ing properties, forming possibly the sole support of widows and orphans, are assessed up to their full value. As I have said before, it is a matter for grave consideration whether a general repeal of all exemptions of private and corporate property from State and city taxation would not be an act of justice to the many, involving comparatively limited hardships to the few.

Another and still greater source of injustice lies in the delinquent tax list. This State affords no exception to the too general rule that the rich evade taxes and the poor pay them. The delinquent taxes of some of the wealthiest parishes in this State amounted last year to nearly or quite eighty per cent of the entire tax levied. For instance, the delinquent lists in the wealthy parish of Caddo amounted last year to over $66,000, or eighty-three per cent of the entire tax, while in St. James, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and other parishes where the people are peaceful, industrious, but comparatively poor, the delinquent lists do not amount to ten per cent of the tax levied. The extent of the injustice thus done to law abiding, taxpaying citizens by tax resisters and tax evaders is apparent. On the first of January last there were outstanding delinquent taxes to the extent of $4,264,000. The collections on this account since that time amount to about $150,000, leaving still over $4,100,000 of delinquent taxes due the State. At the most moderate estimate, the delinquent taxes represent more than three and a half of the fourteen and a half mills of the present rate of State taxation. If the people generally complied with their duty as good citizens by paying their taxes promptly, the rate of taxation, even upon the present assessment, might be reduced one fourth.

While I have no desire to see those unable to pay their taxes oppressed, I recommend that measures be taken to secure the more efficient collection of delinquent and current taxes from those able to pay. At the same time there are some provisions of the existing revenue laws which are unusual and I think unconstitutional, and which should be repealed; as for instance that portion of act No. 47 of 1873, which prohibits delinquent taxpayers from being witnesses in their own behalf. I also suggest that steps be taken to relieve from present taxation those persons living in the recently overflowed districts, who may from that cause be found unable to comply with the demands of the law. A fair computation will show, I think, that with proper needed measures of reform such as I have indicated, the whole rate of State and parish taxation after the present year need not exceed the amount now levied for State purposes alone, namely, fourteen and a half mills. With the constitutional amendment strictly enforced which provides that the expenditures for general purposes shall be kept within the revenue derived from the general fund tax, with State and parish taxation reduced as indicated, with assessments equalized throughout the State, and with the enhanced value of property which must result, it seems reasonable to expect that hereafter the burden of taxation will be one which the people can easily and cheerfully bear. Under such a course of financial management the warrants of the State should quickly reach par, or nearly so. This would still further reduce the expenses of the government, as the State has been obliged, in consequence of the depreciation of its paper, to make much larger appropriations for its charitable institutions and its other beneficiaries than would be necessary were the State able to pay its appropriations in cash. The salaries of State officers might then be justly reduced. If paid in money it is believed these officers would be contented and better remunerated by salaries more nearly approaching the rates of compensation paid in Northern States for similar services than if paid as now in warrants of fluctuating and depreciated value. In view of this, the salaries of officers where fixed by law should be appropriately diminished, and, where they are fixed by the constitution, at the next regular session an amendment should be introduced reducing the salaries of State officers to a rate more in accordance with the policy of strict economy which must hereafter be pursued.

THE FUNDING LAW AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The future of the State when once these measures are secured, and harmony and peace are restored, seems to me bright with promise. Every day makes more clearly manifest the beneficial influence which the constitutional amendments, adopted at the recent election, are certain to exert upon the financial condition of the State. By these enactments neither State nor parish can ever levy more than fourteen and a half mills tax in any one year, except for school purposes, and no Legislature, however extravagant or corrupt, can expend more than the amount which the tax thus limited will yield. The revenues of each year are devoted to the expenditures of that year, and all appropriations in excess of revenue are absolutely null and void. The importance of this provision can not be overstated. In 1865, 1866 and 1867 the excess of expenditures over revenues was very great. In 1869 and 1870 the total receipts on account of the general fund were $3,239,598; the total expenditures were $4,878,515, leaving a floating debt of $1,638,917 to be taken up out of the revenues of succeeding years or to be added to the bonded debt of the State. In 1871 and 1872 the last two years of my predecessor, the total receipts on the same account were $2,982,431; the total expenditures were $5,595,634, leaving for these two years an additional floating debt of $2,613,203 to be provided for in a similar manner. In 1873 and 1874, the first two years of my administration, the total receipts were $3,214,478, and the total expenditures $3,229,517—an excess of expenditures over revenue of $15,039. For the current year and for all time hereafter under the provisions of the constitutional amendment to which I have referred, there can be no valid appropriations made in excess of revenues, and consequently not one dollar can be added to the public debt either directly or indirectly by this means. Thus one of the principal sources from which the rapid increase of the State debt since the war has arisen is effectually cut off. A still further safeguard is imposed by the funding law and the constitutional amendment ratifying its provisions, namely, that as fast as the public debt is reduced the point to which it is thus reduced shall be the constitutional limit of the debt, and this rule is to continue in force until the entire debt of the State has been reduced to fifteen millions, beyond which point it is provided that it shall not be increased.

By virtue of the adoption of these amendments upon the Legislature and upon the people I was fully aware they would meet with determined opposition from interested parties both at home and abroad, and that the very existence of the State government might perhaps be imperiled in the effort to secure their passage. But after taking counsel with some of the ablest and most experienced financiers I was convinced that the policy embodied in the funding law and the constitutional amendments was the only way to avert actual repudiation; and further, taking into account all the constituent elements of the body politic and the prevailing tendency to extravagant legislation, it was felt that an amendment of this nature (which does not exist in any other State, and which perhaps could not have been secured in this State but for our extraordinary surroundings during the past few years), would be an effectual bar to extravagant legislation, growing out of ignorance and inexperience on the one hand or intelligence and dishonesty on the other. The people indorsed these views at the late election, and now that the practical working of the system has been tested I am gratified to know that the course which has been taken is generally regarded as the only one which the State could have pursued with justice to herself and to her creditors.

There are some modifications, however, which I think might be advantageously made in the funding law. As stated in my annual message, I think the State officers who are required to sign and issue the new consolidated bonds should not constitute a majority of the board to whom the obligations of the State are submitted for exchange. I recommend that the law be modified in this respect, either in the manner suggested in my last annual message or in any other way that may seem more desirable. I further recommend that the funding law be amended in such manner as will enable the officers of the State and all taxpayers and creditors of the State to resist the funding of any illegal evidences of debt by adducing evidence to establish their invalid character.

PUBLIC DEBT.

I am glad to be able to state that the public debt is steadily decreasing. From the highest point reached during the term of the present administration, namely, $24,634,407 90 in 1873, it has been diminished as follows:

By redemption of seventy-two past due bonds	$72 000 00
By retirement of old outstanding warrants	1,106 000 00
By exchange of $2,537 400 of consolidated bonds for $4,229,000 of old outstanding bonds	1,691,600 00
By exchange of $294 564 36 of consolidated bonds for $490,940 60 of old outstanding warrants	196,376 24
Total reduction	$3,065,976 24

While the public debt has thus been lessened, taxation, State, city and parish, within the same period has been materially reduced.

The general expenses of the State have been decreased, but there is still much room for reduction. The expenses of the government ought not to exceed $900,000, nor ought those of the General Assembly to exceed $150,000. I would further recommend that the salaries of parish judges should in future be paid by the parishes, and not by the State.

NEW ORLEANS.

The most difficult problem to be laid before you for solution will be the financial difficulties of the city of New Orleans. I had intended to recommend several measures which, in my judgment, would afford at least partial relief, but being advised that competent persons, including the city members, were considering and preparing bills for the relief of the city, I have concluded to make no specific recommendations. Briefly stated, the facts that confront you are these: The city, with an assessed valuation for its own purposes of taxation of much less than half the valuation of the whole State, has a bonded and floating debt as great as the debt of the State was before the passage of the funding law, if not greater. The interest upon this debt and the expenses of the city government, including the necessary cost of paving, repairing and fighting the streets, involve an annual outlay larger than any revenue the city is practically able to collect. This condition of things under various city governments, Republican and Democratic, but chiefly Democratic, has been growing up for many years, and each year the debt of the city has increased and its resources have diminished. To check this evil the last Legislature, on my recommendation, supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the then City Council, passed, and the people have since formally adopted a constitutional amendment limiting the debt of the city to its present amount and prohibiting the issue of any warrant or evidence of indebtedness in the future unless against cash actually in the treasury. This amendment will prevent the city from getting deeper into debt, but will not relieve its existing embarrassments which are very serious. Its interest is in arrears, it owes a large sum to its employes, and bonds to the amount of several millions of dollars have fallen due, or are about to mature, which it has no means of meeting. I commend this subject to your most serious consideration.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE.

There are many hindrances to commerce in the way of unnecessary inspections, vexations port charges, licenses and monopolies, which should be removed, or lightened as far as possible, by legislative action, and measures adopted to this end will be laid before you, by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. An application will also be made to you to incorporate a board of trade for the city of New Orleans. This is a matter which should receive your prompt and favorable action. I am confident you will give to all the recommendations of the merchants and direct representatives of the commercial and financial interests of New Orleans due weight and consideration. The welfare of the whole State is so closely connected with the commerce of the city of New Orleans that your earnest attention should be directed to any measures calculated to promote the business interests of the city.

There is much complaint regarding the manner of disbursing the taxes raised for levee and school purposes. The limited time of your session will not probably permit of such legislation regarding these matters as may be necessary, but if proper steps were taken to ascertain the nature and extent of these complaints, the Legislature at its next regular session would doubtless be able to apply the proper remedies.

In conclusion permit me to say that your action in the session on which you have entered will be watched with great interest, not only by your fellow citizens but by the entire country. I venture to indulge the hope that by wise, prudent and salutary action on your part the troubles of our State will be substantially ended, and that out of them will spring a condition of harmony and peace unhoped for a few months since. This result attained, I believe Louisiana will speedily take the position she ought to occupy as the most progressive and prosperous State in the South.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

Mr. Young, of Claiborne, moved that the House proceed to a reorganization.

The Speaker pro tempore ruled that the motion was not in order, as it was in conflict with rule seventy-six of the House.

Mr. Matthews, of Tensas, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Pending which Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, moved an adjournment until to-morrow at twelve o'clock M., on which motion the yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result:

Yeas—Aldige, Armstead, Booth, Byrne, Bayley, Blaffer, Bower, Billieu, Beasley, Brice, Carloss, Dupre, De Blanc, Dugas, Durr, Oliver Edwards, R. P. Edwards, Elliott Gilmore, Hall, Honore, Hammond, Johnson of Lafourche, Jeffries, Kountz, Kummel, Kelley, Keys, Lafargue, Luckett, Maginnis, Meredith, Mitchell, Matthews of Franklin, Magee, McAlpine, McCullum, Pascal, Pipes, Roman, Richardson, Ray, Smith, Self, Sartain, Seaman, Sibilski, Schenck, Scales, Stafford, Schuler, Walker, Wiltz, Wells, Webbs—55.

Nays—Butler, Baker, Carville, Cousin, Davidson, Dewees, Dickenson, Demas, Estilette, Floyd, Guichard, Grant, Gracien, Hill of Ascension, Hill of Ouachita, Hubeau, Jourdain, Johnson of Caddo, Jones of Lincoln, Jones of Pointe Coupee, Kidd, Keating, Lane, Lowell, Levisee, Matthews of Tensas, Martin, Murrell, Milon, Martinet, Nunez, Parker, Pierson, Pites, Randall, Ridgely, Raby, Rochon, Richards, Stewart, Sutton, Southard, Sauer, Souer, Triplet, Thomas, Vidrine, Wilson, Woods, Yorke, Young—52.

Carried.

And the House was accordingly declared adjourned.

WILLIAM VIGERS,
Chief Clerk.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1875.

We have no material change to note in the money market, which continues quiet. The large volume of bank deposits seems as yet to find no increased outlet, either in business paper or in legitimate investment. Transactions in commercial paper, and also in exchange, were limited today, and at generally unchanged rates. Stocks continued inactive, while in bonds a noticeable feature was presented by the new State consolidated issue, which opened strong and advancing, but after transactions to a considerable amount, holders offering more freely, they subsequently receded and closed at a net improvement of ½ per cent on yesterday's quotations.

We learn that the committees of the three commercial bodies had an interview with the City Council last night in reference to city finances, and that the conference has resulted in the adoption of the general features of a bill to be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature within a few days. We believe that the plan is not yet entirely matured in all its details, but we understand that it proposes the passage of an act authorizing an arrangement between the city and its creditors, upon the basis of a lower rate of interest upon the debt for the present, with an annual increase, say 2 ⅌ cent for the first year, 3 ⅌ cent for the second, 4 ⅌ cent for the third, and so on, until the rate stipulated by the several contracts is reached.

Confidence in the city continues to be manifested as to the probable action of the holders of old consolidated city bonds at the meeting called for Saturday night. As this is an event of the future, however, any further remarks in reference to it would, perhaps, be premature.

We continue to quote first class sixty days paper and collateral loans at 8@9 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum; Al do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages still rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum while second grade are entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
April 10	$1,721,032 44	$252,942 97
April 12	1,602,819 81	167,967 59
April 13	2,214,522 43	337,570 02
April 14	1,360,154 65	259,293 61
April 15	1,246,593 88	190,986 31
Thus far this week	$8,145,123 21	$1,208,890 50
Same time last week	8,245,024 24	943,970 55
Total last week	9,798,069 87	1,196,129 36
Total week before	9,860,549 50	1,127,894 56

Gold opened at 115@115¼, against 115⅛ at New York, and after a fair business closed at the opening rates, touching 115¼ during the interim at New York. The sales summed up $72,000, embracing $12,000 at 115; $40,000 at 115@115⅛; $5000 and $10,000 at 115¼, and $1000, $3000 and $7000 at 115⅜.

No sales of silver were reported. American half dollars are still quoted at 108@108¼, while Mexican dollars continue to rule at 96½@97 gold.

The movement in foreign exchange was rather limited and sterling was without quotable variation, while francs were about ⅛ ⅌ cent higher. The sales of the former were confined to £21,700, comprising £2000 bill of lading and A1 clearat $5 57½; £1200 bill of lading at $5 56; £11,000 do at $5 58 @5 58½; £3000 bill of lading at $5 58½, £4500 bank at $5 56. The only sales of the latter reported were 25,000 commercial at 4 53¾, and 50,000 and 70,000 at 4 53½.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 57½@5 58¾ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and $5 60@— for bank, and francs at 4 52½ for commercial and 4 48¾ for bank.

The offerings of domestic exchange were of fair extent, but meeting with only a moderate demand for commercial at the rates asked, the market fell off a shade. The sales of New York sight covered $317,000, embracing $12,000 $20 000, $25 000 and $40 000 commercial and $10,000, $30,000 and $100 000 private bankers' at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and $40 000 and $50,000 private bankers' at 9 32.

The banks checked on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, while commercial sight was quoted at ⅛ against—@9 32 yesterday.

The sales of stocks included 15 shares Mutual National Bank at $53 50 (about $7 higher than last week's quotations) and 10 New Orleans City Railroad Company at $141. We also noticed more inquiry for Factors' and Traders Insurance Company, Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, and Sun Mutual Insurance Company, but no transactions were reported.

The only sales reported in city gold bearing seven per cents were $3000 at 57¼, $5000 at 56¾, and $5000 at 56¼. They closed at about 56¾@57, against 57 yesterday.

New State consolidated seven per cents opened at about previous rates, and meeting with a good demand rose to 59, 1½ ⅌ cent higher than yesterday's quotations, but on large offerings being made freely, and in advance on the market, rates closed at 58, ½ ⅌ cent lower than the opening. The sales were of liberal extent, summing up $141 000, embracing $9600 at 57¾; $2000, $5000 and $7000 at 58; $3000 at 58½; $20 000 at 58¾; $30,000 at 58½; $50 000 at 59, and $10,000 seller's option thirty days at 57¾.

No sales of city scrip were reported, and it is still quoted at 39@40.

Metropolitan Police warrants, are without any apparent movement, but may be quoted nominal at—@52.

Nothing transpired in State warrants which continue to rule at about 35 for old fundable, and 50 for new.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 15 1875.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including 250 bales additional yesterday) were confined to a little over 2850 bales, at prices requiring no change in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange in full, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	— @—	—
Low ordinary	— @—	—
Ordinary	13¾ @14	13¾
Strict ordinary	14¼ @14¾	—
Good ordinary	14¾ @14¾	14¾
Strict good ordinary	14¾ @15	—
Low middling	15¼ @15¾	15¼
Strict low middling	15¾ @15¾	—
Middling	15¾ @15¾	15¾
Strict middling	15¾ @16¼	—
Good middling	16¼ @16¾	16¼
Middling fair	17 @17¼	17¼
Fair	17¼ @17¾	—

There being nothing in the dispatches from Liverpool to stimulate the demand, and futures at New York exhibiting a continued downward tendency, although spots were unchanged, the market was inactive throughout the day, only a few buyers coming forward, two of whom did more than half of the business, and prices exhibiting no quotable variation. The demand ran mostly on fair to good staple kinds, which steadily maintained their previous position, but other descriptions were unsteady and easy, without showing any quotable falling off. Factors, however, evinced a disposition to meet the demand freely, except for good staple. Toward the close the light receipts inspired the latter with increased confidence.

The amount on shipboard not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment was set down at the opening this morning at 62,000 bales, embracing 32,000 for Liverpool, 20,000 for Havre, 1000 for Spain, 1500 for the Mediterranean, 2500 for Bremen, 2000 for the North Sea, and 3000 bales for the North which, when deducted from the stock on hand, leaves a running statement yesterday evening, 88,906 bales to represent the quantity at the landing and in presses unsold or awaiting orders.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 2850 bales, including 500 after 3 P. M. yesterday. Market dull and easier."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1874	15,953
Arrived since last statement	291
Arrived previously	1,088,939—1,089,230
Total	1,105,183
Cleared to-day	2 156
Cleared previously	944,098—946,164
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared	159,019
Stock same time last year	100,125

To-day's exports were to Liverpool.

Receipts proper since last evening 164 bales, against 296 on last Thursday, and 1025 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 8225 bales, against 5709 last week and 7202 last year, and since August 31 of 940,242 bales, against 1,123,352 last year—decrease 183,110.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. today 31122 bales, against 4224 last week, and 4577 last year, and since Friday 30,019 bales, against 31,389 last week and 32,213 last year. Total since August 31, 3,253 679 bales, against 3,604 729 up to Wednesday noon, April 15, last year (excluding the above 4577)—decrease 251,650.

Exports (Friday to Wednesday inclusive) to Great Britain 9580 bales, against 34,180 last week and 28,192 last year, and to the continent 7169 bales, against 11,614 last week and 25 929 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M. 558,375 bales, against 570,033 last week and 515 412 last year.

TOBACCO—Late yesterday, not before reported, 4 hhds sold at—. The amount on sale is estimated at 3575 hhds. We now quote as follows: Inferior trags (including frosted and trashy), 3@3¾c; medium 10@10¼c; fine 11@12c; low leaf 12@12¼c; medium 13¼@14¾c; good 15¼@16c; fine 17@18c, and selections 19@20c. Received since last evening 19 hhds; exported, none; stock on hand by our running statement 4215 hhds.

FREIGHTS—The market continues inanimate and easy at quotations. Cotton is shipping by all rail at 70c ⅌ 100 lbs to Baltimore, 75c to Philadelphia and New York, and 87½c to Boston. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 11 32@⅜d; to Antwerp via Philadelphia ⅝d; to Boston and Fall River via Philadelphia or New York ⅝c; to New York ⅝c; to Philadelphia ¾c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 11-32@⅜d; to Havre —@13-16c; to Bremen 15-16c; to Croustadt ⅝d; to Boston ⅝c.

SUGAR—Received this morning 239 hhds. The demand is good and the supplies on the landing all sold at full prices: 6½@7c for common; 7⅛@7¼c for fair; 8c for fully fair; 8⅛c for prime; 8¾c for strictly prime; 8⅞c for choice; 7⅜@⅞c for seconds; 9@9¼c for yellow clarified; 9½@10c for off white clarified, and 10¼c for pure white clarified.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 359 bbls. The demand is good, and the supplies on the landing all sold at full prices: 60c for reboiled, 30@35c for inferior fermenting, and 40@45c for common fermenting. The stock in the sheds is now reduced to 4300 bbls, of which 1000 bbls are held by grocers and the balance by dealers.

FLOUR—There is some little choice treble extra and choice extra on hand, otherwise the market is bare. Several receivers are out of stock and the medium and low grades are not to be had, hence the trade is at a stand awaiting supplies. Several boats are about due, but it is not thought that they will bring much. The sales to-day are confined to 620 bbls, of which 100 good treble at $6 62½; 100 choice treble at $6 75; 75 at $6 87½; 50 and 100 bbls on private terms. Fine is quoted at $5 50; superfine $5 75; double extra $6; low treble extra $6 12½@6 25; good do $6 50; choice treble extra $6 75; choice extra $7@7 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is still dull, but favorite brands are held strongly at $3 85@3 90 ⅌ bbl, though the market is quoted dull in a general way at $3 75@3 85 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $4@4 10 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 25 bbls choice resold at $3 90 ⅌ bbl; 88. Louis tower, $3 50@3 60.

COW PEAS—Large stock and very dull and irregular, mixed offering at $1 65, and clay at $1 75 ⅌ bushel. A car load of mixed and clay sold at $1 50; some clay at $1 65; 100 sack mixed at $1 75; 94 sacks clay at $1 85, and 100 sacks whippoorwill at $1 90 ⅌ bushel.

PORK—The market is fully 25c ⅌ bbl stronger to-day, and the stock is held at $23 ⅌ bbl, with some offers of $23 25 refused. 50 bbls mess sold at $23. Dealers are jobbing at $23 25@23 50 ⅌ bbl. Chicago 11:25 A. M.: Lower, quiet at $21 90 May; $22 15 June; $22 45 July. Cincinnati quiet; $22@22 25; St. Louis firmer; $22@22 25 asked cash; $21-a at $22 25, seller July.

DRY SALT MEATS—The stock in first hands, and none coming in, but dealers are well supplied. The market is stronger and quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 11¾c for clear rib sides, and 12¼c for clear sides. Dealers are jobbing at ⅛@⅜c over these prices. 70 half casks shoulders sold at 8¾c ⅌ lb. Chicago 10:53 A. M. dispatches report "Hogs quiet and a shade easier; light 7.40@8.10c; heavy 8@8c; choice 9.50." 11:50: "Cut meats quiet and firm; shoulders 7⅞@8c cash." Cincinnati reports "Firmer; offerings light; 8, 11¾ and 11¾c; hogs quiet, fair to medium 3.50@3.60c, good 3.70@3.75c." St. Louis reports "Nominal and unchanged."

BACON—Stronger, with a better feeling generally, and more buyers than sellers; good inquiry, with shoulders held at 9¼c; clear rib sides 11⅜c; clear sides 11¾c ⅌ lb, and some offers of less refused. Dealers are jobbing at ¼c over these prices. 40 casks clear sides, and 20 clear rib sold on private terms, said to be 11¾c for the former and 11⅜c for the latter; and 10 casks clear sides at 11¾c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Dull, but the stock is small and held strongly at 14¾c for tierces and packets; 15¼c for refined, and keg 15¾@16c ⅌ lb. 25 and 50 tierces refined sold at 15¼c. Chicago, 11:40 A.M.—"Irregular and easier; 15.45c May; 15.65c June; 15.85c July; has sold 15.85c, July." Cincinnati—"Firm; 15¼@15½c steam." St. Louis—"Nominal, 15c."

HAMS—Choice sugar-cured are in fair demand; 12 tierces sold on the spot at 13¼@13½c to arrive at 13¾c ⅌ lb. Cincinnati—"13@14c."

WHEAT—There are orders here for export, but no supplies to meet them, and none offering to arrive. The shipments thus far this season were large loads ordered from St. Louis for Liverpool. Chicago, 9:50 A. M.—"Irregular and active; $1 02½ fresh; $1 04½ May, has sold at $1 03½ May; $1 06½ June; No. 3 9-8c." St. Louis—"Firmer; No. 2 red winter $1 23; No. 3 $1 20."

WHISKY—Dull at $1 13 for Louisiana and ordinary Western rectified, and $1 15 for choice Western. 15 bbls Louisiana rectified sold at $1 13 ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—None on hand.

BREAKFAST BACON—Dull and quoted at 13½c ⅌ lb.

CORN IN SACKS—Good supply and fair demand. Prices are still lower showing a decline of 3c ⅌ bushel. The sales comprise 11,600 sacks, of which 500 yellow mixed at 85c; 500 white mixed, in burlaps, at 85c; 2000 white, in burlaps, at 86c; 2500 and 5000 white at 86c; 300 yellow mixed at 87c; 500 white at 87c, and 500 do at 88c ⅌ bushel. No receipts this morning. Chicago, 12:35 P. M.: "Firm, 72½@73c for fresh; 77½c for May; 76⅞c for June." St. Louis, 12:35 P. M.: "Lower, 73@74c; 73@73c sacked."

OATS—Are in fair supply and dull at easier prices. 800 sacks sold, of which 250 at 72c; 100 and 150 at 76c, and 300 at 77c ⅌ bushel. No receipts this morning. Chicago, 12:0 P. M.: "Steady; moderate demand; 60½c for fresh; 61¼c for May; 62c for June." St. Louis: "Lower at 64½c; 68@69c for sacked."

BRAN—None in first hands. Quoted at $1 65 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Good supply and dull. No sales. Prime is quoted at $24 50; choice $30 ⅌ ton.

LARD OIL—Quoted at $1 15@1 25 ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—The supply is moderate and the market continues dull. Inferior Goshen is quoted at 18@20c; choice 25@30c; choice Western 20@22c; inferior 12@15c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Is in ample supply and no demand for it. Choice Western is quoted at 15c; English dairy Western 17c; Northern 18c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Light supply and dull. Peaches are quoted at 7@7¾c; apples 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY—Western grown chickens sell at $6 @6 50; ducks $4 50; geese $6@7; turkeys $2@3. Louisiana grown chickens $4 50@5 50; young $2 50@3; ducks $3@3 50; geese $6@7; turkeys $18@20 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—The market is overstocked and the demand is moderate. Western is quoted at 16@18c; Louisiana 18@20c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Liberal supply and moderate demand. Potatoes—Peach blows are quoted at $3@3 25; russets $2 75 @3; onions $4; apples 60c@$1 50 ⅌ bbl; cabbages $10@15 ⅌ 100.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS—Small stock and fair demand. Western beans sell at $7; Northern $8 ⅌ bbl, four bushel barrel; green peas $7 50 ⅌ bbl.

COFFEE—There is a better feeling, but no sales of any consequence. Stock in hands of dealers 4000 bags, in first hands 4565 bags. We quote cargoes, ordinary 16c (gold); fair 17@17¼c; good 17¼@17¾c; prime 18@18¼c; job lots, ordinary 16@16½c; fair 17¼@17¾c; good 18@18½c; prime 18¾@19c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Fair supply; 800 boxes sold in lots at 15¼@15½c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—Offered at 50c ⅌ lb. No demand.

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling at 14c in bales and 15c a piece retail.

BALING TWINE—Is scarce. Selling in round lots at 14c, and jobbing at 15c ⅌ lb.

MOSS—Good demand. Black sells at 4½@5c gray 2½@3½c; city picked 7@11c ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Are dull. New York are quoted at 48@50c; Wisconsin 45@46c; California 50@52c ⅌ lb.

MALT—Spring is quoted at $1 25@1 40; fall $1 50 @1 60; California $1 60@1 75 ⅌ bushel.

IRON COTTON TIES—The Arrow tie is selling at 5c ⅌ lb, with a discount on round lots. Placed Arrow ties, 12 feet, sell at 3¾c net; 8 feet 6 inches 3¾c net. The Beard & Brothers tie sells at 5c ⅌ lb with a discount on round lots.

SALT—Good supply and dull. We quote, dealers' rates, coarse at $1 30 ⅌ sack; fine $1 50 @1 60 ⅌ sack; Turk's Island 90c ⅌ bag of two bushels. When taken at warehouse the reduction is made for drayage. Table salt in packets sells at 2½@2¾c each, as in size.

NAVAL STORES—No new crop of resin in yet. The demand is moderate. Good supply of spirits turpentine, pitch and tar. Rosin B and C sells at $1 75; F and G $2 20; H $2 50 ⅌ bbl; spirits turpentine 35c ⅌ gallon; pitch $2 65@2 75 ⅌ bbl; tar $2 25 per half bbl and $4 ⅌ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Molasses barrels are selling at $1 25, half barrels 90c; sugar hogsheads $2 75 apiece. Hogshead poles $35 ⅌ 1000; barrel poles $27 50.

STARCH—Good supply and limited demand Quoted at 4¾c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—The supply is small and the demand fair. Fulton Market is quoted at $11 40@11 50 ⅌ half bbl; Texas $10@11 50 ⅌ bbl; half bbls $7 50@8; Western $14@16 ⅌ bbl.

COTTON SEED IN SACKS—The receipts are all taken by the factories, who furnish sacks and pay $10 ⅌ ton delivered on the levee.

COAL—Moderate demand for plantations. Pittsburg sells at wholesale at 35c ⅌ bbl, retailing at 75c, $7 ⅌ bbl. 50c ⅌ box to steamboats, and 40c to manufacturers; Virginia cannel 50c ⅌ bbl. The stock of Pittsburg at the Willow Grove coal landing comprised 128 boats and 2 barges. Consumption during March 16 boats, 11 barges and 1 hull. Arrivals 38 boats and 7 barges.

OAK STAVES—The receipts are large and the demand for export is moderate. Extra pipe 60-inch is quoted at $175; extra pipe, 56-inch $150@155, light pipe, 56 to 60 inch, $100; extra hogshead, 68-inch, $130; extra claret, 40-inch, $95@100 ⅌ 1000. These quotations are for staves culled and delivered alongside of vessel from the yard. At flatboats according to quality, pipe sell at $65@120; hogshead $55@90; claret $50.

HIDES—Fair demand for export. Large stock. Country green are quoted at 7@8c; dry salted 12@14c; flint 14@16c ⅌ lb. In city slaughter sales are making as follows: Steer hides over 55 lbs, 10c ⅌ lb; steer hides, 70 to 84 lbs, 9c; steer hides under 70 lbs, 8c; cow hides, as they run, 8½c; kips, 20 to 24 lbs, 11½c; kips, 25 to 30 lbs, 9½c; calf skins each 75c. Beeswax—Prime yellow 27c ⅌ lb. Ox horns each 5c.

TALLOW—Sells at 8c ⅌ lb.

RICE—The supply is light and there little to arrive. Nothing doing. Prices are unchanged. We quote Louisiana No. 2 4¾@4¾c; common 5⅛@5⅜c; ordinary 6@6¼c; fair 6¾@7c; prime 7¼@7½c ⅌ lb.

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS—Fair supply and moderate demand. Palermo oranges sell at $3 @4; Messina $3 50; lemons $4 50@5 ⅌ box; layer raisins $3 ⅌ box; half boxes $1 75; quarter boxes 80c; bananas $1@2 50 ⅌ bunch; citron 30c ⅌ lb; currants 6¾@7c; Brazil nuts 10c; almonds 21@22½c; filberts 12½@17c; dates 6½ @8½c ⅌ lb; cocoanuts $6@$45 ⅌ 1000.

FISH—We quote: Mackerel, extra No. 1, $30 in bbls, $10 50 in half bbls, $6 25 in quarter bbls, and $4 50 in kits; No. 1, $15 in bbls, $8 25 in half bbls, $3 50 in quarter bbls, and $1 20 in kits; No. 2, $13 in bbls, $7 50 in half bbls, $3 75 in quarter bbls, and $1 10 in kits; No. 3, large, $9 in bbls, $4 25 in half bbls, $3 75 in quarter bbls, and $1 10 in kits. Shadines, full size boxes, are selling at $4 50 ⅌ dozen, 2 dozen in case; three-quarter size boxes $3 50 ⅌ dozen, 3 dozen in case; half size boxes $2 50 ⅌ dozen, 4 dozen in case.

FERTILIZERS—The demand has slackened. Peruvian guano and raw bone superphosphate are mostly in request. Peruvian guano, $110 ⅌ ton, 2000 lbs; a less quantity, at 6c ⅌ lb. Raw bone superphosphate $65 ⅌ ton. Pelican fertilizer $35 ⅌ ton, 2000 lbs. Fine ground bone $45, coarse $45; bone dust $45; cotton seed meal $32. No 1 blood $60; No. 2 blood $45; fertilizing substance, phosphates (fine ground bones) $45 ⅌ ton; superphosphate of lime, $65 ⅌ ton; phosphate precipitate $60 ⅌ ton; dried flesh, in powder, $50 ⅌ ton; dried blood, in powder, $75 ⅌ ton; hair, horns in powder, $36 ⅌ ton; azotised compounds representing the constituent elements of genuine guano, $50 ⅌ ton.

WOOL—Some small lots have come in and sold at 16@22c for burry, and 28@30c ⅌ lb for clear.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand is moderate. We quote: No. 1 lbs extra fancy 75@80c; fine 65@70c; fine medium 60@65c; good medium 55@60c; common sound 52@55c; bright quarters, common medium 52@60c; bright navy, fours, fives, 54@58c; black sweet 50c; No. 1, fives and tens, dark black sweet 50@52c; navy lbs, 50c; navy, thirds, 54@65c ⅌ lb.

BAGGING—Good demand. Domestic jute and hemp are quoted at 9c ⅌ yard; India 10c at wholesale and 11c at retail.

Stock of Produce on Hand This Day.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1875.

We are indebted to Messrs. Trepagnier & Co. for the following statement of stocks of provisions on hand this day:

Pork (mess), bbls	4991
Pork (other kinds), bbls	515
Lard, tierces	3686
Lard, kegs	3455
Bacon (clear sides), casks	398
Bacon (clear rib sides), casks	143
Bacon (rib sides), casks	18
Bacon (shoulders), casks	135
Hams (sugar-cured), tierces	304
Dry salt meats (shoulders and sides), casks	784

BY TELEGRAPH.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Post's financial article says: Wall street markets to-day are all quiet. During the forenoon speculative shares were weak and feverish, but since noon they have been strong. All species of gold have been at 115⅛, and on gold the rates have been 1⅛, 1, 3 and 1 ⅌ cent for carrying and 1-64 and ⅛ ⅌ cent per day for use. Foreign exchange continues strong, with sales on prime bankers' sterling at $4 86½ and $4 90, and with the nominal rates $4 87 and $4 90½.

Government bonds are higher when changed. The registered new fives are quoted ex-interest. State bonds were strong for Tennessees, to which dealings were ½ higher, and the new six coupon ¼. The stock market opened weak and continued so until about noon, at which time prices had fallen ⅛ to ⅞; since noon there has been an advance of ¼@1 ⅌ cent. The market as we write is steady.

Stocks closed active and steady: Central 101¾; Erie 31½; Lake Shore 72¾; Illinois Central 102; Pittsburg 92½; Northwestern 44½; preferred 57; Rock Island 103½.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $58 917,406; currency, $4,034,066. The Sub-Treasurer paid out $17,600 on account of interest and $5700 for bonds.

Customs receipts to day $314,000

Sugar 8⅛c for fair to good refining; 8¾c for prime; 9⅛ for centrifugal; refined quoted at 9⅞@10c; 10½@10¾c for hard grades. Molasses—grocery grades in demand, firm prices.

Shipments of specie to Havana to day $413 314, of which $339,344 were Spanish gold, and $22,969