[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

with the public interest, to inform the Senate, etc.

Mr. Morton favored the amendment of Mr. Conkling. He said the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) argued the resolution as if it was in the nature of a mandate, when the very language of the resolution was "the President of the United States is hereby requested, etc." If the Senate was to have information on this subject let it have the whole story, and this could be done by amending the resolution so as to have the President send to the Senate any information he has in regard to the existence of armed organizations in Louisiana, hostile to the government of the State. What the President had done had been for the preservation of the public peace. It has been done in view of the fact that murder had been rampant in Louisiana, and in view of the fact that these very men who surrounded the Legislature were covered with blood and ready to commit fresh murders.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, supported the amendment of the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling); he saw no objection to having the President furnish the information, and had no doubt that it would be furnished, and promote the public interest, instead of prejudicing it.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said there had been federal interference in Louisiana. He hoped the time had not come when a Cæsar might clothe himself in purple, and bid defiance to the American people. In the elections last fall these very usurpations in the Southern States had much to do in casting the ballot as it was against the party in power.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said when colored men were murdered in Louisiana, no voice was raised on the Democratic side of this chamber to challenge the wrong perpetrated. He charged that these murders were committed by Democrats. Had the Senator from Deleware (Mr. Saulsbury) become the Brutus of this day, to tear the purple robes from Cæsar, that the country might applaud? He (Mr. Logan) was as much in favor of having this information before the Senate as any one here, but he desired to warn his friends on the other side of the chamber that they must make their friends stop their murders, if they did not they would be made to stop, and the armies of the United States would be used to stop them. Those who stood by these murderers were no better than those who committed the crime. [Here there was a slight demonstration toward applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked by the Vice President.]

Mr. Thurman said he had been asked to point out precedents where the words suggested by the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) were omitted from resolutions of inquiry, and quoted several, among them one submitted by Mr. Edmunds in 1868, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether he had established military departments, etc.

Mr. Edmunds—Did any one raise the point that the words "if not incompatible with the public interest" should be inserted?

Mr. Thurman—Why, nobody imagined that the Senator from Vermont could offer a resolution not in due form. [Laughter.] The next quoted from a resolution submitted by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in 1874, in reference to the occupation of the Indian Territory, and said he was not here to defend suicide, but it would not do to attempt to defend these violations of the constitution and law by talking of murders, assassinations, etc. When the cause of these crimes came to be known the American people would see that there were two sides to the question.

Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, said he was not an apologist for murder and disturbance, but he did not see how the people of Louisiana could submit quietly to all the outrages heaped upon them.

Mr. Edmunds said it was high time that the people of this country, and by that he meant the whole people, those who have become citizens under recent amendments to the constitution, should know whether they were to have liberty, or to use a Western and Democratic phrase, whether they were to be "frozen out" by assassination and murder, which the Senator from Ohio gently calls homicide. He wanted to tell the Senator that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States were intended to be and will be just as firmly planted in practice in this country as they are now in theory. The people in this country would not see thousands and tens of thousands of citizens made the victims of assassination, merely because they wished to assert their constitutional rights. An honest and an injured man in any State should have the right to call upon his government for protection. If it should turn out that these very men who were being defended on the opposite side of the chamber to-day were the aggressors in the South he hoped all these declarations about despotisms and Cæsarisms would be taken back. He then read the telegram from General Sheridan, published in the morning papers, and said the testimony of that officer was entitled to weight. Continuing his argument, he said he had always been taught that the protection of human life and human liberty was the chief duty of the government.

Mr. Thurman said he did not see what the Ku Klux outrages had to do with the subject matter before the Senate. Senators could denounce the people of the South as assassins, call them Ku Klux and all such choice words from the Radical vocabulary, but he did not see what that had to do with the fact that the army of the United States had been used in violation of all law. Crime had been committed in New England. People had been hung there without jury, but that did not make all the people of that section criminals. The army of the United States had been used in Louisiana, without the authority of the law, to determine who were the members of the Legislature and to organize it, not by lawful means, but by the bayonet. If the President of the United States were to overthrow to morrow any Southern State government, he would be defended by the same cry of Ku-Klux, White League, murder, etc. That would not do. The time had passed when a plain violation of the constitution and the law could be thus excused. The dominant party tried that on last fall, when it set up a Southern outrage mill with the Attorney General as chief miller. But the people of the country rejected the product of that mill. It was the duty of Congress to harmonize the people of the whole country, and not to produce sectional hatred by constantly preaching that the people of one section are assassins and murderers. What warrant had the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) for charging that the people of Louisiana were assassins and murderers. Because some lives were lost there, did that fact make the people of the whole State assassins?

Mr. Morton said he welcomed this resolution, but he wanted it enlarged so the whole truth could be told; it would afford an opportunity to contradict the ten thousand lies from Louisiana. What evidence was there that the Conservatives carried the election there except the word of the White League?

The Senate adjourned without action.

House.

Several bills of a local character passed. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to go to business on the Speaker's table, and gave notice that his object was to get at the Senate civil rights bill and move to substitute it for the bill agreed to by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Randall failed to see the necessity of going to the business on the Speaker's table, and Mr. Beck gave indications of a determination to filibuster, when the Speaker ruled that the first question was on Mr. Wheeler's motion to go into committee on the army bill. Carried.

The bill appropriates nearly $28,000,000; forbids recruiting beyond 25,000 enlisted men.

Without concluding the bill the committee rose, when Mr. Butler renewed the motion looking to reaching the civil rights bill, when the Democrats began filibustering. After a couple of hours spent in filibustering, an effort was made at a compromise. In the course of the colloquy tending to that end Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, expressed his willingness to have the civil rights bill fully discussed and all proper amendments offered and voted on. He asked whether it was the purpose of the Democratic side of the House to filibuster against the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Randall—Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Mr. Butler—I understand the evil of the day to be that we are wasting the public time.

Mr. Randall—No public business whatever is suffering by the course which this side of the house is pursuing.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, declared that the Democratic side of the House was willing to go on now, and at all times, with the appropriation bills, but that whatever means he had to defeat the civil rights bill he would use. He did not intend to consent to go to the Speaker's table and thus give that bill any advantage if he knew how to prevent it. He thought he had a right to do that, and he would do it, not to defeat public business, but to facilitate public business, which was blocked up by the throwing in of this firebrand.

Mr. Butler declared he was one of those who believed that there was other business for Congress to do besides passing appropriation bills. He thought the question of settling the rights of the citizens were as high as that of getting a little more or less money voted away.

Mr. Cox, of New York, remarked that while the House was filibustering the soldiers of the United States were throttling the sovereign of Louisiana and Congress was utterly indifferent to it. [Sneers from some Republican members.] If they did not want to see a new civil war they should call off federal bayonets from Louisiana. The civil rights bill, if passed, would only make the trouble worse and worse. For one he would not help the Judiciary Committee which had failed to report on the Louisiana question. Let that committee settle that question properly and give peace to the South, and then the civil rights of the people, North and South, would be better taken care of.

Mr. Butler declared that he was as anxious to get at Louisiana as any man on earth. [Laughter and clapping of hands.] But a committee of the House had been sent there, and he did not propose to consider the subject before the report of the committee was received.

Mr. Randall—Then why does your President interfere?

Mr. Cox—Take off your military—

Mr. Butler—I don't propose to make any attack or defense in regard to affairs in Louisiana, simply on the lying telegrams of the Associated Press, or any report except the report of our committee; and when that comes in I will stay here day and night until peace is given to Louisiana. I gave it peace once, and I should be glad to do it once more. (Clapping of hands by Republican members and sneering remarks by the Democrats.)

Mr. Cox—Why did not the gentleman do it then, so as to make peace permanent? If he did well then he has undone it all ever since.

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Butler whether he justified the interference of the military in New Orleans, and the expulsion from the Legislature of men who were duly elected?

Mr. Butler replied, that he did not justify the expulsion from the legislative halls of men who were duly elected, but he did justify the throwing out of intruders, voting themselves into a Legislature to make laws for a people who would not elect them. A republican form of government could not be guaranteed if intruders were allowed into the legislative halls.

At this stage of the discussion Mr. Waddell, of New York, objected to further debate; and the Speaker sustained the objection. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Meeting—Louisiana Matters in Good Hands—Spain Discussed.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Cabinet met at noon to-day, and was in session until very near three o'clock this afternoon. The condition of affairs in Louisiana was a subject of much discussion, though not with a view to giving any additional orders or instructions to the United States military authorities at New Orleans than have already been issued for their guidance.

The administration is well satisfied that General Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the general government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary for it to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, contemplated an indorsement of the report of the recent Returning Board, and maintaining the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that board. It was not considered necessary to send any telegram to General Sheridan, nor had any dispatches been received from that officer up to the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting.

This afternoon a protest against the action of the United States troops was received by the President, from Mr. Wiltz, which was read at the meeting. In addition to the discussion on Louisiana matters, the new phase of political movements in Spain was a matter of some conversation, but only as a subject of great interest to all.

FOREIGN.

Opening of the New Opera House.

PARIS, January 5.—The new Opera House was opened to-night with great ceremony and brilliant display, preparations for the event having been made for a long time past. Among distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, General Ladmirault, the Lord Mayor of London, Duke d'Aumale, King Alfonso and ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, ex-King of Hanover, all the members of the French ministry and the entire diplomatic corps.

Christine Nilsson, who was to have sung in acts of "Hamlet" and "Faust," was ill and unable to appear. Changes were consequently made in the programme, the fourth act and grand chorus from "William Tell" and the fourth act of the "Huguenots" being substituted for the selections from "Hamlet" and "Faust." The inauguration was a grand success. Farcher, the architect of the Opera House, was called out, and received with prolonged applause.

A Bishop Displaced.

LONDON, January 5.—Judgment has been rendered in the exiles' ecclesiastical court removing Bishop Martin from his see. The bishop is absent from England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice in the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—The Ice gorged at Carondelet, six miles below here, to-day, and the river has risen about a foot here by its breaking up. Ice in the harbor moves very sluggishly, and if cold weather continues a few days the river opposite the city will be closed and navigation by ferry stopped. This is the coldest day of the season.

New Hampshire Democrats.

CONCORD, January 5.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. It is one of the largest ever held here. Hiram R. Roberts was nominated for Governor.

Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, January 5.—The Legislature met today. In the Senate the new members elected were sworn in, but adjourned without electing a President. In the Assembly three ballots were had for Speaker without result. Both houses then adjourned until to-morrow.

Louisiana Affairs.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The *Gazette* to-morrow gives a review of the situation in Louisiana, arguing that the military organizations of the White Leagues and the rebellion last September which only retreated for the time before superior force show that Louisiana is in a state of war. It concludes as follows: "Now, what shall be done? Louisiana is actually in a state of war. There is in reality no civil government there; neither a government which would be overthrown by armed rebellion as soon as the United States forces were withdrawn nor a government which would come in by such rebellion would be a civil government. The thorough reformatory measure would be to set aside the State government altogether, and govern the State by congressional authority by a form resembling, as far as conditions will admit, that of our territorial governments. But if Congress and the President shall hesitate at the only thorough and adequate means, then why not put in operation the justice and moral force that General Sheridan advises, by punishing those guilty of rebellion and murder, and by dealing with the armed rebel organizations according to their true characters as rebels in a state of war. Can the government afford to go on any longer in a practice which seems to allow that acts of war are in the South no offense? Is not anarchy spreading rapidly by this immoral lenity? Is it not indispensable to the preservation of Southern property and society that the lesson shall be sternly taught: that rebellion is a crime, and that organization for war, with the purpose defined by acts of war, shall be treated by the rules of war?

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, January 5, 1875, 4:35 P. M.

During Wednesday, in the Western Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, winds veering to east and south, partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi river will continue slowly rising from Cairo to Vicksburg, and the Ohio continue falling from Pittsburg to Louisville.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 5, 12 M.—Barometer 30.50. Wind north, strong. Arrived—Schooner Annie E. Kranz, Perryee, master, fourteen days from New York. Sailed—Schooner Cephas Starrett.

VICKSBURG, January 5.—Passed up—Future City and barges, at eleven; Kate Kinney, at twelve last night; City of Quincy, at 1 A. M.; Indiana, at 11 A. M. to day. Passed down—James Howard, at 3 A. M.; Natchez, at 9 P. M. Weather cool and cloudy. The river rose two feet one inch.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The river rose eleven inches since last report. Weather clear and very cold. Departed—Ella, for Cincinnati; Susie Silver, for New Orleans; Capitol City and Glencoe, for St. Louis. Passed down—Smoky City with tow of coal.

PITTSBURG, January 5.—River seven feet six inches and falling; freezing hard.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—River twenty-nine feet two inches and falling. Weather very cold. Departed—John Mears, with barges, for New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—River falling, with twelve feet in the canal. Weather clear and very cold.

EVANSVILLE, January 5.—The River has risen one foot. Weather clear and very cold.

CAIRO, January 5.—Arrived—Warner, from New Orleans, at 8 P. M.; Lady Lee, from Vicksburg, at midnight; Paragon, from New Orleans, at 7 A. M. Departed—Warner, from Cincinnati, at 9 P. M. River twenty-two feet four inches and rising. Weather clear. Mercury 14°. The Mississippi river is frozen over here.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 5.—The Post's financial article says: Wall street markets are less active than yesterday. Gold opened at 112⅝, and all sales since have been at 112⅛@112⅜. On gold loans the rate has been 5, 2, 6@7 ⅌ cent for carrying, rates at which renewals were made having been 4 ⅌ cent. Foreign exchange is nominally unchanged; prime bankers' sterling being $4 86@4 90½, prime sixty day is obtainable at $4 85½, and good at $4 85⅛; for demand bills the ruling rate is $4 90. Call loans have been made as high as 7 ⅌ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent.

Government bonds with gold lower are generally lower than yesterday, the market, however, is strong in tone. State bonds at the board were ¼ lower for Missouri long bonds, ¼ higher for Tennessees and new series, with remainder of the list unchanged. The stock market opened ⅛@¾ below yesterday's closing, and until noon was irregular, but in the main weak, the widest fluctuation having been ⅞ of 1 ⅌ cent, and the weakest stocks having been Erie, Western Union and Wabash. Since noon there has been a recovery in the general list of ½ to ⅞, the prices, as we write, being for most stocks at the highest figures of the day.

The extreme sales have been as follows: Pacific Mail 33½@34⅛; Western Union Telegraph 77⅞@77¾; Lake Shore 79⅞@79⅞; Union Pacific 36 3/16@36⅝; Northwest 48⅞@48¾; Erie 29⅛@28⅞; Wabash 20@20¼; St. Paul 32¾@33⅞; Ohio and Mississippi 31⅞@32⅛; Rock Island 103@103⅛; New York Central 101⅛@101⅜.

Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 14⅝c; Orleans 15c; sales to-day 3041 bales; net receipts 2668; gross 7021.

Futures closed steady; sales 64,900 bales, as follows: January 14 9-16@14 19-32c; February 14 31-32@15c; March 15 15-32@15½c; April 15 29-32c; May 16 1-32c; June 16 11-32c; July 16¾@16 27-32c; August 16 5-16@17c.

Southern flour steady and unchanged. Wheat less active, about 1c easier; $1 21@1 29 for winter red Western. Corn opened firm; closed dull and heavy; old mixed sells 96c@98c; 96@97c for new Western mixed and yellow; 88@96c for new white Western. Coffee quiet and firm; quotations unchanged. Sugar quiet at 8⅛@8⅜c for fair to good refining; 8⅜c for prime; 8⅜c for fair refining; refined unchanged, fair demand. Molasses dull, New Orleans 56@59c. Rice steady, fair jobbing trade. Tallow firm at 8 15-16c. Rosin $2 10@2 15 for strained. Turpentine heavy; 36c. Pork firm; $20 for old mess; $20 50@20 75 for new do. Beef dull. Lard lower; prime steam rendered 13 11-16@13½c. Whisky steady 88½c. Freights firm.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Cotton—Fair demand and market firm; middling 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; $1 05@1 06. Corn dull at 63@70c. Oats steady at 60@62½. Pork steady at $19 50. Lard active and steam 13¼@13.30c; kettle 14@14½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c, all fifteen days in salt and loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady, demand moderate at 94c.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Cotton—Offerings light; prices higher; good ordinary 12½c; low middling 13½c; middling 14c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and a shade better; No. 2 red winter $1 08@1 08½; No. 3 spring 96@99c. Corn quiet; new 64c; No. 2 65@66c. Oats firmer; 57c on track. Whisky steady, at 96c. Provisions nominally unchanged; holders pretty firm, but nothing doing in any article.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 5, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of middlings, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January and February, 7⅝d; do nothing below low middling deliverable March and April, 7 9-16d. Sales on the basis of middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, 7⅝d; do nothing below low middling, deliverable February and March, 7 11-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm. Lard 64s ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of middling Orleans, nothing below low middling, deliverable March and April, 7 11-16d. Common to fair 5d.

LONDON, January 5, Evening.—Spirits turpentine opened at 26s 9d and closed at 26s 6d@26s 9d.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on January 5, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 37°; at 2 P. M., 40°; at 6 P. M., 39°. Lowest point during the night of January, 4, 36°.

Some Truths About the White League.

"General" Ogden, of the White League army of the city of New Orleans, has made some startling admissions. He appeared before the Louisiana investigating committee of the House and swore to a number of statements so conflicting that we are led to disbelieve his testimony in many particulars. He starts out by saying that the White League is not a political organization, but admits that it is wholly composed of white Democrats. He states further that the League is not a military organization, but admits that each member carries arms and that his command is divided into two regiments of infantry and one of artillery. He also states that he acted on the fourteenth of September under the orders of "Governor" Penn, proving conclusively that his command partook of both a military and political character. "I do not know that any Republican is a member of our club," is the frank way he puts it, and adds that on the day of the November elections he "put out—I e., detailed—men to prevent disturbance." In other words, this man assumed authority to direct his coconspirators to be present at the polling places on the day of election the same as he would have done if he had been the commander of a legitimate militia body, and swears positively that "the White League is not an organization formed for the purpose of helping the Democratic party." "On the fourteenth of September," he says, "we went out on the streets to get arms belonging to us that were onboard a ship; the police were on the levee, and as we were going to get arms, I was informed of the advance of the police, then I formed my line of battle." is

The brazen coolness of all this will strike the average law abiding citizen as something strange. In any other country than this such a man as Ogden would receive the punishment he merits as a conspirator and a traitor. But we are rejoiced that his impudently sublime faith in the rectitude of his purpose has induced him to make so many exposures. We do not suppose that all of his statements are true, or that he has told one half that he knows. It could not be expected that a man who acknowledges himself to be an outlaw, to be the chief of a gang of outlaws, and that he is responsible for the step which precipitated the riots of the fourteenth of September, would tell the truth regarding those features of his career; regarding which, in his conception of duty, any secrecy ought to be preserved. But he has admitted enough to damn him forever in the eyes of honest, law abiding men, and enough to arouse the sympathetic people of the North to a stern realization of the truth of our repeated assertions that rebellion is again rife in the South. The determination of the leaders, as well as the rank and file of this new rebellion, to accomplish their hellish designs—the overthrow of legally constituted government—is made more apparent now than it was before, and the earnestness with which they have entered into the conspiracy is asserted in the fact that while they complain of poverty they have purchased arms of the most improved pattern, have sustained expensive organizations and continue to maintain them even during the comparatively peaceful interim between the election and the installation of the officers elected. No matter how much inclined the investigating committee may be to excuse this condition of affairs, or to fluctuate their report with partiality toward the Democracy, the facts as we have given them—and they came to us through the partisan agency of the Southern branch of the Associated Press—are sufficient to prove all that has been said about the condition of the South. Even those of our people who sympathize with the political aspiration of the conspirators will feel compelled to denounce their recourse to arms, and the entire country will unite in an imperative demand that Congress and the administration shall act promptly and decisively to remedy this deplorable situation. In the meantime let us be thankful that Phil. Sheridan is in New Orleans.—*Washington Republican.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1875.

We have no change to notice in the money market. The offerings continue of moderate extent at the banks and limited on the street, and nothing has transpired in commercial paper that indicates any quotable variation in rates. We continue to quote first class paper and collateral loans for sixty days at 8@9 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, A1 do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages continue to rule at 10@11⅌ cent ⅌ annum, while nothing is reported in second class on which to base quotations.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
January 2	$2,275,167 96	$142,678 43
January 4	2,373,550 22	240,361 57
January 5	2,475,625 93	254,726 65
Thus far this week	$7,123,334 11	$637,769 65
Same time last week	6,913,144 24	448,778 55
Total last week	10,561,013 42	776,086 33
Total week before	10,492,891 35	797,113 35

Gold opened at 112⅞@112¾, against 112⅝ at New York, and after a fair business closed at 111¾@112, against 112⅝ in that market. The sales summed up $40,000, embracing $10,000 at 111⅞; $5000 at 112⅛; $20,000 at 112⅛@112¼, $2000 and $3000 at 112¼.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars are still quoted at 108@108½, while Mexican dollars now rule 97@97½ gold.

Under the influence of the decline in gold at New York sterling exchange closed about 2-10 ⅌ cent lower. The movement was of liberal extent, the sales amounting to £38,000, comprising £1500 and £8000 bill of lading at $5 39½; £15,000 do at $5 39½@5 40; £21,000 do and A1 clear at $5 39@5 41; £1000 American ship's bill and £3000 private bankers' at $5 41; £3000 A1 clear at $5 41½, and £1500 and £2500 bank at $5 45.

France were also lower. The sales comprised 370,000 commercial, embracing 150,000 at 4.65⅝, 90,000 and 100,000 at 4.65 and 30,000 at 4.64⅞.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 38½@5 38⅝ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@$5 44 for bank, and francs at 4.66⅛ for commercial, and 4.62½ for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of moderate extent, and with a fair demand commercial was firm at previous rates. The sales of New York sight covered $56,000, embracing $25,000, $15,000 and $10,000 commercial and $25,000 private bankers' at 5-16. We also notices sales of $20,000 commercial on Providence at ½ ⅌ cent discount, and $25,000 on Philadelphia and $20,000 on Boston at 7-16.

The banks continued to check on New York at ½ ⅌ cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at ⅛@—.

Nothing was reported in stocks.

The sales of bonds included $7000 city gold bearing seven per cents at 34½, and $10,000 at 35.

Nothing was reported in city appropriation certificates; they were quoted about 40@42.

Metropolitan Police warrants were still quoted at —@60, and no sales were reported.

Nothing transpired in State warrants. Old were still quoted at 22@24, and new at about 62.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1875.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including any yesterday) embraced 2500 bales, at irregular and generally stronger prices, requiring an advance in our quotations of ⅛c in strict, good ordinary and the lower grades and ⅛c in the inside and ⅛c in the outside figures for low middling and the grades above. We give also the figures and full report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	— @—	—
Low ordinary	@—	—
Ordinary	11⅝@12⅛	12⅛
Strict ordinary	12⅝@12⅞	—
Good ordinary	12⅞@13⅛	12⅞
Strict good ordinary	13⅛@13⅜	—
Low middling	13⅞@14	14⅛
Strict low middling	14 @14⅛	—
Middling	14⅛@14⅜	14⅜
Strict middling	14⅜@14⅝	—
Good middling	14⅞@15	14⅞
Middling fair	15⅛@15⅜	15½
Fair	16 @16⅝	—

The market opened with a fair majority, and although the movement was checked by the strongest pretensions of factors, who asked ⅛@¼c above previous rates, yet about 2000 bales changed hands during the morning, partly at prices showing no quotable variation and partly at an improvement of ⅛c, after which buyers came forward with still more spirit and took 7500 bales, making a total, as noted above, of 9500 bales, the market closing firm at our quotations. Prices were strengthened by the falling off in the receipts, as well as by an advance of ⅛c at New York.

The sales for the past three days sum up 25,250 bales (9250 on Saturday, 3500 yesterday and 9500 to-day), against 26,200 for the corresponding time last week and 47,900 the week before.

Week's receipts 24,015 bales, embracing 3474 from other delivery ports (of which 2974 from Mobile, 3 from Florida and 497 from Texas) and 21,141 proper, against 25,716 proper last week, and 25,085 last year. Total proper since August 21, 582,781 bales against 589,662 last year—decrease 16,881.

The exports comprise 14,515 bales, embracing 5767 to Liverpool, 2004 to Bremen, 749 to Genoa and 1935 to New York.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board, and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 136,000 bales, embracing 52,000 for Liverpool, 26,000 for Havre, 4000 for Spain, 3000 for the Mediterranean, 12,000 for Bremen, 36,000 for the North of Europe and 3000 bales for the North, which, when deducted from the stock on hand by our running statement last evening, leaves 144,700 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 9550 bales, including 475 after 3 P. M. yesterday. Market active." Its quotations are raised ⅛c for ordinary and good ordinary, and ⅛c for low middling and the higher grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1874	Bales. 15,953
Arrived since last statement	2,432
Arrived previously	677,345—679,977
Total	695,930
Cleared to-day	9,916
Cleared previously	412,844—422,760
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	273,170
Stock same time last year	269,587

To-day's exports embraced 9167 bales to Liverpool, and 749 to Genoa.

Receipts proper since last evening 2071 bales, against 14,453 on last Tuesday and 9499 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 21,141 bales, against 25,716 last week, and 25,085 last year, and since August 21 of 582,781 bales, against 589,662 last year—decrease 16,881.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 9764 bales, against 22,237 last week and 19,499 last year, and since Friday 48,845 bales, against 29,747 last week and 34,795 last year. Total since August 21, 2,134,807 bales, against 1,999,205 up to Monday noon, January 5, last year, (excluding the above 19,499) an increase of 135,602.

Exports (Friday to Monday inclusive) to Great Britain 11,568 bales, against 11,432 last week and 40,190 last year, and to the continent 2000 bales, against 13,647 last week and 16,004 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M. 654,154 bales, against 642,246 last week and 762,096 last year.

TOBACCO—The only sale reported to day are 6 hhds at 10c and at 12½c. The amount on sale is estimated at 2500 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Inferior lugs 3@5c; medium to fine 10@14c; low leaf 12@16c; good to fine 18@25c; fancy and selections 17½@20c.

FREIGHTS—Nothing transpired to day. We continue to quote:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool—⅝@⅞; to Havre 7/16; to Bremen ⅝@11/16; to New York ⅛; to Boston via New York, ⅛; to Providence, via New York ⅛.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@⅝; to Havre 5-16@⅜; to Bremen 11/16@⅞; to Genoa 11/16@¾; to Boston ⅛c.

SUGAR—Only 681 hhds were received this morning. The demand continues good, and the supplies were mostly sold at previous prices: 4⅝@4⅞c for inferior, 5⅛@5⅜c for common, 5⅝@5⅞c for good common to fair, 6⅛@6¼c for good fair, 6½@6⅝c for fully fair, 6¾c for prime, for strictly prime 6⅞c for choice, 6⅞@7c for fine, low to choice seconds, 7⅛@7⅜c for centrifugal, 8½@8⅝c for grain clarified, 8½@8⅝c for low clarified, 9@9⅛c for off white clarified, and 9¾@10c for pure white clarified.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 1159 bbls and 8 hhds. The high grades are scarce, in request and firm, while the low are slow of sale at irregular prices. The supplies were mostly sold at 40c for inferior to fair, at 42c for strictly prime fair, 43c for choice, 44@45c for low to choice seconds, 47@48c for centrifugal, 55@56c for grain clarified, 55@56c for low clarified, 60@62c for off white clarified, and 65@70c for pure white clarified.

FLOUR—There was a better demand for the lower grades to-day, and a sale of 500 bbls was made for Cuba on private terms. Low grades are very scarce and the demand for the new crop is expected to come quite freely. There is an ample stock on hand of medium and higher grades, the sale to the trade embracing 250 bbls of white, 200 fine at $4 75@5; 250 choice at $5 25; 150 and 200 low extra at $5 50; 100 and 100 good family extra at $5 60; 32, 100 and 100 choice family extra at $5 62½@5 70; 50 and 50 at $5 75; 25, 50 and 50 at $5 87½; 100 choice extra at $5 87½; 100 and 100 at $6 50 and 40 at $6 75; 100, 200 and 200 bbls on private terms. The Exchange quotes $5 25 for double extra, $5 37½@5 62½ for extra fine, $5 75@6 for choice family, and $6@6 75 for family.

CORN MEAL—In slight supply, better demand and stronger. 25 bbls sold at $3 30, 50, 75, 150 and 75 bbls at $3 40 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are bidding $4 15 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Is in request with a small stock on hand in few hands, and prices are ruling with a further upward tendency. Holders are asking $24@25 for mess in round lots, and 100 and 150 bbls sold at $24 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $21 50 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in active demand at stiffening prices, and the supplies of shoulders sell as fast as received. Three car loads shoulders, 20,000 lbs each, sold at 7⅝ @ 40 and 44 casks sold on the landing at 7⅝c, 6 @ 7⅝ ⅌ lb. Shoulders are now quoted at 7⅝@7¾c. Sides are held packed, respectively clear rib sides 9⅞@10c, clear sides 10⅛@10⅜c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing shoulders at 8c, clear rib sides 10⅛c, clear sides 10¼c ⅌ lb.

LARD—A lot of 250 kegs sold on private terms, 25 kegs kettle rendered at 15c, and 10 tierces steam rendered sold at 14c ⅌ lb. The market is dull and quoted at 13¾c for packers' and 14¼c for refined in tierces, and 14¾@15c for keg.

HAMS—A lot of 25 tierces choice new sugar-cured sold on private terms; 5 tierces at 14¾c and 10 at 15c ⅌ lb. Choice new sugar-cured are in supply and dull, and quoted at 14¾@15c ⅌ lb.

BACON—We note a better feeling, although there is very little demand. The stock on hand is very small. Shoulders are quoted at 9¾@9⅞c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12⅜c ⅌ lb. 5 casks shoulders sold at 9¾c, and 5 do clear sides at 12⅜c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is dull and dragging at 13¾c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is in good supply, and quoted at 97@$1 for Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified. 25 bbls Louisiana sold at 97c ⅌ gallon. Choice Western is quoted at $1 03 ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—Of the 31,183 bushels received last week, 10,000 bushels came to a distiller, and 21,183 bushels are on the market.

SPARE RIBS—Are selling at $6 75 ⅌ bbl.

PIG PORK—Is selling at $10 ⅌ half bbl. The supply is light.

PICKLED PIGS' TONGUES—Are selling at 5c a piece.

PICKLED PIGS' FEET—Are selling at $1 50 ⅌ keg, and $3 50 ⅌ firkin.

CORN IN SACKS—Good supply and fair demand, but at a further decline of 2@4c ⅌ bushel. 1700 sacks sold, of which 100 white mixed and 250 white in contravention at 86c; 700 white at 83c; 150 mixed, 200 white and 300 yellow at 90c ⅌ bushel. The Exchange quotes mixed at 86@88c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and active demand at yesterday's improvement. 1050 sacks sold, of which 150 in second hand sacks, in poor order, at 74c; 200 and 700 choice at 75c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply and good demand. 200 sacks sold on 'Change on private terms, and 200 on the landing at $1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Good supply and dull. No sales. Yesterday prime sold at $24@25; choice $26@27 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is fair and prices are firm. We quote Cargoes, fair 18½@18¾c (gold), good 19@19¼c, and prime 19¾@19¾c ⅌ lb; job lots, prime 20@20½c, good 19¾@20c, fair 18¾@19⅛c ⅌ lb.

STARCH—Large stock and a limited demand. Quoted at 5c ⅌ lb.

MALT—Good supply and moderate demand. Selling at $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bushel.

HOPS—Sell at 50c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—Western grown chickens sell at $5; young $3@3 50; ducks $3@3 50; geese $6@7; turkeys $12@13 ⅌ dozen. Louisiana grown chickens sell at $3 50@4; young $2 50@3; ducks $2 50@3; geese $5@6; turkeys $10@12 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—Good supply and moderate demand. Western are quoted at 25@28c, Louisiana 35@40c ⅌ dozen.

BUTTER—Good supply and fair demand. Inferior Western sells at 20@25c; medium 25@28c; choice 30@32c; inferior Goshen 25@30c; medium 35@40c; choice 42c ⅌ lb.

PECANS—Are scarce, and selling at 11@17c per lb.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Good supply and a moderate demand. Western beans are selling at 3½c; Northern 4c ⅌ lb; green peas $10 ⅌ bbl.

SALT—Small stock and a fair demand. We quote dealers' rates: Coarse $1 25@1 30 ⅌ sack; fine $1 50@1 60; Turk's Island 90@95c ⅌ bag of two bushels. When taken at warehouse a reduction is made for drayage. Table salt in pockets sells at 2½@2⅝c ⅌ each, as in size.

NAVAL STORES—Good supply and limited demand. Spirits turpentine is quoted at 35½@36c ⅌ gallon; pitch $3@3 25; rosin, No. 2 $2 15@2 25; No. 1 $2 40@2 50 bbl; tar $3 75@4 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON SEED OIL—No stock on hand, and 52c ⅌ gallon is asked for all the stock that will be made for the next three months, which is contracted for.

TALLOW—Choice is selling at 8⅛@8⅜c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA ORANGES—Are selling at $5 50 ⅌ bbl.

BAGGING—Good supply and moderate demand. Domestic jute is quoted in round lots at 12@12½c ⅌ yard. Domestic jute is retailing at 13c; hemp 13c; India in bales and rolls 12c ⅌ yard.

HOSS—Small stock and a good demand. Black is selling at 5c; mixed 4c; gray 3c; city picked 7@11c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Light supply, and fair demand; quoted at 17c ⅌ lb, less 2 ⅌ cent cash.

HIDES—Are dull. Dry sal