[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

to-day, three games being played. The first, between Joseph Dion and Jacob Schaffer, was won by Dion, Schaffer standing 115. The second, between Garnier and Daly, was won by Daly; Garnier 186. The third, between Rudolphe and Cyrille Dion. At the seventeenth inning the game stood, Dion 160, Rudolphe 101; on the twenty-first inning Rudolphe stood at 166, and, getting the balls together, ran the game out by a brilliant run of 131.

The Younger Brothers Sentenced for Life.

A Faribault, Minnesota, dispatch says the Younger brothers, better known as the Northfield bank robbers, all pleaded guilty to the murder of Heywood, cashier, and were all sentenced to imprisonment for life.

FOREIGN.

A Crisis Approaching.

LONDON, November 23.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily News* says a crisis seems approaching in Eastern affairs. Russians are coming in great numbers. Servia will be the extreme right wing of Russian operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers. The Roumanian pontoon trains are all on the Danube ready for operations.

The Conference of the Powers.

The *Times'* editorial says: We enter into the conference of the powers with something more than the hope of peace. For the attainment of peace we shall support any proposals that offer a guarantee of orderly government of the insurgent provinces without involving a rectification of the internal frontiers. If our labors are fruitless we shall not throw ourselves on the side of either combatant, but shall watch what the future may bring forth.

Harbors Obstructed.

Russia has given official notice that the harbors of Odessa and Sebastopol, and the mouths of the river Dnieper and the Straits of Kertch are obstructed.

Failed.

Alfred Allatt, the head of a firm of accountants in Sheffield, failed. Liabilities $1,000,000.

Military Expenses.

The 100,000,000 roubles which Russia is now raising has already been consumed by military expenses.

A Servian Claim.

Servia claims in the line of demarcation several villages in Turkish territory. It is apprehended these claims will be made the pretext for a collision whenever suitable.

The Moctezuma Pirates.

A Madrid dispatch to the *Daily News* says: The Spanish government has determined to execute the men who seized the steamer Moctezuma whenever captured. Armed vessels will convoy merchant vessels in Cuban waters. Maritime powers have assented to this arrangement.

A Royal Match.

A marriage between King Alfonso and a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier is now reported definitely arranged.

Persecuted Protestants.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Madrid reports two prominent ministers, one of whom is a citizen of the United States, were recently forbidden to hold religious services by the mayor of the village of Danes, near the French frontier, in the province of Santander.

War Feeling at Cape Colony.

The *Times* says a private telegram states that war fears are increasing all over the frontier of Cape Colony. Native affairs on both sides of the British borders are very unsatisfactory and are becoming critical.

A Crisis Averted.

VERSAILLES, November 23.—In order to anticipate attacks from the Left in connection with their interpellation asking why military escort, to which funerals of all members of the Legion of Honor are legally entitled, has been refused in cases where deceased have been buried without religious ceremonies, the ministry offered a bill to-day in the Chamber of Deputies providing that military honors shall only be rendered to military members dying in active service. It is thought a crisis is thus averted. The bill was referred for investigation.

The West Indies.

HAVANA, November 23.—The English steamer which left St. Thomas on the seventeenth instant has arrived. Hurtzig & Co., dry goods merchants of that island, failed. Liabilities unknown. Business very dull. Advices from San Domingo to the eighth say the situation is improving. The only port continuing in arms against the government of Gonzales was the southern port of Azua. Large numbers of troops have been sent thither. It is probable they will soon capture the place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Savannah Sickness at an End.

SAVANNAH, December 23.—The epidemic here is over and travelers need fear no danger in coming to or passing through this city on their way to Florida or points South. All absentees have returned and business is going on as usual.

Marine.

NORFOLK, November 23.—The schooner Dolly Varden, from New York for Cape Haytien, is here in distress. The schooner J. S. Lockwood, with lumber from Jacksonville for New York, is ashore. The crew were saved. The boat and cargo is in a critical situation.

Crook's Command at Fort Reno.

CHEYENNE, November 23.—General Crook's command reached Fort Reno November 18. The troops are well prepared for a winter campaign. The total strength, including Indians, is 2000.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

RICHMOND, Ind., November 23.—On the persons of Long and Boland, arrested here last night with counterfeit money, there was found $860 in counterfeit notes, and $4000 of the "queer" in their baggage. Among spurious notes are fifty dollar treasury notes, a very fair imitation of the issue of 1869; more twenty-dollar treasury notes of the second issue, and five's on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago. The latter were the worst of the lot. The twenties are pronounced very dangerous.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, November 23, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic States, northwest winds, stationary pressure and temperature, and partly cloudy weather will prevail.

For the Gulf States, diminishing northeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, rising, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, diminishing northerly winds backing to northwest, falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, northwest winds backing to southwest, slightly higher temperature, stationary or falling barometer, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, November 23.—Wind northeast. Arrived—Steamship Charles W. Lord, at 6:30 A. M., Colton, master, from Havana, to R. A. Yorke; ship Crescent City, Delano, master, sixty days from Havre, to master; British bark Alice Cooper, King, master, thirty days from Tenerifft, to master; ship Norfolk, Barstow, sixty days from Havre, to master; Spanish bark Eliola, from Havana, to master; Russian bark Illion, Nicka, master, seventy-five days from London, to master. Sailed—Barks Chico, for Gloucester, and Triade, for Havre.

PORT EADS, November 23, 7 P. M.—Wind north, blowing hard. Weather rainy. Arrived, and went around to Southwest Pass—Russian bark Illion, Nisja, master, eighty-six days from London, in ballast, to master; Spanish bark Eliola Jones, Marty, master, nine days from Havana, in ballast, to Charles & Gilbert Green.

VICKSBURG, November 23.—Weather cold and cloudy. River fell three inches. Up—Alice, at 8 A. M.; Colorado, at 3 P. M. Arrived—R. K. Lee, at 6 P. M.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—River fell one inch, now eight feet seven inches. Weather clear; maximum thermometer 54°. Arrived—Parker, from Cincinnati. Departed—Leopard and barges, Commonwealth and Chester, for St. Louis; Dolnelly, for Cincinnati; Yeager, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—River thirteen feet eight inches and stationary. Light snow at noon, clear and cold to-night. Departed—Sherlock, for New Orleans.

PITTSBURG, November 23.—River eight feet seven inches and rising. Weather cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—River rising; seven feet two inches in the canal. Weather cool and clear. Up—Mary Houston, from New Orleans for Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, November 23.—River eight feet and rising. Weather clear and cool.

CAIRO, November 23.—Arrived—Capital City, from Vicksburg, at 4 A. M.; Utah, from New Orleans, at 11 o'clock; Golden Rule, from Cincinnati, at 2 P. M. Departed—City of Vicksburg, for Vicksburg, at 3 P. M.; Capital City, for St. Louis, at 11 A. M.; Utah, for St. Louis, at ten o'clock; Golden Rule, for New Orleans, at P. M. River ten feet five inches and stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 40°.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Arrived—Capital City, from Vicksburg. Departed—John B. Maude, for Vicksburg. The river has fallen two inches. Weather warmer and partially clear.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Money closed easy; 2@4½. Sterling dull; $4 82½. Gold 109⅜@109⅝. Governments quiet and strong; new fives 112¾. States dull and nominal; Louisiana consols 57@59.

Sub treasury balances—Gold, $54,891,747; currency, $43 392 803.

The sub-treasurer paid out on account of interest $51,000; for bonds, $6500.

Customs receipts, $254,000.

Cotton firm; sales on spot and for future delivery 793 bales; middling uplands 12c; Orleans 12 3-16c; consolidated net receipts 175,902 bales; exports to Great Britain 64 910; to France 7736; to the continent 15,325; channel 3559.

Cotton—Net receipts 676 bales gross 4434.

Futures closed with an upward tendency; sales 18 500 bales, as follows: November 12⅛c; December 12 5-32@12 3-16c; January 12 5-16@12 11-32c; February 12 15-32@12⅝c; March 12 21-32@12 11-16c; April 12 29-32c; May 13 1-32c; June 13 3-16@13 7-32c; July 13 5-16@13 7-32c; August 13 13-32c.

Flour a shade stronger on low and medium grades; fair business done; superfine Western and State $4 50@5 10; Southern flour steady. Wheat about 1c better; somewhat irregular and unsettled; good export inquiry, checked by scarcity of freight room. Corn in buyers' favor; only light business recorded for export and home use. Oats dull, without change. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but very firm; 9⅜@10¼c for fair to good refining; refined unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans, good demand; 58@63c for good to choice. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow dull and unsettled; 8⅜@8¾c. Rosin dull; $2 30@2 35. Turpentine steady. Pork lower and nominal; $16 87½@17. Lard heavy and lower; prime steam 10.50@10.75c. Whisky quiet; $1 09½. Freights quiet and firm.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Flour—Fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 14⅛; No. 2 do $1 13. Corn in good demand and a shade higher. Oats 32⅛@33c. Rye firmer; 66½c. Barley easier; 69½@70c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $15 80 cash; $15 82½ all the year. Lard in good demand and a shade higher; 9.65@9.90 cash; 9.87½c all the year and January. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6¾@6½c; sides 8⅝@8⅞c. Whisky $1 06½.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 2 red fall $1 25½; No. 3 do $1 17½@1 17¾. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 43c. Oats easier; 32½c bid, cash. Rye firm; 62c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky unsettled; $1 05@1 07. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull; 10c asked. Bulk meats easier; car lots 6¾@6¾c, 8¼@8⅜c, and 8½@8⅝c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hogs weak; packing $5 75@6. Cattle steady.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and firm. Corn in fair demand and lower; new 38@41c. Oats steady. Rye, barley and pork quiet and unchanged. Lard in fair demand; steam 10c; kettle 10.50@11c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib sides 8¼@8⅜c; clear sides 8½@8⅝c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady; $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and lower; packing $5 35@5 50.

How Delaware Was Carried for Reform.

Delaware has been stolen; stolen bodily; stolen in defiance alike of law, morals and common decency. What do you mean? Why this? The Democratic majority in this State is the result and product of fraud. Not of fraud perpetrated by ballot-box stuffing, repeating or false counting, but by an unlawful, because premeditated, omission of names from the assessment lists. More than 13,000 persons have been designedly and purposely disfranchised, and this disfranchisement has been with the knowledge of many of the Democratic leaders, and we regret to say, with the tacit consent of many citizens. In this county alone 1600 persons were thus omitted, and in East Dover Hundred 150 were prevented from fulfilling the legal prerequisite to voting. We are not talking wildly; we are not groping in the dark; we know the facts stated as to the number of men left off to be true. Below we give the names of those left off in this hundred. If so many are omitted here what will be the proportion throughout the county? [Here follows a list of fifty-two names.] It will not do to say that these men did not pay their taxes and were returned delinquent. The law fixes a time at which these delinquents may be put on the lists, and those named above, with others, were prepared to fulfill the requirements of law and go on the lists, but the Levy Court adjourned before the expiration of the time fixed by law in which they could be restored, and, we believe, with the design and purpose of preventing these persons and others from claiming their right. The flimsy excuse given by the Levy Court was that they were without business. Without business, with a delinquent list of over 500? No! they made it their business to avoid this business—to adjourn, and by that adjournment to estop a man of his legal right. It may be said, "it is only the vote of a nigger." So much the worse; the strong, the rich, the powerful can protect himself against those who would rob him of his right to vote; but the ignorant, the weak, the poor can not. Shame upon us all—our county, State and country—that these wrongs exist without even a seeming remedy.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

General Butler Expresses an Opinion.

In an interview here, General Butler says the letter of Sherman and others showing that the Louisiana Returning Board has judicial powers i canvassing votes to ascertain whether frauds have been perpetrated, is in accordance with his views, and convinces him more than ever that Louisiana should be left to manage her own affairs. He holds that their statement that the President of the Senate has only clerical or ministerial functions in declaring the vote is wrong, leaving that officer as only a proof machinery to record its votes. Butler believes that whoever has the counting of the votes, in the last resort to determine an election, has a right to scrutinize that vote, ascertain its legality, its fairness and truthfulness, and whether it represents in the case of a vote by proxy, as the electors are, the will of the people who are their constituents. All that, of course, can not be done by the President of the Senate, and, therefore, must be done by the two houses. If it can be done by the President of the Senate, then the most alarming stride against the rights of the people has been taken, when the claim is made that the President of the Senate is to count the votes. Fortunately, however, the claim thus made by this very respectable body of Republicans in Louisiana is entirely emasculated by the concomitant assertion that the President of the Senate is to be a simple machine, ministerial officer or clerk, as to any disagreement of the two houses upon the count. He does not entertain the idea that either the House or the Senate will factiously take any step to prevent the counting and declaration of votes in favor of the persons chosen. The people of this country would hurl to destruction any party which should undertake so gross an outrage. A one vote majority, fairly thrown and properly counted, is as good as 1000 under our system of determining elections. I can conceive of no greater danger to our frame of government, nay, to the very government itself, than the idea, if it be entertained, that the will of the majority may be overcome by force or fraud, or chicanery of any sort.—*New York Correspondent Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Louisiana Returning Board.

The New York *Tribune* of the nineteenth says, in an editorial:

So far the Louisiana Returning Board is doing well—much better than might have been expected. Almost its first act was to pass resolutions providing for the admission to its sessions of five representatives of each delegation present from the North, so that each party, through its chosen deputies, may witness the count. This is not all. Counsel for each side are to be given a hearing on all disputed points, and are to be allowed to examine returns as they are opened, in order to satisfy themselves that they have not been tampered with. New Orleans dispatches give some idea of the favorable impression the action of the Returning Board has made. If its conduct throughout should be no less impartial than it has been up to this point, the Democratic press will have before it the largest meal of crow on record, and the people will make up their minds that some good can come even out of New-Orleans. The least charitable view of this action will set it down to the presence of so many distinguished men from the North, and it is difficult to deny the force of the suggestion. It can not but have a wholesome effect, when you are counting votes, to have "all the world and the rest of mankind" looking over your shoulder.

Put away half the rooster,
Pride of all the chicken coops;
He can't crow as he is used to,
Owing to the Federal troops.
—Boston Advertiser.

Why General Logan Did Not Go to New Orleans.

A representative of the *Journal* called upon General Logan to-day with reference to the proposition of John M. Palmer and other Democrats to leave the settlement of the present Louisiana question to the arbitration of outsiders. The following is the substance of the conversation:

Reporter—General, why did you not go to New Orleans when requested by the President?

Logan—Being a member of the United States Senate, where the question may in some shape come before that body, I thought it was my duty to not allow myself to be implicated in any way with the counting of the vote of Louisiana or any other State.

Reporter—Have you made any answer to the letter of ex-Governor Palmer and others, addressed to yourself and other gentlemen, asking a number of gentlemen of both sides to be present at the counting of the vote of Louisiana by the Board of Canvassers?

Logan—I was not in New Orleans when this letter was published, and the writer must have known it. If I had made any answer to it, seeing Governor Palmer's name at the head of the list, I should have called his attention to his (Palmer's) message to the Legislature of this State, in which occurs the following passage:

"It seems to me, then, to be clear that all our free institutions upon the principle that the power and duty of the State to preserve order and maintain the laws within its own boundaries are complete and perfect."

I would then have asked him that if his theory of State rights be correct, what business has he to interfere with the administration of the laws in Louisiana?

Reporter—But what do you think of matters in Louisiana?

Logan—The presumption is that the people down there are capable of attending to their own business, and, so long as they keep within the law and limits prescribed, no one has a right to interfere.

Reporter—But what do you think the proper mode of canvassing the vote?

Logan—The laws of the State in regard to canvassing the vote ought to be complied with, no matter where it strikes, and I have confidence that this will be done. And it any negro or band of negroes, armed with pistols and shotguns, have taken possession of the polls and driven the white voters away from the polls, and deprived them of the privilege of voting, when the whites had a majority, and smashed ballot boxes in other places so that the white voters' ballots shall not be counted, such polls should be thrown out and not counted, under the laws in reference to intimidation and fraud.

Reporter—But what if the counting out changes the result?

Logan—Well, what of it? If that is the law the people must abide by it until the law is changed, if wrong.—*Chicago Journal.*

Closing the Exhibition.

A letter in the New York *Tribune*, of last Saturday, says: Early this morning the work of demolition and removal began upon the centennial grounds. Walking at noon through all of the principal buildings, I saw everywhere evidences that the exhibition had passed in a single night into the stage of disintegration, and that the glory of the wonderful spectacle had departed forever. In the Main Building there arose a din of hammers and saws, and the visitors, still almost as numerous as in the May days succeeding the opening, found themselves barred out from several of the national departments. The Japanese had surrounded themselves with a high board wall; the Swedes had shut themselves in behind an encircling screen of canvas; the Danes had closed their gates; the Swiss had built a fence; the Russians, last to come and eager to be the first to leave, had stretched barriers of ropes; and through the barred portal of the Egyptian temple swarthy men wearing scarlet fezes could be seen boxing up the crocodile for his long journey back to the banks of the Nile. The sections that partake of the nature of a bazaar, like the French, Austrian, Italian and German, were still open for trade, but there, too, one stumbled over packing cases. The art gallery was almost intact, and was thronged with visitors, come to take a last look at their favorite pictures. Only the English galleries were closed. The Photographic Hall, the Carriage annex, and the government building were forbidden territory to all but exhibitors and the workmen engaged in removing goods. In Machinery Hall, the floor covering the railroad tracks had been torn up, many of the machines had been dismantled, and most of the others were enveloped in cotton covers, like horses blanketed after hard work. Agricultural Hall was filled with dust and racket. There, too, the floors over the tracks were up, and freight cars were already receiving their burdens. Along Belmont avenue, a gang of men were placing ties for a new track to facilitate the movement of trains. The cars on the circular railroad ran only at long intervals, and were but scantily filled. Most of the State houses and minor buildings were closed, but the restaurants kept open doors, and waiters and proprietors were moved by the thin array of patrons to reassume the obliging manners and the habit of making correct change, which they had laid aside when the rush of visitors began in September. At the Oriental bazars, Turks, Moors, Algerines and Syrians, genuine and bogus, were glad to accept one-half the prices they demanded for their trumpery and trinkets.

The rules of admission at the gates were unchanged, and fifty cents still admitted all who cared to see the fast departing splendors of the fair. Until Thursday, and perhaps until Saturday next, visitors can come if they like. People who have wanted to buy pictures, bronzes, porcelain and the like, but have declined, because they thought the prices unreasonable, would do well to try again now.

Old Si Gets the Betting Itch.

"Dere's some folks 'round dis town dat's on de vergin ob losin' dere jobs, dat's sartin!" said old Si.

"Who are they?" we asked.

"Dese standin' collar, big watch-chane people ober hyar at the Austill buildin'!"

"The United States officers?"

"Deys de very fellers. Day jess ez well fling up right now. 'Taint no use fer dem to squeel—dey's onder de gate an' hit ehets wid er spring lock!"

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, sah, dere's some since dat you kin 'pend on an' some dat you kant. Hit don't allers rain when de sky shines red, but when you sees Dimmycrats puttin' up dere munney like hit wuz 'fore de wah—you kin jess prepar' to be 'stonished!"

"That's your opinion, is it?"

"'Tis, fer a fack! I's kinder cotch de itch myself, an' of enny nigger wants to ante his buck saw on dat skedjule de ole man'll kiver hit wid dis hesh saw, and puts de wood hoss in fer odds!"—*Atlanta Herald.*

The Champion Liar.

The champion liar of the State is in our county jail. A kind-hearted clergyman asked him how he came to be in there. The fellow said, with tears in his eyes, that he was coming home from prayer meeting and sat down to rest, fell asleep, and while he was asleep there the county built the jail around him, and when he awoke the jailor refused to let him out.

There are indictments against him in every county west of the Guadalupe, and he has already served out one term at Huntsville.

Talk about newspaper men deviating from the truth after that.—*San Antonio Herald.*

There is an anecdote about a deceased practical philanthropist, which, if not true, is remarkably well founded. Mr. Peabody, with all his prodigality on works of benevolence, looked closely after his pence. He hated nothing more than the notion of being taken in, and it was rare indeed that any trickster could make that boast. On an occasion, when traveling in Ireland, he was greatly annoyed by what seemed a very extortionate demand on the part of a cardriver, and he accordingly resented the attempt at imposition by giving the man his bare legal fare. After looking at the coin for a few seconds, Pat began to laugh. "Bedad," said he, "they may call you Mr Paybody, but I call you Mr. Paynobody."

The French army has no flag. The eagle flag of the empire was prohibited by the present government, and it appears nothing has been adopted in its stead.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN, THURSDAY EVENING, November 23, 1876.

The demand for money was moderate to-day, both in bank and on the street, and commercial paper was unchanged. Gold was without quotable variation, the advance at New York being counteracted by some receipts, and exhibited little animation. In agreement with the course of gold foreign exchange was a fraction higher. Thereafter were moderate. With a better demand commercial sight on New York slightly hardened. All classes of securities were quiet, most operators for investment holding off until political affairs become more settled, and there being no speculative demand. State consols were quiet and weak at previous quotations. Premium bonds were quoted ⅛ ⅞ cent lower.

I continue to quote exceptional commercial paper at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum discount; All do at 12@15, and second grade nominal. First class mortgages continue to rule at 10@— ⅌ cent, and second grade are still quoted entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
November 18	$1,859 526 71	$162,188 37
November 20	2,190,795 73	186,059 43
November 21	2,481,812 59	176,606 85
November 22	1,851,459 89	189 121 91
November 23	1,558,944 01	174,944 10
Thus far this week	$9 545,538 93	$837 914 66
Same time last week	9,417 590 29	3 8,572 20
Total last week	11,238 557 89	1,112 859 84
Total week before	9,895,707 18	1,047,563 15

Gold opened at 110⅛@110⅜, against 109⅝ at New York, and after a moderate business, closed at the opening rates in both markets, touching 109½ during the interim at New York.

The sales summed up $29,000, embracing $6000 at 110⅛; $15,000 at 110⅜@110½, and $4000 and $4000 at 110½.

Under the course of gold at New York foreign exchange was a fraction higher, and the movement was moderate.

The sales of sterling comprised £37,300, embracing £1500 bill of lading at $5 21⅛; £5600 at $5 21⅛@5 22½; £5000 and £6000 at $5 22; £4000 do and A1 clear at $5 22@5 22½; £2000 A1 clear and £9000 bill of lading at $5 22½; £6000 bank at $5 26, and £1000 do at $5 26½.

The only sales of francs reported were 25,000 and 30,000 commercial at 4.82½.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 21½@5 22½ for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@$5 26 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 26½), and francs at 4.83⅛@4.82½ for commercial and 5 0min for bank.

Under a better demand New York commercial sight slightly hardened. The sales comprised $177,000, embracing $40,000 commercial, $30,000 do and private bankers', $107,000 private bankers and $9,000 do and bank at 9-16.

The banks continue to check on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent discount, while commercial sight was quoted at 9-16, against —@9 16.

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

$2,000 Premium bonds	31½
10,000 Premium bonds	31⅞

Stocks were quiet.

State consols were dull and weak at 56½@57.

Premium bonds exhibited little animation, and were quoted at 31⅛@31⅞, against 32@32¼ yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to day (not including 160 bales additional yesterday) summed up 11,200 bales, at prices realizing an advance in our quotations of ⅛c in middling and the grades below, and a partial ⅛c in those above. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	—@—	—
Low ordinary	—@—	—
Ordinary	—@—	—
Strict ordinary	—@—	—
Good ordinary	10⅜@10⅜	10⅜
Strict good ordinary	10⅞@11	—
Low middling	11 @11⅛	11
Strict low middling	11⅜@11⅜	—
Middling	11⅜@11⅜	11⅜
Strict middling	11⅝@11⅝	—
Good middling	11⅞@12	11⅞
Middling fair	12⅜@12⅜	12⅜
Fair	13 @13⅜	—

Under favorable dispatches from Liverpool the market opened with a good demand, and higher pretentions on the part of factors, which checked the movement, but the sales during the morning, nevertheless, embraced fully 3000 bales, part at previous rates and partly at an advance of ⅛c, after which buyers came forward still more freely, and took 8200 bales mostly at the improvement noted. At the close there were two or three negotiations still pending for lots of cotton in transitude. The dispatches reported Liverpool closing firm at previous rates, and closing at an advance of 1 16d, with sales of 14,000 bales, and advices opening easier, but closing at a net advance of ⅛c; Havre depressed by heavy receipts, and New York firm, with holders asking higher, but quotations for spots unchanged, and futures closing at a net advance of ⅛@7 32c.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared (before to-day's exports) 92,948 bales, embracing 51 588 for Liverpool, 24 032 for Havre, 8818 for the North ports, 1950 for Bremen, 2250 for Spain, 2800 for the Mediterranean and 606 for coastwise ports, leaving in presses, agreeably to its account at 12 M., 138,802 bales, a large part of which is not on sale.

At noon to-day middling was quoted at Galveston at 11⅝c, at Mobile at 11c, at Savannah at 11⅝c, at Charleston at 11⅝@11¾c, at Wilmington at 11½@11⅝c, at Norfolk at 11⅝c, at Baltimore at 11⅝c, at New York at 12c, at Boston at 12⅛c, at Memphis at 11⅝c, and at Augusta at 11c.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 11,500 bales. Market active and strong."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1876	29,377
Arrived since last statement	5,977
Arrived previously	451,472—457,449
Total	486,826
Cleared to-day	7,870
Cleared previously	261,128—268,998
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	227,828
Same time last year	190,062

To-day's exports embraced 4317 bales to Liverpool, 3329 to Havre and 224 to New York.

Receipts proper since last evening 4382 bales, against 2923 on last Thursday, and 13,930 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 47,611 bales, against 47,949 last week and 52 658 last year, and since August 31 of 384,224 bales, against 349,155 last year—increase 35,069.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 26,348 bales, against 28 431 last week and 32,046 last year, and since Friday evening 175 902 bales, against 170,934 last week and 158,236 last year. Total since August 31, 1,667,893 bales, against 1,345,415 up to Tuesday noon, November 23, last year—increase 262,478.

Exports (Friday to Wednesday inclusive) to Great Britain 68,469 bales, against 51,825 last week and 64,224 last year, and to the continent 23 961 bales, against 29 265 last week and 45,693 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports made up to 12 M., 870 257 bales, against 731,456 last week and 595,568 last year.

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a transaction to-day, except one small sale not fully consummated when we made our quotations. The amount on sale is estimated at 8750 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Frosted nominal; low lugs 5⅝@6c; medium to good lugs 6⅝@7⅝c; low leaf 8@9c; medium 10@11c; good 12@13½c; fine 14@15c; selections 15⅝@16c; nondescripts nominal. Received since last evening none; exported none; stock in warehouse and on shipboard 10,993 hhds.

FREIGHTS—A ship was fixed for Havre to-day at the advanced rate of 1c. Propositions have been made at ⅝c, but the going rate was 15-16c. Yesterday we reported a ship for Genoa at 1-16c. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool —@9 16d; to Bremen 11-16d; to New York ⅝c; to Boston, Providence and Philadelphia, via New York, ¾c. Grain to Liverpool 11d; sugar to New York ⅝@⅞ ⅌ hhd; molasses $2 ⅌ bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15 32@⅜d; to Havre 15-16@1c; to Bremen 11-16c, and to Genoa 1-16c.

SUGAR—Received this morning 2695 hhds. The demand is limited, and supplies are selling at irregular prices: Inferior to low common 5⅜@5½c; common to good common 7@7⅛c; fair to good fair 7⅜@8c; fully fair 8⅛c; prime 8⅜c; strictly prime 8⅝c; choice 8⅞c; seconds 7⅝@8⅜c; yellow clarified 9⅜@9⅝c; off white 9⅜@10c; white 11c; centrifugal 8⅜@9½ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 2695 hhds. The market is dull and prices are irregular, buyers asking concessions. Most of the receipts sold at a decline of 2c ⅌ gallon: Common 30@37c; fair 42c; prime 45@46c; strictly prime 47@48c; choice 49@50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady and unchanged. Medium and low grades are scarce and in request, while higher grades are in supply and held under limit at 25c ⅌ bbl higher than buyers are willing to pay. There is some inquiry for Cuba, and 500 bbls were purchased on private terms. Export grades are stronger, with light supplies here and on the way. In the local trade 869 bbls sold, comprising 25 fine at $4 25; 145 and 50 do at $4 50; 40 superfine at $4 75; 120 low trebles extra at $5 90; 25 choice trebles extra at $6 25; 25 and 40 choice trebles extra at $6 37½; 74, 75 and 75 do at $6 40; 25 and 50 choice extra at $6 75; 25 and 50 do at $7; 25 do at $7 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply, but there is no demand, and the market is quoted at $2 60@2 65 ⅌ bbl. Dealers are jobbing at $2 90@3 ⅌ bbl.

GRITS—Are selling on the landing at $3 90@4 ⅌ bbl, with a steady demand at these prices. Jobbing in store at $4 15@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY—Rectified is selling in small lots from first hands at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon.

CORN IN BULK—None on the market unsold. 55c ⅌ bushel is asked for supplies to arrive. The Atlantic and Bayous have not yet arrived. 31,000 bushels are on this tow.

WHEAT—None on the market. It is in demand at $1 25 ⅌ bushel for Western red and white, and $1 10@1 15 for Texas. The Atlantic and barges now nearly due have 13,160 bu here.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured, new, are in light supply and are selling in small lots at 15¾@16c ⅌ lb, as in size. Old are dull at 13@14c ⅌ lb.

PORK—Is in light supply and in request, and strong at $18 ⅌ bbl for choice and extra heavy mess. A receiver sold 100 bbls at $18 and refused that price for 200 bbls more; $18 25 asked, though others would sell at $18 ⅌ bbl and 50 and 60 bbls could at $18 ⅌ bbl. Some lots of mess, not quite so heavy, were offered at $17 67½ without sending.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in very light supply and steady at 7⅜c for old shoulders, loose, and 7⅝c for new at the depot. Dealers are jobbing old shoulders at 7¾c, and new at 8@8⅛c ⅌ lb. A car load of box shoulders, new, sold at 7⅞c ⅌ lb. We have heard of one at 7⅞c, and a car load, loose, sold to arrive at 7½c ⅌ lb.

BACON—The market is quiet, but in light supply and very strong. Prices here for sides are ruling below those in the West. Shoulders are held at 7⅞@8; clear rib sides 9⅜c; clear sides 9⅝c ⅌ lb. Dealers are jobbing at ⅛c above these prices.

6 casks shoulders sold at 7⅞c; 5 casks clear rib sides at 9⅜c, and 5 do at 9⅝c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is in light supply and good local demand. Tierces refined is quoted at 10⅛@10⅜c as in quality; packers' 10⅝@11c; keg 11½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Good supply and dull at 13@13½c ⅌ lb.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS—Scarce. The supplies are insufficient for the demand. Pigs' feet command $2 25 ⅌ keg and $4 ⅌ firkin. Pig pork $9 62½@9 75 ⅌ half bbl; family pork $18 ⅌ bbl; prime mess pork $17 ⅌ bbl. Ham, sausages 7⅝c ⅌ lb. The market is entirely bare of other cuts.

CORN IN SACKS—Liberal supply and dull. 2200 sacks sold, of which 150 soft white at 52c; 300 white at 54c; 350 choice white at 54c; 200 prime mixed at 60c; 150 and 100 yellow at 65c ⅌ bushel and 1000 yellow for Cuba on private terms.

OATS—The supplies are plentiful with a limited demand. 600 sacks sold, of which 150 at 38c; 150 and 150 at 39c, and 300 white Iowa at 43c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Good supply and limited demand at yesterday's prices. 200 and 250 sacks sold at 72½c ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Large stock and neglected. 591 bales sold, of which 160 and 125 prime at $11; 100 and 206 do at $15 ⅌ ton.

BUTTER—Continues firm for choice Western, which is scarce and in demand. The market is overstocked with medium and low grades; there is no demand for them. Choice Goshen sells at 33@35c; medium 28@30c; lower grades 25@26c; choice Western creamery 32@33c, choice Western 23@24c; medium Western 18@20c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Small stock, good demand and firm. Choice Western factory is quoted at 12½@13c; New York cream, 15½@16c; English dairy 15@17c ⅌ lb.

RICE—Almost nothing doing. Louisiana No. 2 is quoted at 2½@2⅝c; common 3⅛@3¼c; ordinary to fair 4⅛@4⅜c; good 4⅝@4¾c; prime 4⅞@5⅛c ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—In the absence of stock in first hands we have no change to report. The market is dull (cargoes would command: Ordinary 18@16½c (gold); fair 18@18½c; good 18⅝@18¾c; prime 19@19⅛c ⅌ lb. Jobbing lots are quoted: Ordinary 16½@16¾c; fair 18½@18¾c, good 19@19⅛c; prime 19⅛@19⅜c ⅌ lb.

We are indebted to Messrs. Small & Co. & Marks & Co for the following telegrams dated Rio Janeiro, November 17, and New York, November 23, 1876: Purchases since the eighth instant, 72,000 bags; stock 164,000; average daily receipts 10,800; price 8@800; firm; exchange 23¾d.

We are indebted to Messrs. Small & Co for the following telegram, dated Rio Janeiro, November 18, and New York, November 23, 1876: Receipts since the eleventh instant 73,000 bags; purchases 40,000, price 8@500; stock 160,000; exchange 25½d; average daily receipts 10,714 bags.

ESCULENTS—No receipts to-day of potatoes; the stock is small, prices firmly maintained. Choice Ohio river potatoes are held at $2 75@3 ⅌ bbl; St. Louis early rose are withheld. Choice onions are scarce, and wanted command $2 50 ⅌ bbl; plenty of inferior. Good supply of apples and are quoted at $1 50@2 ⅌ bbl. Good demand for cabbages and sour kraut; cabbages sell at $7@8 ⅌ crate and $14@18 ⅌ 100; sour kraut $9@10 ⅌ bbl.

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS—Are quiet and plentiful. Bals nuts are quoted at $2 ⅌ box; filberts $1 50; walnut grenoble 65c; lemons $4 25 per box; pineapples 75c@$1; bananas $1 50@2 50 ⅌ bunch; almonds 18c; currants 6½c; dates 6½c; citron 24c ⅌ lb; cocoanuts $40 ⅌ 1000.

BAGGING—Large stock and selling slowly. Domestic lots is quoted at 12½c for round lots, and at 13¼@13c ⅌ yard for jobbing lots. India is jobbing at 10c ⅌ yard.

DRIED FRUIT—Light supply