[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

there was some complaint about the difficulty of securing registration, but don't think it was general, until after the election, when the Kellogg party found itself defeated; his gross commission on the collection of taxes was about $50,000, and his expenses about $23,000 in 1871; last year's commission was about $27,000, expenses about $13,000; spent all of his commission of last year in elections; was a Republican, acting with the fusionists.

To Mr. Ray—Acted as sheriff of Carroll parish for about six months. Did not collect any taxes there.

To Mr. Logan—Governor Warmoth told me General Herron was to be relieved about half an hour before the occurrence at the State House above described. Governor Warmoth said there was a provision of law that no person should hold office after being adjudged a defaulter. The court had so adjudged General Herron about two months before, and on that ground he was to be removed. Thought that he had the judgment of court, and that a defaulter may be restored to all privileges upon making such restitution; don't know whether the removal had been announced to members of the board before it was announced to him.

To Governor Warmoth—The fees of collector of taxes were the same as those previously made, until the last Legislature cut down commissions from five to two and a half per cent.

Mr. Pinchback examined by Mr. Morton—Canvassed ten or fifteen parishes or more during the last campaign; don't think 1200 colored people in the State supported the fusion ticket; don't think there was one, but might have been fifty or 100 voted against General Grant; thinks 8000 or 10,000 whites voted for Grant and Kellogg.

To Governor Warmoth—Has canvassed chiefly along the river; there was great dissatisfaction among Republicans at the nomination of Kellogg; thinks protest against Kellogg's nomination, on the ground of customhouse interference, was drawn by a defeated candidate, but it was signed by only three members of the convention; difficulties were had before the election.

To Mr. Morton—The election in 1870 was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated; Governor Warmoth was responsible; in one parish a colored man, who was a candidate, said, after supervisors had declared the result, "Well, is it possible that I aint got one vote out of that box? 'Fore God, I know I voted for myself." [Laughter.]

To Mr. Warmoth—Don't think charges of corruption in elections made against Governor Warmoth were all by personal and political enemies; does think most of them were either Democrats or Customhouse Republicans; never thought himself that the frauds were general throughout the State in 1870; has very little personal knowledge of the matter. The election in 1868 was considered fair; results in 1868 and 1870 were about the same. The supposition was that Governor Warmoth returned Democrats or Republicans, as he chose. In one parish a man was returned who had not been known as a candidate; could give no other instance without sending for persons and papers.

To Mr. Ray—Before fusion, Democrats, McEnery, Jonas, Ogden and others denounced Warmoth.

To Governor Warmoth—Denounced Ray also.

Colonel Tharp, of the Wharton board, sworn and examined by Governor Warmoth—Mr. Lynch made no protest against his appointment; he, with Governor Warmoth and others, was ruled into court on a charge of contempt on the day the Legislature met; attended several days.

Colonel Wharton, sworn and examined by Governor Warmoth—Received commission as Secretary of State about 11 A. M., December 14; took possession of the office that morning; when witness surrendered his commission to the board, Governor Warmoth recognized him as a member of the board; Mr. Herron made some sort of protest; don't remember what he said; witness moved to fill the vacancies of the board; Mr. Herron protested against his removal; Governor Warmoth pulled out a paper which witness supposed was a court record, showing past defalcations, and read it; Mr. Herron said, "Well! I protest against the whole thing;" corroborated by subsequent doings, as stated by other witnesses, Mr. Herron asked Mr. Lynch to withdraw, saying, "all these proceedings are irregular, and that it was due to themselves and their friends that they should withdraw. Mr. Lynch got up and said: "Well, I will withdraw under the circumstances. I'er, well,'er' and er," and withdrew. [Laughter.] Mr. Herron made no motion in regard to Longstreet and Hawkins, and none was put. If Mr. Lynch made a protest, it was neatal and not verbal.

To Mr. Carpenter—Understood he was appointed because Mr. Herron went to secure the appointment of Longstreet and Hawkins, with the avowed intention of counting in the Customhouse candidates.

To Governor Warmoth—Went to the State House on the sixth of January, and a soldier opened the door and would not admit him; sent in his card; the officer came and asked if he was Colonel Wharton, and upon his replying affirmatively said: "I am instructed not to admit you;" subsequently Governor Warmoth had him admitted.

To Mr. Trumbull—Was in uninterrupted possession of the office of Secretary of State from December 9 until January 6, except for a short time when Herron and Hovee attempted to take possession, and he had them removed by the police; signed the returns of legislators returned by the DeFeriet board, and affixed the seal of the State thereto; was then in full possession of the office.

To Mr. Logan—DaPonte and Hatch were in the ante-room, ready to take their places as soon as elected; expected to elect them when he went there.

Mr. Woodward sworn, and examined by Governor Warmoth—Was Assistant Secretary of State on January 6; was appointed by Mr. Herron; himself and Wharton were in uninterrupted possession of the office from November 14 to January 6.

To Mr. Trumbull—Previous to November 14 Mr. Herron had been absent three months; he did not come to the office for four or five days after he returned to the city; during the compilation of the returns by himself and other clerks under Mr. Bragdon, Colonel Wharton was in full possession of the office; persons whose certificates as members of the Legislature Colonel Wharton signed were those elected according to the official returns. Witness made up the list himself.

To Mr. Logan—Certificates were sent to the McEnery Legislature; Colonel Wharton was detained from sending them to that at Mechanic's Institute, the usual place of meeting of the Legislature.

To Mr. Ray—There was no list of newly elected members returned to the Clerk and Secretary of the last House and Senate.

To Mr. Morton—Mr. Herron was at the door of witness' office when Colonel Wharton passed in and showed his commission; there were no police in the building at that time; soon after witness sent for two policemen and stationed them at the door, where they remained four or five hours; certificates of election were addressed to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House; delivered them to the officers of the McEnery Legislature after their election; was not positive whether he delivered them to these officers or to the committees of the two houses.

To Mr. Carpenter—Made no attempt to deliver commissions at Mechanics' Institute.

To Mr. Trumbull—Was forbidden from so doing by order of Judge Durell, backed by United States troops.

Mr. Morton read from Judge Durell's injuction, prohibiting from delivering the returns to the two officers named or any other persons.

Colonel Wharton desired to be placed in evidence that there was no law fixing the Mechanics' Institute as a place of meeting of the Legislature. The building was rented by the Governor, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation to pay rent. The lease expired on the twentieth of November. Governor Warmoth issued a proclamation calling the Senate House. On the ninth of December a committee of both houses was appointed by the Legislature to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to proceed with business. The committee proceeded to his office and finding it unoccupied returned and reported; whereupon, without investigation, resolutions of impeachment and suspension were adopted; that night Mr. Pinchback took possession of the office and issued a proclamation assuming to be Governor; called attention to the fact that no articles of impeachment were framed until four or five days after; on the twelfth Governor Warmoth procured an injunction from the Eighth District Court restraining Mr. Pinchback from acting as Governor; this Mr. Pinchback treated with contempt. Governor Warmoth then read the decree of court, fining and imprisoning Mr. Pinchback for contempt. The law prescribes that in case of impeachment the matter shall be referred to a committee to take testimony; and the accused may appear and cross-examine witnesses; that if the committee report adversely, impeachment shall fail. No such proceedings were had in this case. Governor Warmoth filed exceptions on these grounds, through counsel, before the court of impeachment, and the Senate did not permit the exceptions to be filed.

Mr. Ray said the merits of the exceptions were argued upon the question of their being filed.

Governor Warmoth said their merits were argued. They were not permitted to be filed on the ground that they were disrespectful to the court, as they attacked the constitution of the court.

To Mr. Morton—Mr. Elmore was acting judge by virtue of a certificate issued by Governor Warmoth, based on the returns; Judge Dibble, who was the opposite candidate, was issuing injunctions, and had admitted that he himself drew an order upon which he restrained the Wharton board; he believed he had a right to declare the result of the election in such case without waiting the action of the returning board; thinks Dibble's term of office expired ten days before Dibble issued the injunctions; the injunctions he was issuing were procured by Mr. Kellogg; that Longstreet and Hawkins had been agreed upon by Mr. Kellogg, Chief Justice, and others, and that if he had not issued the injunctions he would have been arrested by the United States Court. Issued commissions to other judges in New Orleans at the same time; there was no such emergency in the other cases as in that of Dibble; believe the judges elect were entitled, under the law, to their places, notwithstanding the conflicting returning boards at the time; and for that reason believed he could issue certificates; though the law provided the returns should first be made by the returning board to the Secretary of the State; the law provides that the judges shall hold over until their successors are qualified; but believed Dibble meant, by means of injunctions, to continue himself in office.

Mr. Ray read Governor Warmoth's answer to the interrogatory from Durell's court, saying he commissioned Elmore on the ground that his election was notorious.

Mr. Morton asked Mr. Pinchback whether the New Orleans judges applied to him for commissions.

Mr. Pinchback replied they did.

Governor Warmoth said this was done by advice of himself and others, because he knew if they did not others would be put in their places.

Mr. Pinchback said he wanted Judge Dibble summoned to reply to what Governor Warmoth had said.

Governor Warmoth hoped he would be.

A question arose as to which and how many judges should be summoned, which the Committee laid over for future consideration.

Governor Warmoth said he did not impugn the motives of the judges, but proposed to show that because the Kellogg Legislature was in session and recognized by the President they did not care to do otherwise than acknowledge it.

The investigation was then adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

The Syndicate and the New Loan—Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade—The Duryea Murderer—Seven Murderers Arraigned—The Memory of Seward—Oration by Charles Francis Adams.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The representatives of the syndicate report increasing interest on the part of the national banks in the new loan and receipt to-day of a more numerous and larger subscription than yesterday. Advices from London are also very favorable and look to the closing of the loan on Friday.

The Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions opposing the repeal of the bankrupt law, and returned a report of the committee on trade and statistics to be prepared in the form of a memorial and presented to Congress.

The coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Duryea by Simmons yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased died from the stab wound at the hands of Simmons, but to this they added their belief that the murderous assault was not premeditated; that the prisoner, from previous threats made by the deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened. This is regarded as remarkable. Twelve millions of dollars are said to be represented in Simmon's family, and the jurors are men whose standing is questionable.

The grand jury indicted Simmons, who killed Duryea, for murder in the first degree. He was bailed in the sum of $10,000.

Seven prisoners were arraigned to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on the charge of murder. Each pleaded not guilty.

The joint committee of the Legislature selected Charles Francis Adams as orator, on the occasion of the celebration by the Legislature, of honoring the memory of William H. Seward.

Sixes of 1881, 118¾; five-twenties of 1862, 114; 1864, 114¾; 1865, 115¼, new 114⅝; 1867, 116¼; 1868, 116⅜; new fives, 113¼; ten forties, 114⅞; Tennessee sixes 82; new 81; Virginia sixes 45 new 50 consolidated 55¼, deferred 14¼. Louisiana sixes 52, new 52, levee sixes 50, eights 70; Alabama eights 81, fives 55; Georgia sixes 75, sevens 88; North Carolinas 33, new 16, special tax 12; South Carolinas 40, new 22; April and October 21½.

Money active and close. During the morning most of business on call was at 1 @1 to 1 32, and the afternoon at 7 gold to 1-64, with exceptions late in the day at 7 currency and 1-32. Prime discounts quoted at 8 to 10. Exchange quiet at 9¼@9¾. Gold opened at 113⅞, soon sold up to 113⅞, closing at 113⅝@113¾. Loans were 2@3 for carrying; then from flat to 1 @1 for use.

FOREIGN.

The Samoa Island Earthquake—Movement of Russia in Central Asia—Battle between Carlists and Royalists—The New German Army Bill—Porto Rico Slavery Abolition Bill The Northfleet Disaster—Bowles Acquitted—British Court in Mourning—Sandwich Islands—Speech of the New King.

ATHENS, February 5.—The earthquake shocks on the island of Samos, which caused such great destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not yet been ascertained the number of persons who perished.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 5.—The *Official Gazette* of this city, in an article on the movement of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the difference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States in North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia. The *Gazette* says that British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes by advising the British government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States.

The Russian fleet, now in the Baltic, will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

BERLIN, February 5.—The new army bill claims twelve years service—three active, four in reserve, and five in the landwehr.

MADRID, February 5.—The government has intelligence of a second battle between the Carlists and royalists. The Carlists were defeated with great loss in men and stores. The fight occurred at Aya, a small place in the North.

The Minister of War announces 200 insurgents killed, 1100 rifles captured, proportionate ammunition and 200 prisoners captured.

At the session of Congress yesterday, a Republican deputy proposed an amendment to the Porto Rico abolition bill, extending its provisions to Cuba, and providing that slaves themselves, and not masters, shall receive indemnity. It is not likely that Congress will consider the amendment.

A band of Carlists burned the railroad depot in the town of Villa Franca, province of Guiperozcoa, yesterday.

CADIZ, February 5.—A dispatch from Lisbon announcing that the steamship Murillo had been sighted off that port, was incorrect, as she is yet at Cadiz, where she has remained since her first arrival. The British consul here has demanded the issue of a writ of attachment against her. The captain of the Murillo and the officer who was on watch at the time the disaster to the Northfleet happened, are held as prisoners on a Spanish man-of-war, pending the investigation.

The crew are under guard, and are not allowed to go ashore. The Spanish authorities, who have made an examination of the Murillo, declare that she shows no signs of having been in collision, and it is their belief that she is guiltless of running down and sinking the North Fleet.

PARIS, February 5.—Gambetta has entirely recovered from his illness.

The proprietor of the *Corsaire* newspaper has been fined and sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing an international circular.

LONDON, February 5.—Robert Bowles, of Bowles Brothers & Co., Paris, was to-day acquitted of the charge of misdemeanor. He had no foreknowledge of the doubtful practice of the firm. Other members of the firm are responsible.

The British court will go into mourning for a short term for the Dowager Empress of Brazil.

The cholera has broken out in a violent form in several places in Russia and Hungary.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—The Cabinet of the new King of the Sandwich Islands is composed mostly of Americans.

In his speech the King said: "Our relations with foreign governments are of the most friendly character, and I am satisfied they will continue so, if we faithfully discharge our duty in conformity with the principles of justice and comity recognized among nations. At home there is peace and reasonable prosperity, which it will be my earnest endeavor to promote. The islands are capable of far higher improvement than they have ever enjoyed; they have capacity enough to make a kingdom which shall command respect of other nations as well as the greatest comfort and happiness to a far larger number of people. We are fortunately placed by nature on a great ocean highway of nations. The commerce of all the flags should be attracted hither by the safety of our harbor, our abundant products and the liberal laws and locations of our ports, and all legislation in future, having in view the proper protection and promotion of our commercial relations, shall meet my hearty concurrence."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Epizootic on the Plains—The Border Commission—Nitro-Glycerine Explosion—Railroad Injunction—Victims of a Railroad Accident—The President's Indian Policy—Movement Against Captain Jack.

VIRGINIA CITY, February 5.—A dispatch from Pioche says that half of the horses in that district are disabled by the epizootic, and that 8000 bars of silver bullion have accumulated there since the stoppage of the Salt Lake stages. The disease is abating in the localities where it first appeared, but is spreading south.

BROWNSVILLE, February 5.—The United States Texas border commissioners and their attaches arrived here to-day, and will resume their investigation of Mexican outrages at this point at once, proceeding along the border as soon as the demands of public affairs will allow.

TITUSVILLE, February 5.—Andrew Dalrymple, living near Tideout, Pennsylvania, was clandestinely engaged in filling a torpedo with nitro-glycerine at his house this morning, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms, killing his wife and fatally injuring his child, both of whom were in adjoining apartments. The house was totally wrecked. A keg of powder and a number of articles for fixing torpedoes were found on the premises.

TRENTON, N. J., February 5.—The vice chancellor delivered an opinion on the bill praying for an injunction against the National railway and other roads bought by the Pennsylvania road. He decides that the roads had no right, under their charters, to construct a through road, and to use them for that purpose was fraud. He ruled for the complainants on every point, and granted an injunction against the National road.

EVANSVILLE, February 5.—An accident on the Memphis and Louisville railroad occurred near Guthrie, Kentucky, this morning. Two were killed and several hurt. No names south of Tennessee are reported.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—The remains of the wife and child of Lieutenant Webster, adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, killed in the accident near Russellville last night, were forwarded to day to Little Rock, under an escort from that regiment, for interment.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—The Senate rejected the joint resolution indorsing the President's Indian policy by a vote of twenty to twenty-one.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 5.—A fearful snow storm checked the movement against Captain Jack.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—The annual convention of the national association for the promotion of interest in the American turf was held at the Lapierre House to-day. Colonel Amasa Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, presided. Committees on revising the rules and nominations were appointed. The report of the secretary was read, showing over $4000 in the treasury.

BUFFALO, February 5.—Gallucy, who is sentenced to be hanged Friday next, is either insane through fear of death, or pretending insanity. Since all hope of obtaining commutation of sentence has been abandoned, he has become very violent, and uses the foulest language to all who approach him. He walks the cell incessantly, and is said to have abused his spiritual adviser in the most outrageous manner to-day, and threw the crumbs at him through the grating.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 5.—Second day—First race, two mile heats. Entries, Girl of My Heart, Mozart and Flush. Flush 1, 1; Girl of My Heart, 2, 2; Mozart, 3, 3. Time—3:51¼, 3:54½.

Second race—Association stakes, one and a half miles. Entries, Midnight and Hopeful. Dash won by midnight. Time—2:51¾. Weather very warm.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., February 5.—William Hall, while examining the air pipes at the mines slope at St. Clair to-day, slipped and fell into the mine, a distance of 225 feet. He was instantly killed.

BOSTON, February 5.—Honorable J. M. Wilson, chairman of the Credit Mobilier committee No. 2, began an examination of the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the office of the treasurer at 1 P. M., having waited all day for the arrival of documents from Washington. Messrs. H. C. Crane and B. F. Hall were present to aid in review of the matter at issue, but they found that little progress could be made until another set of books, in custody of the sergeant-at-arms, were in their possession for comparison, and they have been telegraphed for. The investigation will be pursued in other directions, however, till they arrive; but the chief object of search—the cost of the road—can not be made up until they arrive.

WILMINGTON, Del., February 5.—President Grant, with one or two companions, will arrive here at noon to-morrow, to spend the remainder of the day in this city. The Governor and members of the Legislature will meet him here, with other distinguished guests. The afternoon will be spent visiting industrial establishments and other places of interest, after which the city authorities will give a banquet.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., February 5.—A fire broke out this evening in the block occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in a short time the flames enveloped the entire block. The heat became so intense that the compositors in the Springfield *Republican* office building adjoining were obliged to stop work. The flames finally attacked the *Republican* building, and there is not at this hour (midnight) any hope of saving it. The employes are busy removing valuables. The telegraph office is now threatened, and assistance has been asked from Hartford and Worcester.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 5.—Barometer 30.30. Weather calm, with thick fog. Arrived—Schooner J. G. Whipple, White, master, eight and a half days from Ruatan, with fruit, to K. Morgan & Co.; steamship Durley, at 3 P. M., Tucker, master, from Vera Cruz, to Williams, Ruperti & Co. No departures.

VICKSBURG, February 5.—Passed down—Seminole, at 11 A. M. Up—City of Alton, at ten last night; Colorado, at 1 P. M. today. River rising. Weather cool and cloudy.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—River declining. Weather warm and rainy. Arrived—Pink Varble and Dardanelle, from Arkansas river. Departed—City of Chester, for St. Louis; Mary Boyd, for Arkansas river; Legal Tender, for White river; Nick Longworth, for Louisville; Arlington and Minnola, for Cincinnati; Crescent City and barges last night, and Belle Lee this morning.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—River eighteen feet and falling. Weather fair during the day; slightly cloudy to night; mercury 40°.

PITTSBURG, February 5.—River rising slowly; now seventeen feet six inches; both rivers putting out large quantities of ice. Arrived—E. H. Durfee, from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—River has risen a foot; now stationary, with eight feet nine inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and mild. But little ice running, and navigation fairly resumed; the wharf is lively. Down—C. B. Church, from Cincinnati to New Orleans. Up—H. C. Yaeger, from New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 5.—Weather alternately clear and cloudy. Mercury ranging between 30 and 18°. River risen one foot, and clear of ice. Up—Mary Miller at 10:30 A. M.; Dexter at 9 A. M.

CAIRO, February 5.—Arrived—Sam J. Hale, from Cincinnati, at 5 A. M.; Henry Ames, from New Orleans, at 8 A. M. Departed—Commonwealth, for Louisville, at 8 P. M.; S. J. Hale, for New Orleans, at 5 A. M.; City of Quincy, for St. Louis, at 7 A. M.; Henry Ames, for St. Louis, at 11 A. M.; Thompson Dean, for Cincinnati, at 12 M. River slowly declining. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—No arrivals. Departed—City of Helena, for Vicksburg; Andy Johnson and Carrie V. Kountz, for New Orleans. River about stationery. The gorges at St. Charles and Alton are still firm, but are expected to break at any hour. Weather clear and mild. Boats from below report the Great Republic lying against the Illinois shore above Perry's towhead, taking on stock. She will proceed south on the first rise. The Richmond and Mary McDonald are still aground at Horse Tail. The Alice is at the bank below the barracks, reloading.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 5, 1873, 4:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, wind shifting to easterly and southerly and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with probably areas of light rain from Virginia to Southern New York. For the Northwest and extending eastward and southwestward over the upper lake region, and to the Ohio valley, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to westerly with clearing weather. For the Gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh variable winds and partly cloudy weather. For Tennessee and Kentucky, winds veering to westerly and probably northwesterly and generally clear weather.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 5, Evening.—Cotton closed dull and nominal; sales 774 bales; uplands 21¾c; Orleans 21¾c; net receipts 685; gross 4069; sales for export 188. Sales of futures 14,500 bales; February 20¼c; March 20¾@20 7-16c; April 20 11-16@20¾c; May 20 15-16@21c; June 21⅜c; July 21 11-16@21¾c. Flour drooping; common to fair extra $6 50@7; good $11 75. Whisky 93½c. Wheat slightly firmer for buyers, $1 8½c for export. Corn unchanged. Pork dull, $14 37½. Beef quiet, $8 25@8 50. Naval stores quiet. Tallow and freights quiet.

Leather firm and in fair request; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 28@31c; California do 27½@28½c; Orinoco do 27@28c. Wool dull at 62c for pulled, and 34@42c for fine spring clip California. Coffee steady; Rio 17@20c. Sugar in moderate demand. Molasses active; Muscovado, new crop, 31½c; Porto Rico 47c. Rice steady; Carolina 7¾@8¼c.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Cotton dull, and prices a shade lower; middling 20½c. Flour quiet and firm at $8 10@8 40. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 73@1 78. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 41c. Oats steady, and prices unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet; steam 7¾c, buyers 7½c; kettle 7½c. Bulk meats in fair demand; prices unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 7½c. Whisky firm at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; no shipping facilities. Wheat—No 2 spring Chicago $1 34½@1 34¾; soft $1 40; No 2 red winter $2 02@2 03; No. 3 $1 80@1 85. Corn dull and prices drooping, closing lower; No. 2 mixed 31@32c on east track. Oats dull and prices drooping; No. 2 23c on east track, 20½@30c on this side. Pork quiet at $13. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c for jobbing and order lots. Bacon dull; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear sides 8c. Lard firm; good 7½c. Whisky in better demand at 88c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 5, Evening.—Bacon—Short rib middles 27s. Turpentine 32s.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1873.

The money market continues without any new feature or marked variation in rates. The offerings at the banks are of moderate extent, and all good paper is readily accepted. The demand for discounts on the street is quite limited, and we hear of scarcely any first class paper offering. We continue to quote first class paper with collaterals at 10 @ 12 per cent per annum, and At without at 12@15, second class at 18, first class mortgage paper at 10 and second class do at 12.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 1	$2,256,524 67	$204,159 11
February 3	2,409,685 24	354,151 35
February 4	2,906,338 71	275,834 19
February 5	3,092,162 91	269,964 62
Thus far this week	$10,664,709 53	$1,067,709 27
Same time last week	10,303,956 46	1,230,953 67
Total last week	14,098,326 25	1,531,056 51
Total week before	15,119,621 62	1,599,221 42

Gold opened at 113@113¼, against 113⅝ at New York, and after an active business closed at 113¼@113½ (an advance of ⅛c over yesterday's rates) against 113⅝ at New York, where it touched in the interim 113¾. The sales summed up $113,800, including $4000 ($1000 and $3000) at 113¼; $18,000 at 113⅜; $70,000 at 113½; $19,800 ($15,000, $1800, $25,000, $3000, $3000 and $8000) at 113⅝, and $2000 at 113¾.

In silver we noticed a sale of $1000 American half-dollars at 110½. American half dollars are now quoted nominal at 109½@110½, and Mexican dollars at 2 ⅜ cent premium in gold for new and 3 for old.

The movement in sterling exchange was of fair extent, and under the influence of New York gold dispatches, the market closed at an advance of ⅜ ⅜ cent for private bill, and about ¾ for bank. The sales amounted to £77,000, comprising £2000 bill of lading, early, at 122⅜; £3500 (£1500 bill of lading and £2000 A1 clear) at 122¾; £5000 clear (£1000 and £7000) at 123; £10,000 and £20,000 bill of lading and A1 clear at 122⅞@123⅛; £8000 (£4000 bill of lading and £4000 A1 clear) at 123⅛; £8800 A1 clear £2000 and £6000) at 123¼; £10,000 bank at —, and £2500 do at 123⅜.

The sales of francs included 100,000 commercial at —, 40,000 at 4.66¼, 25,000 do at 4.65, and 100,000 Swiss at the same.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 122⅝@122¾ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and 123¼@124 for bank, and francs at 4.67½@4.66¼ for private, and 4.63¾ for bank.

German marks were quoted nominal at 95.

The offerings of domestic exchange were liberal, and rates were a shade weaker. The sales covered $360,000, embracing $45,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ⅜ ⅜ cent discount; $25,000 bank at 13 32; $260,000 ($10,000, $25,000 and $35,000 commercial, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000, $10,000 and $50,000 private bankers' and $30,000 bank) at 7-16, and $30,000 commercial at ½.

The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ ⅜ cent discount, and commercial sight was quoted at 7-16@½.

In stocks we noticed sales of 20 shares Ammonia Propelling Company at $4 75; 30 Union National Bank at $97, and 15 Mutual National Bank at $110.

The sales of bonds included $2000 city gold bearing 7 ⅜ cents at 64¾, $3000 do at 66, and $3000 do at 66½. They were quoted at the close at 66@—.

Sales were reported of $5000 legislative warrants, embracing $2000 at 30, and $1000 at 32.

City appropriation certificates opened at 77, and under the influence of the active demand some sales were reported as high as 80½c, but at the close they were quoted at 78@79. The sales and resales comprised $119,000, embracing $2000 at 77; $3000 at 77½; $10,000 at 77½@78; $8,000 ($2000, $2000, $2000, $3000, $1000, $5000, $5000 and $5000) at 78; $18,000 ($2000, $2000, $3000, $3000 and $5000) at 78½; $7000 at 78¾; $31,000 ($1000, $3000, $3000, $2000, $5000, $8000 and $11,000) at 79; $15,000 ($1000, $5000 and $9000) at 80, and $2000 at 80½.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 5, 1873.

COTTON—The sales to-day reached 7200 bales, all before 4 P. M. (not including 550 omitted yesterday, when the actual business, exclusive of 250 on the day before, was 6150 bales), at irregular prices, requiring no change in our quotations. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for average lists according with its official type, while ours present the proper range of the market for average lists, but with the outside figures for low middling and the lower grades given as the outside figures for strict:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION, ASSIMILATED TO THAT OF LIVERPOOL.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotation.
Low ordinary	15 @15¾	—
Ordinary	16½@17¾	16¾
Good ordinary	18 @18½	18½
Low middling	18¾@19¾	18¾
Middling	19¾@19¾	19¾
Strict middling	20 @20¼	—
Good middling	20¾@21	20¾

The market opened with a copious supply of poor cottons, but moderate offerings of the better qualities, and a fair demand, mostly, however, at prices a traction less than factors were willing to accept. The sales during the morning were consequently of limited extent, mostly at figures indicating no quotable variation. Later in the day the movement became more active, resulting in the liberal sales noted above. Factors were inspired with increased confidence by the advance in foreign exchange, the favorable influence of which was, to some extent, neutralized by a decline of 1-16d at Liverpool and a slight reduction in futures at New York. Upon the whole, however, the tone of the market was stronger, but at the same time brokers who bought at inside rates reported prices easier, while others noted no change. Ordinary, clean, sold at 16¾c, strict ordinary at 17½c, strict ordinary to good ordinary at 17½ and 17¾, good ordinary at 18c, strict good ordinary at 18¾, 18⅞, 18 7-16 and 18½c, the last for staple; strict good ordinary to low middling at 18½ and 18¾c, low middling at 18¾, 18⅞ and 19c, with very little at 18½c, strict low middling at 19¼, 19⅜ and 19½c, and strict middling at 20 and 20¼c. There were sales of middling, of which we did not get the particulars, and we heard of none of good middling. Strict good ordinary, which was held during the morning at 18½c, was subsequently sold at 18 7-16, which was fully as much as it would have commanded yesterday.

The amount on shipboard, not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 135,000, embracing 65,000 for Liverpool, 28,000 for Havre, 4000 for Spain, 2000 for the Mediterranean, 1000 for Bremen, 13,000 for Cork and a market, 12,000 for the North Sea and 7000 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement last evening, leaves 73,569 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and to presses unsold and awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports sales 7000 bales, including 550 after 4 P. M. yesterday. Demand good; prices unchanged. Sales of futures, 100 and 200 bales for April at 19½c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1872	6,250
Arrived since last statement	1,152
Arrived previously	622,256—623,408
Total	629,658
Cleared today	8,221
Cleared previously	417,931—426,152
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	203,506
Stock on hand same date last year	240,029

To-day's exports embraced 1687 bales to Liverpool, 1600 to Havre, 2217 to Boston, and 718 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 3077 bales, against 5634 on last Wednesday, and 7153 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 28,904 bales, against 24,837 last week, and 27,261 last year, and since August 31 of 705,452 bales, against 655,331 last year—increase 50,118.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports since 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. today 18,171 bales, against 16,812 last week, and 19,511 last year, and since Friday 83,586 bales, against 76,014 last week, and 61,195 last year. Total since August 31 2,331,563 bales, against 1,945,443 last year—increase 386,120.

Exports Friday to Tuesday, inclusive, to Great Britain 12,845 bales, against 36,020 last week, and to the continent 10,712 bales, against 23,742.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M., 564,409 bales, against 576,014 last week.

SUGAR—Only 280 hds received this morning. The demand is good and the market is very firm at ⅛@¼c for inferior; ⅜@⅝c for common to good common; ¾@⅞c for fair; 8⅛@8⅜c for good fair; 9@9⅛c for fully fair; 9⅜@9½c for prime; 10@10½c for choice; 10⅝@11c for yellow clarified, and 11½@12c for white clarified.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning were confined to 63 bbls. The demand is good and the market is firm at 30@35c for centrifugal, 62@65c for fair, 68c for prime, 69@70c for strictly prime, and 71@72c for choice.

FLOUR—Buyers are looking for better supplies, and the market is less animated, though the stock on hand is very small. The sales to-day embrace 1047 bbls, of which 100 common at $6 75, 25 low treble extra at $8 37½; 40 do at $8 50; 80, 180 and 200 good treble extra at $8 75; 50 low treble extra at $8 87½; 25 and 32 good treble extra at $9; 90 do at $9 25; 100 choice extra at $10 25 and 50 do at $10 50 ⅜ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in good demand, and prices are firmer; 500 bbls sold, to arrive, at $4; and 400 in lots, on the spot, at $4 25 ⅜ bbl. It is jobbing at $4 50 ⅜ bbl.

PORK—The market is firm, with a small stock on hand, and a good demand. 50, 200 and 583 bbls new mess sold at $15 ⅜ bbl, and 90 bbls on private terms; together 923 bbls. Old mess is quoted in round lots $14 ⅜ bbl; new is jobbing at $15 25; retailing at $15 50; old $14 50 ⅜ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—There were some small receipts, and 35 boxes clear rib sides sold on private terms. 25 casks shoulders sold at 5½c ⅜ lb, the dealers retailing shoulders at 6c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9@9½c ⅜ lb.

BACON—Shoulders are scarce and in demand at firmer prices, but sides are weak and unsettled, early supplies being looked for. 56 casks were sold, of which 8 casks shoulders at 6¼c; 15, 5 and 10 do at 6¾c; 8 casks clear sides at 9¾c; 10 do at 9⅞c, and 10 half casks clear rib sides at 9½c ⅜ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 6¾c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9½c ⅜ lb.

HAMS—Continue in supply and dull. Sugar cured are quoted at 14@15c ⅜ lb.

WHISKY—There is no choice Cincinnati on hand, but some is expected. 25 bbls Evansville sold at 92c ⅜ gallon. Louisiana is in light supply and good demand. 25 and 35 bbls 6 ⅜ cent proof sold at 92c ⅜ gallon.

LARD—There have been some receipts, but the market is yet in light supply. Tierce is quoted at 8@8⅛c for packers and 8½c for refined; keg 9½@9¾c ⅜ lb. 50 kegs packers' sold at 9¾c ⅜ lb; 40, 160 and 181 tierces kettle rendered at 8c ⅜ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at 10½c ⅜ lb for Western and 11@11½c for Northern.

BULK CORN—The market is bare, but some on the way here is looked for. It would command on the spot 55c, and is quoted, to arrive, at 53c ⅜ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand at previous prices. The sales embraced 500 sacks choice at 55c ⅜ bushel. Yesterday a small lot of 60 sacks sold in warehouse at 55c ⅜ bushel.

BRAN—Is in moderate supply and fair demand at previous prices. The sales were confined to 50 bags at $1 40 ⅜ 100 lbs.

CORN IN SACKS—Good supplies came in this morning, and the market has weakened in consequence. The sales embraced 2500 sacks white at 75c ⅜ bushel.

HAY—There were some small receipts, but they are not yet landed. Round lots are selling at $26. It is jobbing at $30 ⅜ ton.

BUTTER—The market is firm, with a good demand at 25@27c for choice Western; 26@28c for Western roll; fair grades 15@20c. The stock of strictly choice Goshen is light, and selling at 40@42c ⅜ lb. Inferior grades of both Northern