[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

lines, also, the Memphis and Cincinnati and Anchor line of steamboats, will sell tickets to the carnival at reduced rates.

The Jockey Club Meeting.

The spring meeting of the Jockey Club will commence on the twenty-fifth of April and continue five days.

Examination Waived.

McCarthy, who set fire to the Memphis and Little Rock railroad machine shops, waived an examination this afternoon and was sent to jail without bail.

Another Absconding Clerk.

RICHMOND, February 7.—John C. Henry, chief clerk in the United States revenue office at Lynchburg, Virginia, has absconded with a large amount of money. Twenty thousand dollars was found secreted in a drawer, which he failed to take with him. It is estimated that he carried off $100,000. He had the implicit confidence of the collector, and did all of his banking business; hence the opportunity.

Tax Suits in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, February 7.—Suits were instituted in the Supreme Court of Wake county by August Belmont & Co., bankers, of New York city, as plaintiffs, to compel the State Auditor to collect the special tax bonds for the payment of interest for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, the twentieth of February being set by Judge Watts for a hearing of the motion for a peremptory mandamus.

Hon. Beverly Johnston, Walter J. Budd and R. C. Badger will appear for the plaintiffs. Should the court decide adversely to the plaintiffs, it is the intention of their counsel to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 7, 1874, 4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 7, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind north, fresh. Arrived—Bark Guenevere, Shiluez, master, sixty two days from Gloucester, England, via Tybee; schooner Lizzie Ketchum, Nulty, master, from Sabine Pass, with 225 bales of cotton; ship Carl, sixty days from Bremen, Bockelmann, master. Sailed—Steamship Hercules, ships Rebus and Lorley, bark Sirius and schooner J. S. and L. C. Adams.

PASS A L'OUTRE, February 7, 6 P. M.—Wind northeast, light. Arrived—British steamship Mississippi, Wrake, master, at 11:20 A. M., from Liverpool, to Silas Weeks; Colombian schooner Sophia, Archibald, master, ten days from Old Providence. Sailed—Spanish steamship Maria, bark Malta.

VICKSBURG, February 7.—Down—Yazoo, at 9 A. M.; Mohawk and barges, at 6 P. M; Emile Labarge, at 5 P. M. Up—Seminole, at 8 A. M.; Belle Lee, at 9 A. M; Pargoud, at 11 A. M.; Selma, at 7 P. M. Weather clear and cool. River rising.

MEMPHIS, February 7. River declining. Weather clear and cool. Departed—Clarksville, for Arkansas river; City of Augusta, for White river; Arlington, for Cincinnati; Grand Tower, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, February 7—River eighteen feet and falling. Weather cloudy and cold. Arrived—Shannon, from New Orleans. Departed—H. S. Turner for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, February 7.—River five feet four inches and falling. The snow ceased at noon; heaviest fall of the season; the weather is growing colder.

LOUISVILLE, February 7—River falling; eight feet eleven inches in the canal, six feet eleven inches in the chute. Down—Paragon and Houston, for New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 7.—Weather cloudy, with snow and rain during the night. Mercury 33°. The river has fallen twenty inches. Down—John Kilgour, at 9 A. M. Up—Mollie Ebert, at 7 P. M.; Indiana, at 9 P. M.

CAIRO, February 7.—Arrived—John Kyle, from New Orleans at 1 A. M.; Joe Kinney, from St. Louis, at 10 A. M.; City of Helena, from Vicksburg, at 2 P. M. Departed—Indiana, for Cincinnati, at 3 P. M.; John Kyle, for St. Louis, at 5 A. M.; Kinney, for Vicksburg, at noon; Helena, for St. Louis, at 3 P. M. River fallen fourteen inches. Weather clear. Mercury 36°.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.—Arrived—Kyle, from New Orleans; Fanny Lewis, from Shreveport. Departed—Bismarck, for New Orleans; Capitol City, for Vicksburg. River falling steadily. Weather clear and pleasant.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Bank statement—Loans increased $767,000; specie decreased $125,000; legal tenders increased $125,000; deposits increased $6,378,000.

Evening.—Cotton closed firm; uplands 16c; Orleans 16¾c; net receipts 1520 bales; gross 2346; sales 1520.

Futures closed weak; sales 19,700 bales, as follows: For February 15 3-16c; March 15⅝@15 21-32c; April 16 7-32c; May 16 11-16c; June 17 1-16c; July 17¼@17⅜c.

Flour quiet; prices generally without decided change; low grades are plenty; $6 70@7 50 for common to fair extra Southern; $7 85@11 for good to choice do. Wheat fairly active but without decided change, closing a shade firmer for good grades. Corn quiet, closing rather more steady; 79@83c for interior to prime Western mixed, 84@86c for old and new Western mixed and 85c for white Western. Pork heavy at $16 12½. Lard opened firm; closed heavy at 9¾c. Freights heavy and lower; cotton to Liverpool by steam ⅝@¾d. Coffee scarcely so firm. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice quiet. Naval stores steady. Spirits turpentine 50½c. Rosin $2 60.

Money easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. The representatives of several prominent savings banks were in Wall street to-day trying to buy government bonds, in order to employ their surplus funds, the trustees having given up all hopes of lending their money on call, owing to the limited demand and low rates of interest. The banks and insurance companies' representatives were also in the market for the same purpose, and this rivalry for bonds caused a sharp advance in prices to-day. Individual investors continued their purchases of dividend paying railway shares, the effect of which was seen in the further rise on prices in the Stock Exchange. The fact is, money has become a perfect drug on the market, and the financial situation is likely to continue easy for a long time to come.

Exchange closed dull and heavy at $4 84½. Gold firmer at 111¼@111⅜. Southern bonds quiet and nominal.

The market for cotton on the spot has been very quiet throughout the whole week, and values have remained more or less nominal, as buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Receipts being less than those of the previous week, give holders more confidence; but the extreme prices were too high, and as a result the market has been very dull. As noted last week, many of the orders from the other side have been withdrawn entirely, and those that were filled were at reduced rates. Shippers bids were about ⅛@¼c below current prices.

Exchange was slightly improved on Friday and the demings were increased as the sellers gave way and met the views of the buyers more liberally. Purchases, however, were needed to complete freight engagements. Choice grades of New Orleans and Texas cotton are not plentiful, but of uplands there is an abundance of all grades. The dealings in contracts have been comparatively light. The tendency in prices has been downward. The total sales of the week were 129,287, of which 117,450 were contract and 5837 for immediate delivery.

Spirits of turpentine and resin have materially advanced, and considerable business has been consummated.

The Post's financial article says: "All sales of gold have been at 111¼@111¾. On gold loans the rates have been 4 to 2 for carrying. Foreign exchange is as quiet as usual on Saturdays, with business at about $4 84 and $4 87½ respectively for prime. Money is very easy at 4@5 for call loans 6@7 for first class mercantile paper. Government bonds are strong at an advance of ⅛@⅜ over yesterday's prices. The low rates for money is inducing purchasers to employ idle balances.

The stock market has been strong for investment shares, and only steady, as a rule, for speculative. The extreme prices are giving stocks activity, the quotations having been as follows: Lake Shore 82½@82⅞; Northwest 85½@85¾; the preferred, in which there is said to be a corner, growing out of the operations by the foreign bankers between here and the German markets, 74½@75½; Rock Island 107⅞@108; Terre Haute 66⅞@67; Pacific Mail, which has been exceptionally weak, 42⅝@42⅞; New York Central 104@104⅛; St. Paul 47⅞@48.

Gold closed 111⅜.

The sub treasurer paid out $250,000 for interest, and $69,000 on called bonds.

Shipment of specie for the week, $847,616, principally in silver bars.

Imports for the week—Dry goods, $2,485,195; merchandise, $5,048,447.

Sixes of 1881, 119⅜; five-twenties of 1862, 116⅝; of 1864, 118⅜; of 1865, 116⅝; new 117⅜; of 1867, 118⅜; of 1868, 118⅝; new fives 112⅜; ten-forties 114⅜.

CINCINNATI, February 7.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling 16¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1 45@1 50. Corn quiet; 60@62c. Oats steady, 43@46c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet; steamed 9c; kettled 9⅛@9¼c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5¾@5¾c, clear rib 7⅛@7⅜c, clear 8@8¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7c, clear rib 8¾c, clear 9c. Whisky—Good demand at 96c.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—Cotton and flour quiet, and unchanged. Wheat dull, No. 2 spring Chicago $1 24. Corn lower, No. 2 mixed 61c on east track and in elevators, 60c bid—closing at 61c. Oats dull, No. 2 47@48c; closing at inside figure. Whisky firm 96c. Pork, no sales. Dry salt meat firmer, only small lots sold. Country shoulders 5¾c; clear sides 7⅞@8c; latter delivered. Bacon quiet. Lard quiet 8¾c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 7, Evening.—Turpentine opened at 36s 6d and closed at 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 7, Evening.—Cotton—Sales of uplands, on good ordinary basis, shipped January and February, 7 13-16d; sales of Orleans, on low middling basis, shipped January and February, 8¼d.

The New York Police.

The New York *Daily Graphic* administers the following fitting rebuke to the managers of the police force in New York city:

The arrest of M. Debouchy for having a few hand-grenades in his possession will have a bad effect on the public mind, as it seems that in this case the articles were manufactured for use during the Franco German war, and had nothing to do with Communist troubles, either in Paris or New York. The police ought to remember the story of the little boy who cried "wolf" when there was no wolf, and who was accordingly disbelieved when the wolf really came. The putting of policemen to guard Catholic churches under the professed apprehension that they were to be fired by the German socialists was maliciously ingenious. The police authorities were trying to create ill feeling between the Irish and German unemployed workingmen. This new arrest will only help to discredit all efforts of the police hereafter in this direction. The great masses of our workingmen are all right. They are not Communists; they are not murderers. And, however disreputable may be the half-dozen blatherskites who pretend to speak for them, it will be full of peril to the future of our city if any considerable number of our people can be made seriously to believe that the aim of the working classes is to institute an era of riot and plunder. Smith, Charlick and Matsell are the real incendiaries trying to spread this impression.

Military Affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the fourth instant, gives the following interesting facts which were brought out in a debate on the military bill the day before:

The army bill was the regular order in the House, and after Mr. Beck had made a speech in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks, which savored like an echo from the Democratic platforms of five or six years ago, there was a little serious and practical consideration of the military establishment, and the necessity of maintaining it at its present strength. The pending question was on reducing the appropriation for recruiting, so as to let the force of enlisted men drop down to 25,000, but not enlisting enough during the coming year to keep it up to the maximum standard of 30,000.

Some interesting facts were stated by Mr. Gunckel in relation to the cost of the British army, from which it appears that the soldiery is maintained for less than one-half the American soldiery — is better housed, better clothed, and better fed, although not so well paid.

Mr. Wheeler, who had the bill in charge, in answer to the complaints of Western and Texas members that more troops are needed to defend the Indian frontier, said that if such was the case the War Department had better go into the fine houses of officials in Washington, take out the private soldiers who were acting as servants, put uniforms on them, and send them to the frontier. This statement, thrown out with a good deal of force and significance, created a sensation.

Mr. Wheeler was asked how many soldiers were thus detained as servants, but replied that he had no facilities for learning that other members did not possess.

Mr. Potter supplied the information by saying that he was informed that there were over 1000 enlisted men in Washington, and leaving the inference that their duties were not of a military character; the Military Committee, which has a commendable reputation for finding out things, will doubtless be stimulated by Messrs. Wheeler and Potter's statements to investigate the matter.

Mr. Garfield argued in favor of the proposen reduction of 5000 men, saying that there were now 6000 soldiers east of the Mississippi, of whom 1224 were around New York harbor, and 1000 on the Canada border, while there was not a single British soldier on the other side of the frontier.

The result of the debate was that the Appropriation Committee was sustained in its effort to reduce the rank and file of the army, and the method by which it is proposed to effect it was made more direct and partial by an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any money for recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 men.

Singular Conduct of Charlick's Police.

M. Desire Debuchy, a French artificial flower manufacturer, was arrested under singular circumstances, at one o'clock yesterday morning, by Captain Williams, of the eighth precinct. The arrest took place at the residence of M. Debuchy, No. 168 Bleeker street, and Captain Williams, on searching the cellar of the house, carried off a wooden box, which contained thirty-one hand grenades or bombs. This event was magnified into a proof that there really was some foundation for the statement that the Communists were arming themselves, and duly blazoned forth on the police returns as an arrest of the utmost importance. M. Dubuchy was not, as is usual, taken to Jefferson Market Court, but on the contrary, was locked up in the Wooster street station as as "a suspicious person." Last night he declined making any statement himself, but referred the reporter to M. Le Pelletier, artificial flower manufacturer of No. 135 Wooster street. M. Pelletier is a reputable French citizen, who positively asserts that he is wholly unconnected with the Commune and the Internationalists. He said: "The police on Saturday night arrested M. Debuchy for being in possession of bombs, probably because it was thought he had made them with sinister intentions. This is not so. These bombs were made in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, and were bought on November 19 of that year, from a Mr. Haines, by a French war committee, of which I was a member, as was also M. Debuchy. Part of the bombs were sent to France by us and received at Bordeaux by the French committee of defense in session at that city. They thanked us, and wrote that a Mr. Guzman who was coming here from France, representing the government, would call on us regarding the bombs. Mr. Guzman arrived here, and told us they had better bombs in France than the ones we had sent. We, therefore, did not forward the remainder, and M. Debuchy innocently became custodian of them as it was in his house we held our sessions, and to his place that all contributions and purchases were sent. The bombs are not charged, are perfectly harmless, and have remained in the same box among the rubbish in M. Dubuchy's cellar ever since. I have in my possession a letter from M. Naquet, secretary of the French Committee of Defense at Bordeaux, acknowledging the receipt of the bombs at Bordeaux in 1870." The bombs are ordinary Orsini bombs, composed of a hollow sphere of iron, fitted with projecting nipples for percussion caps. They are not charged. M. Dubuchy will be arraigned at Jefferson Market to-day.—*New York Times.*

Grand drawing fourteenth February.
Grand drawing fourteenth February.
Grand drawing fourteenth February.
Grand drawing fourteenth February.
Grand drawing fourteenth February.
Capital prize twenty thousand dollars.
Capital prize twenty thousand dollars.
Capital prize twenty thousand dollars.
Capital prize twenty thousand dollars.
Capital prize twenty thousand dollars.

A skeleton in a doctor's office in Greensboro, Pennsylvania, recently caught a burglar. The burglar opened a closet (while his companion with a dark lantern was in another part of the room), and feeling for clothing at about the height of closet hooks generally, got his hands between the jaws of a skeleton, which, being adjusted with a coil spring and kept open with a thread, closed suddenly on the intruding hand by the breaking of the thread. A sudden thought striking the burglar of his being caught by a skeleton in the doctor's closet, so terrified him that he uttered a faint shriek, and when his companion turned the lantern toward him and he beheld himself in the grim and ghastly jaws of death himself, he became so overpowered by fear that he fainted, fell insensible to the floor, pulling the skeleton down upon him, and making so much noise that his companion fled immediately, and the doctor, alarmed at the noise and confusion, hastened into the office and secured the terror-stricken burglar, still held by the skeleton.

Courtesy.

William Wirt's letter to his daughter on the "small, sweet courtesies of life" contains a passage from which a great deal of happiness might be learned: "I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world would serve you so if you gave them the cause. Let people see that you do care for them by showing them what Sterne so happily called the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little employment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting and standing."

A LAY OF ASHANTEE.

Ho! Newsboy! bring the paper!
It is all the same to me—
Times, Telegraph, or Standard,
What's the news from Ashantee?
For Politics I care not—
Hang the Trial of Bazaine!
Home Rule! and Disraeli!
And the Telegrams from Spain!
This is no time for trifling—
All our prices may increase;
All my friends be smashed on Railways,
Or abused by the Police!
I am one whose business habits
Can not dull his martial soul;
And my ardor burns within me—
It's a substitute for Coal!
Though my scuttle may be empty,
I imagine in my glee
A vicarious perspiration
When I read of Ashantee!

For there no dreaded enemy
Brings Science to the fight;
No needle guns to shoot our sons
Before they are in sight;
But cheap and nasty weapons,
(How I love to think of them!)
Bad powder and worse barrels
Of time serving Brummagem!
And the greatest satisfaction
In our modern British eyes
Is to think we're only hitting
At a man not half our size,
So our valor is discretion;
We can boldly cross the sea,
Send out our Cracks to make the Blacks
Behave in Ashantee!

Through the land the tale is thrilling
Of the stores so thickly sent
(Let the cargoes all be useless,
But our money must be spent)—
Many thousand bales of blankets
Are suggested by the wise,
And unnumbered pairs of trowsers,
To impede our bare allies;
Traction engines, that with whistle
Shall strike terror to our foes,
And some fifty tons of pickers
Are thrown in by "One Who Knows."
Twice a hundred miles of Railway,
When our Troops would onward push,
Neatly packed in picnic baskets,
To be laid down in the Bush.
A small fleet of patent life boats
To be used across the plains,
If advance should be retarded
By unexpected rains.
Worsted comforters, goloshes,
Strapless skates of newest plan,
Salydor to give our soldiers
Calm immunity from pain;
Of all that Art can furnish,
Of all that Wealth can buy,
We'll have no lack—against the Black
We'll not work niggardly;
Load all our ships to fulness!
Send out any one but me!
At home in bed I'll block the Red
To win in Ashantee!
Twaddle not to me of fevers,
Of malaria on the plains;
Even here in modern London
We have trouble with our drains,
You may prate of savage cunning,
Urge King Coffee is no fool,
Make much cry about this black sheep,
And respect his royal wool;
It is easy (from this distance,
Which lends strength to all my views)
To upset his pig-stye palace,
Burn his city of bamboos—
Where this grand imperial savage
Boasts Palm-oil his end in life,
And for sceptre wields a thigh bone
Of a late lamented wife;
Where his babies ply for rattle
Fantee ribs, as ready toys,
And the skulls of conquered chieftains
Are the footballs of his boys!
Is the picture black I've painted?
Do you doubt the likeness true?
Go, are judge yourselves, my heroes!
That's the work I leave to you.
For improvement is the motto
That rules mankind to day
(We've published maps that no mishaps
May make you lose your way).
Go! improve this noble savage.
I can prophesy his lot.
What's in a name? But all the same,
King Coffee goes to pot.

—Punch.

The American Iconoclast.

A certain American lady, claiming to be a descendant of the family of the great Lord Bacon, took up her abode at Stratford once upon a time with the full purpose of hunting up and breaking up every Shakesperean tradition on, and not on record, in the full belief that he, at least, as a playwright and a demigod of genius, is a myth. With the full conviction in her own mind that he, being nothing more than a link man and horse-holder, and afterward a mere common, second-rate actor at the Blackfair's Theatre and at the Globe, was made to bear the onus and obloquy of being a writer of stage plays by their true author Lord Bacon, the puritanical tone of whose family and associations checked him from acknowledging the great poems as his own, did this unhappy lady set to work upon a huge volume wherein to prove her theory. That it was hardly an original one most people will be aware; that they do not share it, fortunately, is also to be assumed. However, for months and months every Shakspearean authority in the neighborhood was pestered to death by this unhappy fanatic, in her efforts to prove the truth of her belief. But it was only when, after much mystery and precaution, she disclosed to my host the nature of the grand final coup she was about to make for the full accomplishment of her object that her true colors were shown. Imagine one dark winter's night the snug oak panneled library of the most influential burghers of the town being invaded by a wild, haggard looking woman. Imagine her mysteriously informing him that she intended that night to effect an entrance into the church, and with mattock and spade to disentomb the moldering remains of the great bard. Would he help her? Would he share with her the glory and fame of scattering to the winds the myths which men had foolishly nursed for 300 years? Would he let her have the keys then is his possession to save her resorting to force, and consequently damaging the sacred edifice in order to get into it? Would he help her, she asked, to prove by the writings in Lord Bacon's hand, which she knew to have been buried with the body, that all the so-called plays of Shakespeare were the work of her great ancestor? As I trust that most of those who are tempted by the title of these pages to look through them will be more or less dreamers themselves, with or without imagination, as the case may be, I ask them once more to imagine the consternation of my host, and the difficulties brought upon him that night by the poor mad lady. Then and there he had to hand her over to a custody which unhappily has been life long. From constant pondering over the one idea her scant reason had given way, and the climax of misery was reserved for my friend to witness as I have described.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

General Harney on the Indian Question.

General Harney, whose name was such a terror to hostile Indians years ago, was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and was asked to give his views in reference to Indian matters. He gave it as his opinion that if the Indians were treated fairly, there would never be any difficulties with them. He had known but two instances where they had ever violated treaty stipulations, and in these two instances the Indians were to be excused, for the treaties had grown old before they were sought to be enforced by the government, and the chiefs and head men who had made them were all dead. The troubles with the Indians were principally caused by fraudulent agents and by whisky dealers. He had never known an Indian agent who had not grown rich in office, except one. On being asked how whisky selling could be suppressed, he answered without hesitation that they should be hanged or shot by the nearest military officer. He would have the officer take that responsibility. He was decidedly of the opinion that the management of the Indians would be much more efficiently and honestly conducted by army officers than by civilians, unless army officers had changed very much since he knew them.—*Washington Correspondence St. Louis Republican.*

Good Words Well Bestowed.

On board the steamboat W. S. Pike, yesterday evening, coming from New Orleans, we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of J. R. Jolley, Esq., the good looking and jovial editor of the *Attakapas Register*, and one of the special agents of Uncle Sam's postal department. Mr. Jolley is one of those unostentatious officials who perform their duties quietly yet efficiently, and seek not the fulsome praise of the newspapers for doing that which they are employed and paid to do, and his courteous, gentlemanly deportment makes him a host of friends wherever he goes. Such men are a credit to the governmental service and to the journalistic profession.

Another model, unassuming official is our genial friend O. H. Hempstead, Esq., mail agent on the Pike. He, too, gives careful attention to his duties and courteous treatment to all with whom he comes in contact, and though we rarely find his name figuring in a half-column puff for having sent some enthusiastic editor a copy of last week's *Times*, yet there are few men more deserving of commendation.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
SATURDAY EVENING, February 7, 1874.

The money market continues quiet and easy, and the demand for discounts, both in bank and on the street, limited. The few transactions reported on the latter are at previous rates. The Clearing House statement for the week shows considerable increase in deposits and a fair improvement in discounts and currency. We continue to quote first class paper, with unexceptionable collaterals, at 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum; without collaterals at 12; A1 at 1@1½ ⅌ month, and second grade at 2. First class mortgages still rule at —@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, and second grade at 11@12.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 7	$2,139,444 54	$189,201 06
Same time last week	1,979,093 32	194,346 83
Total last week	13,576,846 19	1,191,501 25
Total week before	12,815,963 48	1,396,502 49

The following telegrams were posted at the Cotton Exchange:

NEW YORK, February 7, 11:30 A. M.—Carrying rate, gold, 2.

3 P. M.—Carrying rate, gold, 2. Money rate 4@5.

LONDON, February 7, 4 P. M.—Rate of discount on three months' bills in the open market is 3⅞ ⅌ cent.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111⅜, against 111⅝ at New York, and, after a fair business, closed at 111⅜@111⅝, against 111⅞ in that market. The sales summed up $79,500, embracing $40,000 and $40,000 at 111⅜, and $2 00 and $7500 at 111½.

No sales of silver were reported. American half-dollars are now quoted at 109@109½, and Mexican dollars at 110.

The movement in sterling exchange was of fair extent. Under the influence of the advance in gold at New York, and notwithstanding the decline in bills in that market, rates ruled and closed 1 16 ⅌ cent higher than yesterday. The sales amounted to £32,500, comprising £10,000 A1 clear at $5 33; £6000 bill of lading at $5 33@5 34; £2500 bill of lading and £2000 A1 clear at $5 34; £20,000 bill of lading and A1 clear at $5 34@5 34½; £6000 do at $5 34@5 35; £1500 A1 clear at $5 35; £4000 bill of lading and A1 clear and £15,000 private bankers' and bank at —, £8000 bank at $5 36½, £1000 do at $5 37½, and £1500 bank sight at $5 41.

The sales of francs included 50,000 and 50,000 commercial at 4.71¼, and 40,000 at 4.70.

In German marks we noticed a sale of 45,000 at —.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 33⅞@5 34½ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and $5 36@5 37 for bank, and francs at 4.71½@4.70 for private, and nominal for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of liberal extent, and rates were without quotable variation. The sales of New York sight covered $300,000, embracing $15,000 private bankers' and $100,000 bank at ⅛ ⅌ cent discount; $80,000 private bankers' at 13-32, $10,000 and $20,000 commercial, and $10,000, $20,000, $25,000, $25,000 and $75,000 private bankers' at 7-16, and $10,000 commercial at ⅜. We also noticed a sale of $20,000 commercial on Boston at 9 16 ⅌ cent discount.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at 7-16.

Sales of New Orleans City Railroad were reported at $156.

No sales of bonds transpired. City gold bearing seven per cents were quoted at about 51@51½.

City appropriation certificates continued in demand and were quoted at the close at 58@59. The sales included $2500 at 57½, $10,000 at 58, $2600 at 58½, and $2600 at 59.

No sales of Metropolitan Police warrants were reported. They were quoted at about 72.

The market for old and new State warrants was quoted at 45@49 for round amounts of large denomination, and 50@51 for small. The sales included $3000 and $4000 at 48, and $2000 at 48½.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 7, 1874.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including any yesterday) summed up 10,900 bales, partly at previous rates and partly at prices indicating an improvement of ⅛@¼c in the lower grades, and ⅛ in the medium and better qualities. We adjust our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures as below.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Low ordinary	8½@9¼	9
Ordinary	10½@11	10⅞
Strict ordinary	11¼@11¾	—
Good ordinary	13 @13¾	13¾
Strict good ordinary	13⅞@14⅛	—
Low middling	14⅞@14⅞	14⅞
Strict low middling	15⅛@15⅜	—
Middling	15⅞@16	15⅞
Strict middling	— @16⅛	—
Good middling	17 @—	Nominal.

The market opened with a good demand, and a fair business was done during the morning, mostly at steady prices, yesterday's improvement being fully maintained—some sales, in fact, being at a fraction more than could have been realized previously—after which the movement became more animated, and resulted in the liberal business noted above. During the latter part of the day factors were more stringent in their pretensions and realized very full prices. Low ordinary to ordinary sold at 9½@c; strict ordinary at 11⅝c; good ordinary at 13¼ and 13½c; strict good ordinary at 14 and 14⅛c; strict good ordinary to low middling, benders, at 14½c; low middling at 14⅞, 14⅞ and 14⅞c; low middling to strict low middling at 15c; strict low middling at 15⅜c; strict low middling to middling at 15½c, and middling at 16c.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 120,000 bales, embracing 57,000 for Liverpool, 25,000 for Havre, 5000 for the Mediterranean, 4000 for Spain, 4000 for Bremen, 20,000 for the North sea and 5000 for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement yesterday evening, leaves 194,100 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 9900 bales, including 500 yesterday evening. Demand active at quotations."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand August 31, 1873	7,177
Arrived since last statement	7,776
Arrived previously	934,622—942,398
Total	949,575
Cleared to-day	10,461
Cleared previously	622,702—633,163
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	316,412
Same time last year	213,485

To-day's exports embraced 3012 bales to Liverpool, 3441 to Havre, 2150 to Amsterdam and 1858 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening, 7216 bales, against 5003 on last Saturday and 5274 last year, and since August 31 of 850,759 bales, against 726,314 last year—increase 124,245.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 18,925 bales, against 25,893 on last Saturday and 18,999 last year, and since August 31, 2,717,993 bales, against 2,530,095 the last year—increase 187,898.

Exports yesterday to Great Britain 1750 bales, against 14,460 last week and 15,932 last year, and to the continent 1670 bales, against 1623 last week and 2687 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 823,945 bales, against 827,612 last week, and 567,533 last year.

SUGAR—Received this morning 214 hhds. The market is dull, and the sales are confined to 175 hhds at 6⅞@7¼c for common; 7c for fair; 7⅞c for good fair, and 8⅛c for strictly prime.

MOLASSES—Only 117 bbls and 6 half barrels were received this morning. The demand is fair, and 105 bbls sold at 35c for low fair; 40c for strictly prime, and 50@60c for eastern bottoms.

FLOUR—Is dull, with a large stock on hand. There is some inquiry for Cuba, but freight is scarce. The lot of 1000 bbls, in treaty for export, yesterday, was sold; particulars not transpired. To-day, the sales are confined to 2109 bbls, of which 100 fine at $4 62½; 120 double extra at $5 75; 30 low treble at $6 25; 72 at $6 50; 100 low treble extra at $6 75; 25 at $6 87½; 50, 90 and 200 good treble extra at $7; 167 good treble extra at $7 25; 40 and 100 choice treble extra at $7 40; 450 choice extra (taken for Rio) at $7 75; 75 at $7, 25 25, 100 and 25 choice extra at $8; 50 at $9 37½; 150, 25 and 100 choice extra at $9 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and good demand and firmer. 100 and 100 bbls sold, on the landing, at $3 50, and 100, in store, at $3 60. It is jobbing at $3 65 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Is in good demand and firm, with a small stock on hand. 200 bbls mess sold at $17; 200 at $16 75, and 50 at $16 87½; 250 to arrive at $16 75 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $17 25@17 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Quiet, with very little in first hands. Shoulders are quoted 6½c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Dispatches from the West to-day have strengthened the market. Shoulders are quoted at 7½c; clear rib sides at 9½c; clearsides at 10¼ ⅌ lb. Offers of 9⅞c were refused for clear sides; 95 casks were sold, comprising 20 casks shoulders on private terms; 5, 5 and 20 casks clear rib sides, in store, and 25 on the landing, at 9½c; and 10 do clear sides at 10c ⅌ lb. Clear sides are jobbing freely at 10¼c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—10 tierces choice sugar-cured sold at 12¼c; 35 at 12½c; and 15 at 13c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Very little here, but no demand for it. It is quoted at 10½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Continues in light supply and firm. Tierce is quoted at 9¼c for packers' and 9⅞c for refined; keg 10½@10¾c ⅌ lb. 25 tierces packers' sold at 9½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—Is in light supply and firmer. Louisiana rectified commands $1 01; choice Cincinnati $1 04 ⅌ gallon.

BULK CORN—The supply on sale, comprising a total of 38,000 bushels, sold to distillers at 75c ⅌ bushel. Several shipments in the West are under way for the point.

CORN IN SACKS—Is in fair supply and demand. The sales embraced 5000 sacks, of which 750 and 600 white, in second-hand sacks, at 75c; 500 and 2100 white at 76c; 350, 400 and 500 white at 77c; and 200 yellow at 80c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Two thirds of to-day's receipts are under limit. The stock on the landing is fair. The demand is moderate. 700 sacks sold, of which 150 choice at 58c, and 200 and 350 at 59c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and moderate demand at easier prices for buyers. The sales are confined to 250 sacks, of which 100 and 300 at 95c, and 100 at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—The supply is liberal and the demand is moderate. 925 bales sold, of which 50 ordinary at $15, 200 prime at $16, 50 and 300 at $18, and 300 choice at $22 ⅌ ton.

BUTTER—Light supply and an active demand for all grades. Choice Western is selling at 35@36c; choice Goshen 43c ⅌ lb.

PECANS—The supply is almost exhausted. They are quoted at 8c ⅌ lb and upward.

MOSS—Is dull; the stock is large. Receipts are light. Good black is quoted at 5½c; black mixed 4½c; gray 3c; gray and black 3½c; city picked 8½@10c ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market is active, with a good demand at firm prices. The stock on hand this day comprises 5036 bbls. We quote: Choice (Louisiana) at 8@8½c; prime 7½@7¾c; fair 7@7½c; ordinary 6⅝@6¾c; common 5¾@6¼c; No. 2, 3¾@4½c ⅌ lb.

FISH—The stock is large. We quote: Mackerel, extra No. 1 $24 in bbls, and $13 in half bbls, $6 75 in quarter bbls and $2 75 in kits; No. 1 bay at $15 in bbls, $8 in half bbls, $4 25 in quarter bbls and $1 70 in kits; No. 2 at $13 50 in bbls, $7 in half bbls, $3 75 in quarter bbls and $1 50 in kits; No. 3 $11 in bbls, $6 75 in half bbls, $3 50 in quarter bbls and $1 35 in kits; No. 3 large $11 50 in bbls, $6 in half bbls, $3 50 in quarter bbls and $1 40 in kits. Codfish, ⅌ box $1 30@1 35, and 5½c ⅌ lb in quarter drums; large do 6@6½c ⅌ lb. Herrings $6 ⅌ bbl, $4 50 ⅌ half bbl and 35c ⅌ box.

COAL—The supply is sufficient for the demand. Pittsburg is selling at 45@50c ⅌ bbl at wholesale and 75c at retail; $7 ⅌ hhd; 50@55c ⅌ box to steamboats; 60@65c to manufacturers. Anthracite $13 ⅌ ton. Virginia cannel $1 25 ⅌ bbl. The stock at the Willow Grove landing on the first instant comprised 138 boats and 19 barges. Consumption during January 26 boats, 6 barges and 2 French creeks. Arrived 4 boats and 13 barges.

MOUNT CARBON COAL—The demand is active, and is selling at 80c ⅌ bbl at retail, and 47c ⅌ bbl at wholesale.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—Pilot bread sells at 5@6c; Navy bread 4½c; French biscuit 7c; soda crackers 6c; butter 6c, Boston 6c; picnic 7c; oyster 8c; sugar 9c; cream 11c; ginger nuts 11c; lemon snaps 10c; cracknell biscuit 30c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Is in fair supply and demand. Western is selling at 4¾c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The market is firm. The scarcity of freight room restricts the demand. The supply is light.

HIDES—Are dull, and the stock is accumulating at easier prices. Country hides, flint, 26@25 lbs. are quoted at 17c ⅌ lb. In city slaughter sales are made as follows: Steer hides, city slaughter, over 85 lbs, ⅌ lb, 9c; 78@84 lbs, 10c; steer hides under 70 lbs, 9c; cow hides, as they run, 8c; kips, 20@24 lbs, 12c; kips, 25@30 lbs, 11c; calf skins each, $1. Beeswax prime yellow, 28c ⅌ lb. Ox horns, each, 5c.

FEATHERS—Are selling at 75@80c ⅌ lb.

CASTOR OIL—Is selling at 19½c ⅌ lb for New York.

SOAP—The demand is good. Extra family is selling at 6c in large lots, and 7c in small lots; extra magnolia 5½c in small lots and 4½c in large lots; olive 6@6½c; palm 7½@8c; castile 12