[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

him in two cases, with $30 fine in each. Eight or ten other indictments remain to be tried. All the gambling houses have been closed some time, and nearly all the "sports" have left the city.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, February 17, 1876, 4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, falling barometer, northerly to easterly winds, cloudy, threatening and rainy weather, with lower temperature in the Eastern Gulf and higher in the Western Gulf States. Cautionary signals continue at Galveston and New Orleans.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 17, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind east-northeast, strong. Weather cloudy, hazy and cool. Arrived—French bark Jeanne Fontel, fourteen days from Martinique; British bark Charlotte, Wheaton master, sixty days from Galway. Failed—Steamship Margaret, ship Zealandia, barks Albert and Gunhilda and schooner James G. Craig. The steamship New Orleans is at anchor inside, and the steamer San Marcos is on the bar, bound out.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, February 17, 6 P. M.—Wind east northeast, fresh. Weather cloudy and hazy. Arrived—American schooner Carrie Jones, Dormot, master, eight days from Rustan. No departures. The bark Yarra-Yarra has arrived outside for orders.

VICKSBURG, February 17.—Passed up—Genevieve, on time. Down—Shreveport, at 6 P. M. Arrived—Illinois, at 8 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, at 10 P. M., Wednesday.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—The river fell an inch, and has fallen altogether six inches. Weather generally clear and pleasant. Departed—Mary Houston, Bee and barges; Bismarck and Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; James Howard and Chester, for St. Louis; Tumer, Mitchell and Parker, for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—River forty-four feet two inches and falling. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Thomas Shelock, from New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, February 17.—River twelve feet and falling. Weather clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—River eighteen feet six inches on the falls and falling. Weather cold and clear. Down—Golden Rule, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 17.—River rising slowly, thirty-seven feet one inch. Weather clear and growing colder. Down—U. P. Schenck at 12:30 A. M.

CAIRO, February 17.—Arrived—City of Helena, from St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed—Helena, for Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River thirty nine feet eleven inches and rising. Weather clear. Mercury 36°.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Arrived—Capitol City, for Vicksburg. Departed—Grand Lake and barges, for New Orleans. River falling slowly. Weather clear and cold.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, February 17, Evening.—Money easy; 3@4. Gold 113¾@113⅞. Sterling 4.86. Government bonds strong; new fives 118⅞. State bonds steady and nominal.

Stocks closed strong; Central 115, Erie 17¾, Lake Shore 66, Illinois Central 99¾, Pittsburg 93, Northwest pfd. 44, preferred 66, Rock Island 110¾, Pacific Mail 33¾, Union Pac fic 63¾.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $48,168,737; currency $3,555,486.

The sub-treasurer paid out $162,000 on account of interest and $451,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to day, $250,000.

Cotton closed dull; 12⅞@13 1-16c; sales 639 bales; net receipts 1073; gross 3203; consolidated net receipts 92,338; exports to Great Britain 51,378; to France 13,435; to the continent 23,869; channel 6565.

Futures closed weak; sales 35,500 bales, as follows: February 12 13-16@12 27-32c; March 12⅞@12 29-32c; April 13 5-32c; May 13 13-32c; June 13⅜@13 21-32c; July 13 13-16@13 27-32c; August 13 15-16@13 31-32c.

Flour dull and slightly in buyers' favor, superfine Western and State $4 35; So thern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5@5 90. Wheat a little more active; $1 47 for amber Pennsylvania. Corn quiet; 62@66c. Oats dull and easier, 46@49c. Coffee—Rio dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; refined unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans 48@62c. Rice unchanged. Tallow firm; 9⅛@9 5-16c. Rosin firm; $1 60@1 65. Turpentine firmer; 36½c. Pork firmer; new $22 75. Lard active; prime steam 13.37½@13.50c. Whisky $1 11. Freights dull and drooping.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; $1 37@1 51½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 38½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c. Barley dull and weak; only inferior grades offering. Rye—No transactions. Pork $21. Lard higher; 12½c bacon, 12½c up country. Bulk meats—shoulders 8¾@8½c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 11¾c. Bacon—shoulders 9½c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12½c. Whisky—$1 07. Live hogs strong; packing $7 90@8 25. Cattle unchanged.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; demand moderate $1 20@1 30. Corn steady at 40@44c. Oats steady at 38@43c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring $1 10@1 15. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork firm at $22@22 25. Lard firmer; steam sold at 12½c, closed at 13c bid; kettle 13½c. Bulk meats active; shoulders 8⅞@8½c; clear rib sides 11½@11⅝c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 12½c; clear sides 12¾c. Whisky—Best nominally fair at $1 06. Butter firm for choice; 25@28c. Hogs active and higher; packing grades $7 90@8 25.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair; No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 01⅝; No. 3 do 81⅛@81½c. Corn very firm; No. 2 mixed 41⅛@41¾c. Oats—Demand light; No. 2 31⅛c. Barley closed dull; 60⅛@62½c. Rye quiet and weak; 66⅛@67c. Dressed hogs strong. Pork $21 35 cash. Lard—Demand fair, 12 80@12 87½c. Bulk meats—Demand fair; shoulders 8½c; short rib middles 11¾c; short clear middles 12c. Whisky $1 06.

Foreign Markets.

HAVANA, February 17.—Spanish gold 214@214½. Exchange flat and declining; United States 60 days', currency 16@16½ discount; short sight 16@17½ discount; 60 days, gold, 2½@3c premium; short sight do 4@4½ premium. Sugar flat.

LONDON, February 17, Evening.—Tallow 47s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, February 17 5:30 P. M.—Cotton—To arrive steady; sales of middling uplands, low middling clause, shipped January & sail 6¾d.

A Southern Record.

The Charleston *News* says: The first number of the Southern Historical Society papers has been issued. These papers will continue to be published directly by the society at Richmond, it having been decided that this course would best subserve the end in view, the perpetuation of Confederate history. The present number is intended to show the causes which led to the secession of the South and the late war. It therefore opens with an able article by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the points at issue between Democracy and Federalism from the earliest days of the republic. In this the right of secession is ably discussed, and the South is vindicated from the charge of rebellion. This is followed by the famous "Bonetourt resolutions" offered by Judge Allen just ten days before the secession of South Carolina, and which produced a profound impression at the time. Next come the inaugural of President Davis and the address of the Confederate Congress, emanating from the pen of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, and signed by all the Congressmen.

A very encouraging report is given of the prospects of the society. The Legislature of Virginia has voted them apartments in the State capitol, where all archives are securely stowed away, and the work of collecting material has diligently progressed. They now have in their possession a nearly complete set of reports of the Confederate departments, and a large collection of reports of the State governments; a full manuscript report of Longstreet's corps and a history of the same by General E. P. Alexander; all of Ewell's reports from 1863 to the close of the war; all of the papers of General J. E. B. Stuart, of General S. D. Lees corps, and a large number of other important documents, besides reports of federal authorities."

Loss of the City of Galveston.

News was received in this city last night that the steamship City of Galveston, Captain Evans, from Cape Haytien for New York, went ashore on the night of February 5 on Mariguana Island, West Indies, latitude 23° north, longitude 27° west, and, it is supposed, bilged; a heavy sea was running at the time. The vessel was coffee laden and carried thirty passengers, and, it is reported, will probably prove a total loss.

Mr. Charles Mallory, one of the proprietors of the Mallory Steamship line, to which the City of Galveston belongs, said last night that the first intimation of the disaster to the steamship City of Galveston had been received by the Associated Press dispatch. He knew nothing of the circumstances of the accident, the amount or value of the cargo aboard, nor the number or names of her passengers. The City of Galveston left New York on the sixteenth of January with an assorted cargo of merchandise for Cape Haytien, Porte-au-Prince and St. Marks. After discharging her cargo at the latter port she was expected to return by way of the same intermediate stations, bringing the mail, and was due in New York on February 9. No communication has been received from the captain of the vessel, and the Messrs. Mallory anticipate an entire loss.

The City of Galveston was built for the Mallory line in 1870 at Mystic, Connecticut. She was a screw steamer of 1253 tons and a draft of fourteen feet. She was rated A1. This is the second vessel which the Mallory line has lost within the past six months. On November 9, 1875, the steamship City of Waco was burned to the water's edge while anchored outside the harbor of Galveston during the prevalence of a gale of wind, and the greater portion of the passengers and crew then on board were lost.—*New York World.*

The Literature of the South.

In his clever lecture on American literature, Mr. Underwood said—or, he is reported to have said—that "New England and New York could claim all the literature we now possess." Is this quite fair to the other "section-1" Hardly, we think. The South has produced many writers of great excellence, authors of various kinds, and distinguished in almost every department of letters. Since the revolution, the Southern States have done, if not all that they should have done, at least something like a fair proportion of that literary work to which Americans can point with pride, and which will be better appreciated in the next age than it is at present. South Carolina, which was so conspicuous in the work of the revolution, had among her citizens men who wrote well on the history of that great event, and on other subjects, of whom may be mentioned, Dr. Ramsey, Governor Moultrie, Henry Laurens, the Draytons, and John Laurens; and, later, Judge William Johnson, whose "Life of General Greene" is a work of much worth. Mr. W. G. Simms, who died but recently, wrote histories, biographies, poems and novels; and most of his productions certainly have as good a chance of surviving as anything produced by most Northern writers. Many of his novels are illustrations of the history of the revolution, and they have preserved for after times the characteristics of a social state that has passed away. Hugh S. Legare, had he not wasted time and talents, life and learning, on politics and law, would have been the first American author of our first century. Another departed South Carolinian author is Thomas S Grimke; and others are William Elliott, Henry L. Pinckney and Henry Timrod. Paul H. Hayne, who is one of the principal men of letters of the time, and member of an historical race, is a South Carolinian. Mr. Calhoun can be placed in the list of Carolinian authors. It is true that almost all his works relate to politics, but that can be no reason for saying that they are not part of American literature, for the effect of the exclusion of his writings would be to exclude from that literature most of the works of Hamilton, the Adamses and Webster, and others—which would be a sacrifice that we could not afford to make. In a free country, a large proportion of literature must consist of political speeches, essays, etc. Who would not laugh at a proposition to exclude Cicero's orations from Roman literature? And if it is right to include in the literature of Rome speeches that were parts of the overture to Pharsalia and Philippi, why should not the literature of America contain speeches, made by older men than Cicero and Cato, that helped form the overture to Chancellorsville and Gettysburg? The South is deeply interested in having political speeches of the first class regarded as literature, for that section has ever been ahead of the rest of the country in political discussion, which was one of the reasons why it was able to govern the nation under the old *regime*. Robert Y. Hayne was not only one of the most brilliant of the Carolinian political orators, but he held a good position in general literature. Virginia has a striking literary history. In the revolution, Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and George Mason, were most conspicuous in the production of writings and speeches adapted to the time. Jefferson's works in after days were vast in volume and vivid in character; and such of them as have been published are to Virginia what the writings of John Adams are to Massachusetts—the best of the contributions of a State to the literature of a nation. There are two volumes of Richard Henry Lee's writings, and they are useful, and show how able a man he was, and the man who, on the seventh of June, 1776, proposed the resolutions of independence—speaking in the name of Virginia, and with her authorization—ought not to be forgotten and overlooked in 1876. In political literature Virginia has been very rich for a century, and from the most distinguished of her political writers we may name Arthur Lee, William C. Rives, Henry A. Wise, Littleton W. Tazewell, James Monroe, James Madison, John Taylor of Caroline. We owe to Virginia the best life of Washington that has yet appeared—that of Chief Justice Marshall; just as we are indebted to her for the writings of George Washington, which form a most valuable portion of America's historical literature. William Wirt, who was one of the earliest of those Americans who can be classed as authors—he began to write at the beginning of the present century—passed most of his life in Virginia, or in the District of Columbia, though by birth he was a Marylander. General Henry Lee, of revolutionary memory, and Governor of Virginia and member of Congress, wrote "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States," one of the most readable works that ever has appeared; and an edition of that work was edited, some ten years since, by General R. E. Lee, the great Confederate commander, who, it is known, was a very accomplished soldier, and of strong literary tastes, and a severe critic. The Life of James Madison, by William C. Rives, is a model work, and well might be imitated by writers of lives of others of our Presidents. Of Virginian authors of the present century whose names alone can be given, though their writings well would bear extended notice, are Philip P. Cooke, D. H. Strother, John R. Thompson, E. A. Pollard, R. L. Dabney, Esten Cooke, General Scott and John D. McCabe, Jr. Maryland has contributed some admirable works to American literature. Her most eminent writer is the late John P. Kennedy, two of whose novels, "Horse Shoe Robinson" and "Swallow Barn," rank with the best works of fiction in the language. The first-named fairly is entitled to be considered the best of all those novels that are written for the purpose of showing the life and events of the Revolutionary time; and the other is a most animated picture of the social state of Virginia about half a century since, before the Ancient Dominion had been affected by the spirit of our age, though it had experienced the results of what we may call the Jeffersonian legislation. Mr. Kennedy's "Memoirs of William Wirt" is a capital specimen of biographical literature. He was a voluminous writer, and his writings are of a very various character, but he was never dull. Edgar A. Poe was a Marylander, and much of his life was spent in his native State, which has given him a grave and a monument. He was a true Southron in the order of his mind, precisely as Hawthorne was a true man of the North, and to the South belongs the credit of his writings, which is very high, and which steadily increases. Of Southern authors who have produced works likely to live not before mentioned, are Thomas H. Benton, Hugh A. Garland, John H. Eaton, Stephen Elliott, Robert Goodloe Harper, Richard Dabney, Robert B. McAfee, Richard Henry Wilde, William Lee, William Munford, Amelia B. Welby, Philip St. George Cooke, Robert M. Charlton, A. H. Stephens, J. B. Cobb, George Tucker, E. C. Pinkney, Henry St. George Tucker, Charles Fraser, William A. Carruthers, Charles Campbell, Jere Clemens, N. M. Crawford, St. George Tucker, William Meade, Charles Gayarre, Alexander Walker and Maria T. McIntosh. This list might be largely extended. In the literature of the law the South is as rich as almost any part of the Union. To say that New York and New England furnish all our literature is to pass over the contributions made to that literature by Pennsylvania, which are great, for among American authors who were born in that State are—Charles Brockden Brown, author of "Wieland," and of "Ormond," and of other works, a man of remarkable powers, and the first of our great novelists in point of time, and in the first line always—who was born in Philadelphia and there passed most of his brief life; and Robert Montgomery Bird, who, though he was born in Delaware, lived in Philadelphia most of his years, and most of whose novels and dramas ("Calavar" and "The Infidel," and "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow," "The Gladiator" and others) always have been popular, and deservedly so; and Robert T. Conrad, poet, dramatist and journalist; and Charles J. Ingersoll, historian and miscellaneous writer; and Benjamin Rush, whose medical works have always been considered valuable, not to mention his other writings; and his son, Richard Rush, whose works on his diplomatic career and on other subjects have been much read; and the Rawles, father and son, whose productions are authorities on the law in some of the higher departments of that science; and many others. Franklin must be considered a Pennsylvanian, for, though born in Massachusetts, he became a resident of Philadelphia when he was but a young lad, and all or the subsequent history is connected with Pennsylvania—and he was one of the signers of the declaration of independence from that State, as colony, of which he was once the head. Hence his literary labors belong to Pennsylvania. Dr. Rittenhouse was a Pennsylvanian by birth. Other Pennsylvania authors are: Henry Reed, Winthrop Sargent, Thomas Buchanan Reed, George H. Boker, Charles G. Leland, Bayard Taylor, Charles J. Biddle and William B. Reed. It should be said that Pennsylvania holds good rank in the history of American periodical literature, and in medical literature her position is a very high one indeed. The South, too, has published monthlies and quarterlies that were not inferior to those of the North. Some eminent American writers belong to both the South and the North—Audubon, Allston, Calvert, Albert Pike, Edward Livingston and others. These facts belong to our national history, and there is no better time for stating them than in this our centennial year.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Pope and Antonelli.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on January 25: "A rumor was circulated yesterday that the Pope was seriously ill, and that Cardinal Antonelli was at the last extremity. I have ascertained that the Cardinal is really ill, but not to such a degree as to occasion uneasiness. As to the Pope, although much enfeebled, he has not discontinued holding receptions. These rumors were probably Bourse gossip, and there was a considerable fall yesterday in Italian stocks; but some attribute this to difficulties having arisen as to the government purchase of the upper Italian railways, which difficulties have arrested the definitive arrangement, on the point of being negotiated. It is announced, indeed, that the directors of these railways, who have come to Paris to attend the general meeting to which the treaty is to be submitted, have had a long conference to-day with Chevalier Nigra, the Italian ambassador, and that at the end of the interview he sent a long telegram to his government. I believe the fall in Italian securities is due to this railway question, rather than to the rumor respecting the Pope and the Cardinal; not that the importance of anything bearing on their health is to be underrated, but because everybody is now aware that the Italian government is resolved beforehand, whenever the present Pope dies, to protect to the utmost of its ability the liberty of the Conclave against all the pressure from within or without.

Undoubtedly, the death of Pius IX, whose personality stands for so much in the relations between Italy and the Vatican, and, it may be said, in the anxiety of the world, would make a profound sensation; but, beyond what this sensation would borrow from the personal disappearance of Pius IX, any alarm as to the future independence of the Conclave is, to say the least, premature. The Italian government has always protested its determination to insure the entire liberty of the conclave. Its well known policy consists in rendering definitively possible the present position of the spiritual and temporal power, and there is no reason to think its ideas have changed in this respect.

This profound idea, worthy of the political spirit of the Italian people, seems, moreover, to be understood by the whole nation; and, setting aside the most extreme among the Italians, there is every ground for thinking that in such a contingency all moderate Italy would rally round the government and strengthen its determination to protect the liberty of the Conclave. The only trouble which could then arise would be if the Sacred College, not confiding in the declarations of the government, or resolved not to confide in them, were to assemble voluntarily and spontaneously elsewhere than at Rome and outside of Italian territory. This, however, can not at present be apprehended if those are to be believed who have been able to form an idea on the subject. It is known, indeed, that in consequence of certain rumors, men anxious as to the eventual liberty of choice of the Pope's successor, have sounded the Italian government, and that it has given them the fullest assurances on the point, affirming that no recent external events have altered its policy or resolutions, and that it is still desirous of conserving to Rome and Italy the advantages and strength they derive from the presence of the spiritual power and its representative. The same persons were uneasy at the elevation of Signor de Launay to the rank of ambassador in Germany, but they were told that the Italian government considered the elevation of the Italian diplomatic mission in Germany to the rank of an embassy only as a beginning, that the present position of Italy justified its wish to be represented abroad by ambassadors, and that successive negotiations would be directed to the establishment of embassies wherever the other European powers are accustomed to keep ambassadors.

All this shows that at the present moment the questions connected with the health of the Pope in no way justify the immediate alarm or the contingent anxiety as to the results of the Pope's death. I may add that, in spite of the intention of Italy to raise its envoys to the great powers to the rank of ambassadors, no direct negotiation has been as yet entered upon on this subject between Italy and France."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING, February 17, 1876.

We have no change to notice in the money market, which continues dull and easy. The movement in gold and foreign exchange to-day was moderate and both showed a slight advance under the dispatches from New York. New York sight was most rately active at irregular rates. Stocks were quiet and steady, and but few transactions reported. New State consols were in better demand and a little higher at the close. City bonds were unsettled and irregular, showing a falling off under the unfavorable report of the Senate Finance Committee on the premium bond bill, but subsequently being under the belief that the measure may finally become a law, as the matter is still before the Senate. The bonds appear also to be maintained by the fact that the Council has all along claimed the authority to execute this scheme under the amendment to the constitution adopted in November, 1874, which prohibits an increase of the city debt, but expressly provides that the amendment "shall not be so construed as to prevent the renewal of matured bonds at par or the issue of new bonds in exchange for other bonds, provided the city debt be not thereby increased."

The recent considerable advance in most city securities has been generally attributed to a belief that this bill would become a law. We notice that the unfavorable report submitted in the Senate to-day, among other objections states that the bill would give legislative recognition to an bonus now questioned as to their legality, but the report does not appear to substitute any practical means for a curing a speedy settlement. We presume that the legal objections will be fully discussed by the senate. As it is a most absorbing subject at this time, in which the prosperity of the city is vitally interested, it is hoped that the Legislature will not adjourn without giving practical relief in some form to the finances of the city.

In our preliminary remarks yesterday, our report should have read "State consols closed at a slight decline, and city bonds materially lower."

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
February 12 (legal holiday, Abraham Lincoln's birthday.)		
February 14	$2 092 186 13	$199 724 34
Feb uary 15	1,352 959 88	229,653 12
February 16	2,141 596 65	317,422 04
February 17	1,713,800 42	113,162 25
Thus far this week	$9 479 643 08	$859,961 76
Same time last week	9,573 983 71	1,122,557 32
Total last week	12,530,352 71	1,371,018 82
Total week before	10,168,106 34	1,030,864 72

We continue to quote exceptional paper at —@8 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; All do at 9@10 and second grade nominal. First class mortgages rule at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum, while second grade continue entirely nominal.

Gold opened at 113⅛@113⅜, against 113⅝ at New York, and after a moderate business closed at 113⅜@113⅝ (⅛ higher than yesterday), again the lowest in that market. The sales summed up $420,500, embracing $5000 at 113⅛; $300 at 113⅜; $20,000 at 113⅜@113⅝, and $5000 and $9000 at 113⅝.

No sales of silver were reported. American gold dollars were still quoted at 105@106, and both new and old Mexican dollars at 92, gold.

Under the advance in gold at New York, sterling was ⅛c higher, equal to an advance of about 1 10 ⅌ cent, and francs nearly ⅛. The movement in both was moderate. The sales of sterling were confined to £34,500, embracing £20,000 bill on London and £11,000 on Antwerp at ⅌ 49@5 49½; £2500 bank at ⅌ 53 and £1000 do sight at ⅌ 56.

The sales of francs comprised 315,000 commercial, embracing 75,000 and 100,000 at 4,58½; 50,000 at 4,58¾@4 5⅛, and 20,000, 30,000 and 40,000 at 4,57½, and 10,000 bank at 4,53¾.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at ⅌ 48½@5 49½ (or bill of lading and at clear, a d—@⅌ 5 53 for bank (bank counter rate at—@5 53½) and francs at 4,58⅛@4 57½ for commercial, and nominal for bank.

The offerings of New York sight were of fair extent, and rates were unchanged. The sales comprised $280,000, embracing $50,000 commercial, and $30,000 and $35,000 private bankers' at 1 32 ⅌ premium; $3000 and $20,000 commercial, and $50,000 private bankers' at ½ ⅌ cent discount, and $10,000 commercial on Providence at ⅛ ⅌ cent discount, and $20,000 on Boston at par.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and commercial sight was still quoted at —@1-16.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day at the New Orleans Stock Exchange:

30 shares Mutual National Bank	$83 50
64 shares Union National Bank	39 50
21 shares Union National Bank	39 75
76 shares Union National Bank	40 00
3 shares Crescent Insurance Co	74 00
10 shares Hope Insurance Company	36 50
85 shares Jefferson City Gas Co	40 00
$10,000 State consols	66⅝
20,000 State consols	67
4,000 State consols	67⅛
29,000 State consols	67⅜
Making a total of $63,000 state consols.	
$2,000 City premium bonds	32⅞
10,000 City premium bonds	33⅛
20,000 City premium bonds	33⅜
10,000 City premium bonds	33⅝
3,000 City premium bonds	32⅞
20,000 City premium bonds	33⅛
2,000 City premium bonds	33⅜
Making a total of $67,000 premium bonds.	
$1,000 City currency servens	32⅜
2,000 City scrip	42

Stocks were steady but rather quiet, and no sales were reported except at the Stock Exchange.

State consols were more in request, and were quoted a little higher, closing at 67⅛@67⅜, against 67 yesterday. The only sale not reported at the Exchange was $10,000 at 67⅛.

Under the influences mentioned above, City bonds were irregular and unsettled opening at a decline from yesterday's quotations, and closed at a moderate advance. Premium issues were quoted at the close at 33⅛@33⅜; (old) consolidated sevens at 32⅞@33; (new) do at 33@34, gold bearing sevens (Administration series) at 33⅜@34⅛, and do (drainage) at 34⅛@35. No sales were reported except those at the Stock Exchange.

City scrip was still quoted at 41@42½ for August to December, 1873, and July to December, 1874 (time), and 48@50 for June and part of May, 1874.

Metropolitan Police warrants continue to rule at 89@90 for 1872-3, and for 1873-4 issues, and entirely nominal for 1868-9 and 1871-2.

State warrants were still held at 46@48 for fundable; at —@— for not fundable, and 35@40 for 1874 issues, and 43@45 for 1875.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including 600 additional yesterday, when the sales proper were 7100 bales), embraced 5800 bales at irregular and easier prices, requiring a reduction of ⅛c in the inside figures of low middling to good middling inclusive, ⅛@⅜c in low ordinary to strict good ordinary inclusive and ⅛c inferior. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	5 @ 6	—
Low ordinary	6⅛ @ 7⅛	7⅛
Ordinary	7⅜ @ 8⅛	8⅛
Strict ordinary	8⅜ @ 8⅞	—
Good ordinary	9⅛ @ 9⅝	9⅝
Strict good ordinary	9⅞ @ 10⅛	—
Low middling	10⅜ @ 11	11
Strict low middling	11⅛ @ 11⅜	—
Middling, February	11⅞ @ 12⅛	12⅛
Strict middling	12⅜ @ 12⅝	—
Good middling	13⅛ @ 13⅝	13⅝
Middling fair	14 @ 14⅞	—
Fair	15 @ 16	—

The market opened under the unfavorable influence of a decline at Liverpool of 1-16d in uplands and ⅛d in Orleans, with sales of 8000 bales and arrivals 1 16d lower, while New York was reported dull at previous rates for spots and 1-32@3-32c lower for futures, and although there was a slight improvement in sterling exchange, buyers came forward with offers which factors would not accept. The movement during the morning was consequently of limited extent; but later in the day parties came together more freely, and the entire business comprised the amount noted above. Had factors been willing to give way ⅛c the sales would no doubt have been on a more liberal scale, offers on that basis having been refused for several lots of some magnitude. As a general thing, however, they adhered to their previous pretensions for the better qualities, but the actual sales of such descriptions indicate a slight falling off. The medium and lower grades were offered more freely and ruled in accordance with the decline noted above. Average lists of middling sold at 12c, and even running up to 12⅛c; strict low middling to middling at 11⅞, and 11⅝c, low middling at 10⅞ and 11c, strict good ordinary as low as 9⅝, and strict ordinary, good style, benders, at 9⅛c. We again heard complaints of the unsatisfactory assortment of the offerings.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared (before to-day's exports) 162,555 bales, embracing 79,924 for Liverpool, 33,631 for Havre, 31,065 for the North sea, 7925 for Bremen, 1805 for Spain, 2269 for the Mediterranean, and 6204 for coastwise ports, leaving in presses, agreeably to its account at 12 M., 216,786 bales. If we deduct from this the amount sold, but not yet delivered, the balance will be about 176,000 bales to represent the quantity unsold, a large part of which is withheld from the market, in transit or not yet sampled.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 5400 bales; market quiet." Its quotations for low ordinary and good ordinary are reduced ⅛c.

We learn from a notice posted on the bulletin board of the Exchange, that a majority of the votes at the balloting to-day were in favor of accepting General Hood's propositions from the Life Insurance Association of America, in relation to the erection of an exchange building.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1875	9,976
Arrived since last statement	7,489
Arrived previously	1,194,158—1,201,647
Total	1,211,623
Cleared to-day	12,457
Cleared previously	829,284— 841,741
Stock on hand and on shipboard	369,882
Stock on hand same time last year	286 791

To-day's exports embraced 5330 bales to Liverpool, 4917 to Havre, 1110 to Barcelona and 1100 to Genoa.

Receipts proper since last evening 7271 bales, against 8854 on last Wednesday, and 3155 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 42,310 bales, against 47,863 last week and 25,399 last year, and since August 31 of 1,058,535 bales, against 805,905 last year—increase 252,630.

Per the Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 15,474 bales, against 19,283 last week and 11,210 last year, and since Friday 92,338 bales, against 97,287 last week and 78,295 last year. Total since August 31, 3,274,313 bales, against 2,736,601 up to Wednesday noon, February 17, last year (excluding the above 11,210)—increase 477,712.

Exports (Friday to Wednesday inclusive), to Great Britain 58,155 bales, against 66,816 last week and 37,065 last year, and to the continent 37,304 bales, against 34,229 last week and 18,846 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 873,025 bales, against 907,154 last week and 837,238 last year.

TOBACCO—The sales to-day embraced 80 hhds (2 and 3 new and 75 old). Yesterday's sales were only 51 hhds, instead of 92, 41 having been duplicated. The amount on sale is estimated at about 2000 hhds. We repeat our quotations as follows: Inferior at 5⅛@6c; good at 6⅛@7½c; low leaf at 8@9c; medium at 9⅛@10⅛c; good at 11⅛@12⅛c; fine at 13⅛@14½c; selections at —@—c, and africans at 15@16c. Received since last evening, 90 hhds; exported, none; stock on hand by our running statement, 3496 hhds.

FREIGHTS—Yesterday we reported a vessel taken to load at Pensacola with timber. We continue to quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool, —@15-32d; corn —@12c ⅌ bushel; cotton to New York ⅝c; to Boston, Providence, Hall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York, ⅝c; sugar to New York ⅌ 4 50 ⅌ hhd; molasses $1 10 ⅌ bbl; rice —@75c ⅌ bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15 32@17-16d; to Havre ⅝@15-16c; to Bremen 1c; to Antwerp 1c; to Cronstadt 17-32d; to Boston ⅝c; to Providence ⅝c; bulk corn to Liverpool reduced to 10d ⅌ bushel; to Cork for orders 11d.

SUGAR—Received this morning 460 hhds. We note a better demand to-day and the supplies not as freely offered. We quote fair to prime, 5⅝@5⅞c; choice, 6⅛@6c for common; 6⅜@6½c for good common; 6⅝@6⅞c for fair; 6⅞@7c for good fair; 7⅜@7c for fully fair; 7⅞@7⅞c for prime; 7⅞c for choice; 6⅝@8c for seconds; 8⅝@9c for choice yellow clarified; 9⅝c for white clarified, and 9⅞c for choice white clarified. No sales of white have transpired.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 499 bbls and 6 half bbls. We have to note a dull and nominal market in all grades. Inferior is quoted at 20@30c; fair fermenting 35@38c; prime fermenting 38@40c; strictly prime fermenting 42@45c; fair refined 43c; prime refoiled 45c, and choice refoiled 52c ⅌ gallon.

CITY REFINERY SUGAR—Standard A in bbls is selling on orders at 10⅝@10⅞c; granulated 11⅛c; powdered and crushed 11⅝c; cut loaf 12⅛c ⅌ lb.

CITY REFINERY MOLASSES—Common is selling 40c; fair 45c; prime 49c; choice 54c; golden syrup 60c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is steady, with a good local demand, and choice is scarce and held higher. 2375 bbls sold, of which 250, 500 and 500 bbls on private terms; 25 double extra at ⅌ 4 37½; 75 low treble at ⅌ 5; 70 and 50 good treble extra at ⅌ 5 37½; 200 at ⅌ 5 50; 50 and 200 choice extra at ⅌ 6 25; 50 choice extra at ⅌ 6 75; 70 and 75 at ⅌ 7 25; 25 and 50 at ⅌ 7 37½; 75, 50 and 50 at ⅌ 7 50, 50 at ⅌ 7 62½ ⅌ bbl; and 75 bbl bbls choice at ⅌ 8 50 ⅌ half bbl. Common is quoted at ⅌ 3 50; fine ⅌ 3 75, superfine ⅌ 4; double extra ⅌ 4 25; low treble extra ⅌ 4 50 ⅌ 5; good do ⅌ 5 25@5 50; choice do ⅌ 5 75@6 25; choice extra ⅌ 6 50@7, family extra ⅌ 7 25@7 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply, and held on the landing at ⅌ 3 10@3 15 ⅌ bbl. 25 and 50 bbls sold at ⅌ 3. It is jobbing in store at ⅌ 3 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRITS—Only a retail or job trade at ⅌ 4 10@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The stock on hand is very small. Dealers are replenishing, and some 800 bbls mess received this morning, not yet landed, were sold to them conditionally, in lots of 100 and 200 bbls, at ⅌ 22 25@22 37½ ⅌ bbl. A lot of 60 bbls mess, and one of 30 bbls, sold at ⅌ 22 50 ⅌ bbl. At the close offers of ⅌ 22 62½ were refused, and the stock was withdrawn for ⅌ 23 under Western advices. Dealers are jobbing at ⅌ 22 75@23 ⅌ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is strong, with a light supply of shoulders and a scarcity of sides. Shoulders are quoted in lots at 8⅝@9c; clear rib sides 11⅝c; clear sides 12⅛c ⅌ lb. Jobbing at ⅛c above these prices. 20,000 lbs clear sides sold on private terms; 2 cargoes 40,000 lbs shoulders, at the depot at 8⅝c; and 10 boxes do on the landing at 8⅞c ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is in light supply, in fact scarce and stronger. Clear rib sides are ⅛c higher. Shoulders are now held at 10c; clear rib sides 11⅝c; clear sides 12⅛c ⅌ lb. Jobbing at ⅛c above these prices.

HAM—The market is active and ⅛c stronger. 20 and 45 tierces choice sugar-cured, spot, sold at 14c and 24 tierces, to arrive, at 14½c. At the close offers of 14⅛c were refused and 14⅜c asked. Dealer's price is now 15c and a scarcity of stock.

COW PEAS—Few here, but no demand. Mixed and clay are offering on the spot at ⅌ 1 40@1 50 ⅌ bushel. A lot of 18 bags came in this morning.

CORN IN BULK—None on the market. It is offering, to arrive, at 53c ⅌ bushel.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS—Prime mess pork [illegible] rump pork ⅌ 11 50 ⅌ half bbl; prime rib [illegible] tongues 6½ ⅌ bbl; smoked [illegible] ⅌ lb; smoked hams [illegible] ⅌ lb; smoked shoulders 6½@6¾c; a piece, pigs' feet ⅌ 1 20 ⅌ half bbl; smoked beef [illegible] ⅌ half bbl.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce, and selling in job lots at 14c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Some demand for kettle for Europe, but no supply to meet it. Fair stock of refined, which is jobbing at 13½c for tierces. Tierce kettle is quoted at 13⅝c; refined, 13½c; keg, 14c; bucket, 14c ⅌ lb. A lot of 75 kegs refined sold at 14c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Rectified is in light supply and dull at $1 09 for Louisiana, and $1 10@