion to California.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Daniel L. Harris, of Springfield, Massachusetts, president of the Connecticut Valley railroad; John Paine, of New York; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; A. W. Fairbanks, of the Cleveland *Herald*, and other gentlemen and ladies, to the number of twenty, passed through the city last evening on an excursion trip to California. They have chartered a Pullman car, and intend to be absent about six weeks.

The *Homer Iliad*, Jasper Blackburn's journal, seldom has a more sensible editorial than the following:

It would seem that Governor Warmoth is thoroughly committed to the Liberal Republican movement, and will support Greeley. This may be best for all of us; but in Governor Warmoth's case, certainly no fair or reasonable man can blame him. As to Greeley, he certainly has as good a Republican record as Grant; and as to Warmoth, he certainly has as good a Republican record as many in this State, and at Washington city, who have persistently sought to rule him out of what is by them termed the regular Republican party of Louisiana. Our prediction is that Warmoth will win—whatever the national result may be. We certainly want a Republican elected to the Presidency, without any entangling alliances with the 'Possum Democracy; but if we can not have this without the sacrifice of personal honor, and without sanctioning glaring personal and political injustice to a man like Governor Warmoth, who helped so manfully and efficiently to build up the Republican party in the South, and especially in Louisiana, and who has done so much and endured so much sacrifice to lift up the black man from his former degradation—why, we must say, rather than submit to and indorse such conduct and such a programme as this, we, as a Republican, "in whom there is no guile," would be willing to take old Horace Greeley on trust, with even his present alliances, for we know the old man, personally and intimately; and if he is not, in a personal and individual sense, honest and a good Republican, we certainly have no such character in all the land. But we shall see what we shall see, when the waters are a little more troubled.

The Shreveport *Times* says:

The irregularity with which the mail service in this section of country has been conducted has justly given rise to much complaint; we are pleased, however, to learn from the postmaster of Shreveport that orders have been issued from the department that promise an improvement. Henceforth it is expected that we will have mails through to this city from New York in five days. Mail matter is to be expressed southward from Louisville, and the mails for this country will stop at Vicksburg instead of going to New Orleans and returning before delivery. In addition to this, the department has issued orders that the mails be sent by steamers three times per week from New Orleans to this city and all intervening offices on Red river, and from this city to New Orleans. These mails are to be sent on any boat the postmasters at New Orleans and this place may designate, and the service is to be paid for at the end of the trip by the postmaster at the end of the line. We earnestly hope this arrangement may result in better mail facilities for this region.

There is food for thought in a little remark which dropped, not very long since, from the lips of a Grant Congressman. "I don't think," he said, "that the greatest element of danger lies in the union of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties. There are two other things which I fear more than that; the first is the fact that the Irish will vote for Greeley en masse, and the other is that it will be a laughing and a singing campaign. I was a boy and helped laugh and sing Harrison into the White House, and we must not be deceived or made to believe that Mr. Greeley can be laughed off the Presidential track. The jokes will strengthen him before the people."

Lovers of celery and lettuce will be pleased to learn that every stalk of the former and leaf of the latter contains nineteen millions of healthy parasites to the square inch, which, taken into the human stomach, become tape-worms of the friskiest pattern. The poorest family can possess a few of these pets as vegetables grow cheaper.

The Steamer Virginius.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special from Washington gives the official report to the Navy Department of Lieutenant Commander White, of the United States steamer Kansas, in relation to the departure of the steamer Virginius from the harbor at Aspinwall, and the means taken by his vessel to enforce respect for the flag under which the Virginius sailed. The following are the extracts:

The American Consul having informed me that there was no cause whatever for the detention of the Virginius, and that he had shipped her crew that day, and that her papers would be all ready at an early hour the next morning—the twenty-sixth instant—I therefore came on board the ship for action, and loaded the battery. This I did under cover of darkness, for the reason that I thought it best to make no demonstration which might lead the commander of the Pizarro to believe that preparations were being made with hostile intent, for the reason that they were precautionary measures merely, and I did not desire to do anything which might be construed as mere bravado. During the next day, the twenty-sixth instant, preparations for sea were plainly visible on board the Virginius. Her motions were closely followed by the Pizarro. Both vessels were getting up steam, and their boats were hoisted. The large rifle pivot of the Pizarro mounted on the mortar-deck was pointed on the Virginius, as well as her two starboard broadside guns. I, therefore, sent the men quietly to quarters, making no display above the rail, neither showing a crew at the rifled twenty-pounder or the forecastle, nor making a display of a marine guard on the poop-deck. I served out an ample supply of ammunition for small arms and pistols, and inspected carefully all arrangements for supplying powder and fighting the guns, and made preparations for shipping and buoying the cable. This being done I caused the men to leave their quarters with their belts equipped, to be deposited at the guns ready for use at a moment's warning. At five minutes to six o'clock in the afternoon the Virginius got under weigh, and at the same moment we shipped our chain, went to quarters and cast loose the battery and sanded down the decks fore and aft. The Virginius immediately took up position on our bow. We steamed ahead so as to bring the Fizarro on our starboard quarter. In this relative position the two vessels proceeded to sea, the Virginius being about two cables length ahead, and the Pizarro three cables length off our starboard quarter. The Kansas stayed by the Virginius until the Pizarro was some five miles astern, she then returned to the harbor.

I can not conclude this report without expressing to you with what pride I looked on the officers and men of this vessel, as we steamed out of the harbor, as they stood on the sanded decks, armed and equipped, at their loaded guns. I could read determination in the faces of all. Every man would have done his duty. Should an engagement have taken place, I leave it to those who believe in the guns of American men-of-war to conjecture what would have been the result.

The following is the indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy:

The whole course and conduct in relation to the Virginius is approved in every respect. GEORGE M. ROBESON.

Mlle. Rachel's father died recently at the age of seventy-five. He long considered his gifted daughter as a milk cow who was to supply him and family with all they wanted. He acquired in time an extraordinary sense of the exigencies of the stage, and gave lessons, not only to his children, Sarah, Rebecca, Lia and Raphael, but to strangers who were considered profitable, although he himself was unable to talk French clearly. His Alsatian or Swiss-German accent he could never discard. He was originally a Jew peddler, tramping from village to village, making money in any way he could discover. His children strummed the guitar, scraped the fiddle, ground the hurdy-gurdy, accompanying the instrument with their voice, until somebody discovered the sparkle of Rachel's genius, and pointed out the path which leads to fame and fortune. He rose with her.

An injured husband has been avenging himself after the modern manner in Paris. At four o'clock in the afternoon, from the window of a house in the Rue des Ecoles (in the students' quarter), a woman with disheveled hair and disordered dress appeared at a window, and cried "Help, help! I am assassinated!" Those who rushed into the house found her groaning in a pool of blood in a locked room. She was found to be the Countess de P——, whose husband, discovering that she had criminal relations with a medical student, had sought her there, and inflicted upon her several fatal wounds. The paramour, to whom the Countess had been attached before her marriage, escaped from the room. The Count has given himself up for trial.

It is astonishing how patient some towns are under affliction—the town of Warren, Ohio, for instance. It was almost totally burned in 1846. It had another serious fire in 1849. It suffered heavily from like cause in 1854, when it lost half of one of its most important streets. In 1860 it had a noble great fire, which cost from $300,000 to $500,000. Since that time it has had various minor burnings; and, if there had been any wind on the morning of the third instant, great would have been the loss—$400,000 instead of $40,000. The best of it is that the town has a fine steam fire engine weighing 6500 pounds; but, as there are eight inches of mud in the streets, it takes a long while to get the extinguisher to the scene of action.—*New York Tribune.*

Grace Greenwood has been on a visit to San Francisco, and, writing about the newspapers there, she refers to the famous and audacious *News-letter*—half jester and half bandit—feared and denounced by everybody. "It has, I hear, lately lost its wittiest and wickedest editor. When he flung dict there was always a little gold dust mixed with it. The English he used was terrible, but it was English—choice even in its venom. It was pitiless, but it was pure. In satire this writer seems to be a Dean Swift, ungoverned and utterly Bohemianized. On the whole, though, Mr. Bearse, late 'Town Crier,' is a better man and a humaner being than he thinks himself."

A singular suit is pending in the Supreme Court of New York, where a father sues for the portrait of his adopted daughter. Charles F. Livermore married the adopted daughter of Nelson G. Hunt, and Mr. Hunt permitted the removal to Livermore's house of a $1000 portrait of the adopted daughter, Mr. Hunt reserving the ownership of it. Mrs. Livermore died a short time ago, and when requested to return the portrait Livermore refused. Plaintiff does not want damages, but he wants the property. Defendant offers no defense, except the technical one that the suit should have been brought on replevin. Decision reserved.

They were having a very solemn and pleasant funeral in Scituate, Massachusetts, a few years ago when the sole daughter of the house and hearth suddenly discovered that her particular enemy in school was sitting in her favorite chair. She bore it as long as she could, but her feelings gave way just as the minister arrived at a pathetic point in his prayer, and the people heard their affecting prophecy as the joint production of the clergyman and child: "And the Lord as soon as our friend enters Heaven will say unto her"—"Get out of my chair, Ella Briggs!"

One night a trombone player wished to be absent from the orchestra, and as there was another trombone, instead of asking leave of the conductor, he resorted to the expedient of getting a friend to go in and take his seat. "Watch the other trombone," said he to his friend, "puff out your cheeks well, keep your fingers active, look alive, and you will pass muster." All went well until a passage for the two trombones was reached. Not a sound from the instruments. It turned out that both trombone players had resorted to the same ruse.

At Dundee, in Scotland, lately, a doctor being bothered by mischievous lads, seized one of them, carried him into the house, and pulled out one of his teeth! No fee was charged for this operation; on the contrary, it was the doctor himself who was obliged to pay a fine £1, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Monetary—Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1872.

The money market may still be regarded as easy, but is evidently tightening. At this season of the year the bank lines of deposit usually run down, reducing their available resources, while at the same time there is an increased demand for discount, both from factors and for remittance, and at the present time, as we have already said, there has been some demand for currency by parties who prefer remitting by express to buying New York exchange at ⅜ ⅌ cent premium. The banks, however, continue to discount most of the approved paper offered them, but on the streets negotiations are more difficult. We noticed to-day some A1 factors' paper offerd at 11¼. At the same time we heard of some first-class at 9. We quote A1 paper, with or without collatterals, at the wide range of 9@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, second-class at 12@15, first-class mortgage at 9@10, and second-class do at 11@15.

Gold opened at 113⅛@113⅜ (against 113¾ at New York), and closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales included $30,000 at 113⅛@113¼; $3000 and $6000 at 113⅛, and $3000 and $10,000 at 113⅜.

Nothing done in silver. American half dollars are still quoted at 108@109, and Mexican dollars at 3½@5½⅌ cent premium in gold.

The movement in foreign exchange was of about the same extent as yesterday, but rates for commercial sterling were ⅛ ⅌ cent easier. The sales of sterling embraced £30,000, of which £4000 clear at 123½; £2000 bill of lading (in several amounts) at 123⅛ to 123⅜; £1000 clear at 123⅞; £2500, £3000, £6000 and £10,000 at 124, and £3000 bank at 124¾.

No sales of francs came within our notice. We now quote sterling at 123⅝@124 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124¾@— for bank.

Domestic exchange was steady and unchanged. The banks supplied the demand for New York sight for remittance at ⅜ ⅌ cent premium, and the sales included $25,000 commercial New York sight at 3-16 premium; $8000 and $20,000 commercial, $10,000 bank, $20,000 and $20,000 private bankers' and $100,000 bank and private bankers' at ¼, and $10,000, $20,000 and $35,000 bank at 9-32.

Some of the banks ask ⅝@¾ ⅌ cent premium for New York gold checks.

Operations in stocks included five shares Mutual National Bank at $112 50, at auction by Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, 10 and 5 New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association at $90; 50 New Orleans National Banking Association at $34 50; 100 Levee ($5 paid) at $8 25; 20 Union National Bank at $98 50, and 20 do (resale) at $99. Yesterday, not reported, 200 Jefferson City Gaslight Company sold at $55 50.

In warrants and certificates $1000 city appropriation certificates changed hands at 75¼; $2200 do at 75½; $1000 do at 76; $1600 do at 76¼; $5000 old State warrants at 69, and $3000 and $3000 same at 70.

LATER.—Since the above, we have received additional reports of $13,000 gold ($3000 and $10,000) at 113¼; $500 silver in American half-dollars at 108½; £3000 bill of lading sterling at 123⅜; £5000 A1 clear do at 123⅞; £20,000 bill of lading and clear ($10,000 and $10,000) at 124; $40,000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 ⅌ cent premium; $60,000 bank and $14,000 commercial ($6000 and $8000) at ¼; 25 Factors and Traders' Insurance Company at $87 50; $25,000 city appropriation certificates at 76⅜, and $4000 old State warrants at 70¾.

State National Bank	101 00	@102 00
Mechanics and Traders' Bank	23 00	@ 25 00
Canal and Banking Company	100 00	@102 50
Union National Bank	93 00	@ 99 00
Citizens' Bank	— —	@135 00
New Orleans National Banking Association	— —	@ 34 00
New Orleans National Bank	— —	@ 97 00
Southern Bank	— —	@ 90 00
Bank of America	175 00	@180 00
Germania National Bank	172 00	@175 00
Louisiana National Bank	112 50	@ — —
People's Bank	59 50	@ 60 00
Hibernia Bank	127 00	@128 00
Lafayette Bank	50 00	@ 51 00
Louisiana Savings Bank	90 00	@ 95 00
Teutonia National Bank	— —	@103 00
Mutual National Bank of New Orleans	100 00	@110 00
Union Insurance Company*	— —	@ 65 00
Hope Insurance Company*	— —	@ 75 00
Germania Insurance Company	65 00	@ 70 00
Commercial Insurance Company	75 00	@ 80 00
Factors and Traders' Insurance Company†	86 50	@ 87 00
Atlantic Insurance Company	— —	@ 36 00
Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company	par	@ —
Salamander Insurance Company	2 00	@ 4 00
Delta Insurance Company	70 00	@ 75 00
Pontchartrain Railroad	55 00	@ 70 00
Carrollton Railroad	118 50	@119 00
Jackson Railroad	5 00	@ 5 25
New Orleans City Railroad	176 50	@177 50
St. Charles Street Railroad	77 00	@ — —
Crescent City Railroad	67 00	@ 63 00
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad	— —	@ 55 00
Orleans Railroad	88 00	@ 89 00
Jefferson City Gaslight stock	55 00	@ 57 00
Barbarin Gaslight Company	— —	@ 6 00
Pneumatic Propelling Company	1 50	@ 1 90
Louisiana Levee Company, ordinary	4 00	@ 4 12½
Carondelet Canal and Navigation Company	— —	@ 37 00
Odd Fellows' Hall	1 50	@ 2 00
St. Charles Hotel	7 50	@ 8 50
Varieties Theatre Association	300 00	@ — —
Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company, full paid	35 00	@ 40 00
Burra Burra Copper Mine	2 00	@ 5 00
Polk County Copper Mine	1 00	@ — —
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Company	32 00	@ 35 00
New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company	— —	@ 15 00
Stern's Fertilizing Company	— —	@105 00
Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association	— —	@ 15 00
Importers' Bonded Warehouse	— —	@ 95 00
Levee Steam Cotton Press	— —	@ 60 00
Louisiana State Lottery Company	— —	@ 65 00
Sugar Shed Company, $50 paid	16 50	@ 17 50
Loan and Pledge Association	— —	@ 40 00
Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, par value $50	— —	@ 17 00
Opelousas railroad mortgage bonds, eight per cent	par	@ — —
Jackson Railroad mortgage bonds, eight per cent	90	@ 91
Jackson Railroad second mortgage coupon bonds	75	@ —
Jackson Railroad second mortgage debt bonds	—	@ 60
Mississippi Central railroad first mortgage bonds	82	@ —
Mississippi Central Railroad second mortgage bonds	76	@ —
Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad first mortgage bonds	85	@ 90
St. Charles Hotel mortgage bonds	56	@ —
Louisiana State sixes of 1868	57	@ 57
Louisiana State sixes of 1870	50	@ 55
Louisiana State sixes, old	59	@ 65
Penitentiary seven per cents	—	@ 62¾
North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, eight per cent	—	@ 75
State levee sixes	—	@ 65
State levee eights	—	@ 85
State warrants, old	69½	@ 70½
State warrants, new	53	@ 56
Consolidated city bonds, old	75½	@ 76½
City six per cent Jackson railroad bonds	75½	@ 76¼
City six per cent Opelousas railroad bonds	75½	@ 76¼
City five per cents	—	@ 56
City seven per cents (old)	—	@ 66
City ten per cent bonds, issue of 1871	84	@ 86
City seven per cents	—	@ 67
City seven-thirty certificates	—	@ 76
Jefferson City bonds (old)	70	@ 75
City seven-thirty improvement bonds‡	74	@ 74½
City wharf bonds	74	@ 75
City certificates of appropriation	75½	@ 77
Metropolitan Police warrants (new)	75½	@ 77

*With dividend. †Ex-dividend. ‡Ex-coupon.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 25, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 4200 bales, at a pretty general advance of ⅛c. We raise our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, which are for average lists according to its types, while ours are also for average lists, but with the outside figures for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	17⅝@18	—
Ordinary	19 @20	—
Strict Ordinary	20⅛@20½	—
Good ordinary	21⅛@21¾	21⅜
Low middling	22½@22	22⅝
Middling	23½@—	23¼
Strict middling	23¾@—	—
Good middling	23⅞@—	—

The market opened with a good inquiry, and sales were made during the morning to a fair extent at full prices, some transactions showing a further improvement. After the 12:15 P. M. dispatch from New York, reporting an advance of ¼c (which was followed at 2:35 P. M. by a further improvement of ⅛c) factors became still more stringent on their pretensions, and the business for the rest of the day was mostly at an advance of ⅛c. Low middling was in special request, and toward the close there was little or none of even mixed lots to be had under 23⅝c. In fact, the supplies of all descriptions, above average good ordinary have been very much reduced, and an unusual proportion of the stock actually on sale consists of good ordinary and of the lower grades. Deducting the amount on shipboard this morning, going on board and engaged for shipment, from the stock then on hand by our running statement, leaves less than 35,000 bales to represent the quantity in the presses unsold or awaiting orders, and of this a considerable portion is withheld from sale for the present. With such a light stock, and limited receipts, factors claim that their position is very strong, and that the advance here and at New York is no more than might be fairly expected under the circumstances. The business included ordinary at 20c; strict ordinary at 20⅝c; barely good ordinary at 21¼c; good ordinary at 21 3-16c, 21¼c and 21½c; strict good ordinary at 21⅝c; barely low middling at 22½c; Liverpool middling at 22⅝c; strict low middling at 23c; middling at 23¼c, and strict middling at 23½c.

The Exchange reports: "Demand active, prices firm." Its quotations are raised ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871		25,323
Arrived since last statement	231	
Arrived previously	1,037,122	
Add allowed for samples, wrecked cotton, etc	13,511	1,050,864
Total		1,076,187
Cleared to-day	3,530	
Cleared previously	1,012,239	1,015,769
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared		60,418
Stock same date last year		91,993

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since last evening 175 bales, against 92 on last Saturday and 2501 last year, making a total proper since August 31 of 941,690 bales, against 1,349,795 last year—decrease 408,105. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 1437 bales, against 1461 on last Saturday and 7369 last year. Total since August 31, 2,612,316 bales, against 3,746,027 last year—decrease 1,133,711 bales. Stocks at all the delivery ports 225,683 bales, against 254,349 last week.

TOBACCO—We noticed in our last report that negotiations for round lots had been pending, but that buyers and sellers were unable to agree. We had reason, however, to anticipate that the parties would soon come together. To-day the appearance of a buyer supposed to represent the agent of the Italian government came forward, which stimulated the demand from others, and the market became unusually active, the sales summing up about 1672 hhds, as follows: 10 hhds at —, 8 at —, 3 at —, 35 at —, 248 at —, 275 at —, 293 at —, and 800 (300 and 500), which we were unable to get from the sellers, who were bound to secrecy, but heard of on what we regard as reliable testimony. We learn that prices have been maintained, and consequently continue to quote: Lugs 8@9c; low leaf 9@10c; medium 10@11½c; good 12@12½c, and fine and selections 13@13¼c.

SUGAR—Only 10 hhds were received this morning. They are yet unsold. Yesterday's sales were at 9⅛c for good fair, and 9⅜c for good centrifugal. The market is well supplied with Demarara and Porto Rico sugar. City refinery sugar is selling on orders for the country at 10½@11½c for yellow clarified; 12⅛@12⅜c for white; 13c for crushed and powdered, and 14c for cut loaf.

MOLASSES—There were no receipts this morning. Some prime reboiled sold yesterday at 45c, and some fair at 40c ⅌ gallon. Fresh receipts from plantations were in demand. City refinery reboiled is quoted at 30c for inferior; 40c for common; 50c for fair; 55c for prime; 60c for choice, and 80c @$1 ⅌ gallon for golden syrup.

FLOUR—The market continues at a standstill. There are no buyers, and there is little or nothing doing, even at retail. There are some foreign orders here to buy, but they are 75c below the asking prices. Accurate quotations can not be given. The only sales worthy of note are 100 bbls superfine at $6 62½ ⅌ bbl; 100 on its merits at $7 00; 50 choice extra at $10 25; 100 do at $11; 50 and 50 do at $11 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We have again to note a dull market, and the only sales are 50, 40 and 75 bbls on the landing at $3 40 ⅌ bbl

CORN—Continues in fair supply and good demand at previous prices. 5000 sacks were sold, of which 100 mixed and 250 yellow at 74c; 300 choice yellow do at 75c; 500 and 3000 at 76c ⅌ bushel, and 800 ordinary mixed at 73c.

OATS—Are in fair supply and moderate demand. 700 sacks choice sold at 57c ⅌ bushel; 400 at 56c and 250 light Ohio river at 53c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand at $1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. 950 sacks sold at $1 20 and 150 at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime is in good supply, but choice is becoming scarce. The demand is fair. Prime is selling to the trade at $28 and choice at $32 50 ⅌ ton. 100 bales ordinary sold at $27, 100 prime at $30 and 100 at $31 ⅌ ton.

PORK—The market is dull, with mess held at $13 25 ⅌ bbl, though there were sales to dealers on the landing to-day of 500 bbls choice mess at $13 10, and 63 bbls do at $13 12½ ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $13 75 ⅌ bbl. A contract for 300 bbls mess, May and June delivery, seller's option, at $13, was settled yesterday. The contract had been sold at $13 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—The market is dull, though the stock on hand is light. There is no movement worthy of note. Shoulders are quoted at 5⅝@5½c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 8⅛@8½c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are scarce and in demand. They command 11½@12c ⅌ lb. 10 tierces sold on the landing at 11½c ⅌ lb. Ordinary brands are dull, and quoted at 10@11¼c ⅌ lb. A lot of 10 tierces plain canvased sold at 10c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in light supply, yet in good demand, at 10@10¾c ⅌ lb. 42 boxes thick pieces sold at 10c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The stock is light, and the orders for export are now for refined in tierces. The orders here are at 9⅜c ⅌ lb. Packers' in tierces is quoted at 9c; refined 9@9¼c. Kegs 10¾@11c for kettle rendered, and 11¼@11½c for refined. 50 and 100 kegs refined sold at 11¼c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Holders have raised their asking figures to-day for choice Cincinnati rectified to 94c ⅌ gallon, but have made no sales. Telegrams from Cincinnati advise a firmer market. Common Western rectified continues very dull, and is offering at 82½c ⅌ gallon.

CHEESE—There have been large receipts of new, but it is mostly poor in quality, being as yet too fresh. The market is dull at 8@13c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—The market is quiet but firm, with a stock in dealers' hands of 13,000 bags, and none in first hands. On the twentieth instant an invoice of 1644 bags ex-Foreningen sold at 18½c ⅌ lb. We quote: Prime 18½@19c ⅌ lb, gold, in bond; good 18¼@18½c; fair 17¾@18c; ordinary 16½c.

LOUISIANA RICE.—The market is bare of Carolina and the stock of Louisiana is almost exhausted. Fair Louisiana is selling at 8@8¼c; prime 8½@8¾c ⅌ lb. India is dull. There is a stock on hand of 6000 bags. A lot of 1500 bags India was taken for Cuba on private terms. It is quoted at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb, currency, and 3¼@3½c gold in bond.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7@8; turkeys $24; geese $6@8; ducks $4@5; eggs 18@20c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $2@2 25 ⅌ bbl for old Western, $3 50@4 for new Louisiana in sacks and $4 50 in bbls; $4 for new onions in sacks $4 50 in bbls; new Louisiana cabbages $12@18 ⅌ 100; new sour krout $20 ⅌ bbl. The new vegetables are taken for the West. Beans are scarce; Northern