[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

New York cordially concurs. Foremost among all our American commonwealths in population, in the variety and extent of her resources and interests, she has, in every vicissitude of public affairs, put forth all her strength, moral and physical, to maintain the existence and the just authorities of the Union, and she can never consent that the time-consecrated methods of constitutional government shall be supplanted or overthrown by revolutionary expedients.

FOREIGN.

The Servians Happy.

BELGRADE, January 2.—The Servians are jubilant over the prolongation of the armistice. Warlike preparations have ceased, and the militia en route for the front have been recalled.

Central and South America.

PANAMA, December 22.—In the Chilian Congress, Vienna Machennar had proposed to abolish the mission to Washington, and succeeded in getting it reduced to a second class legation.

The Peruvian finances are improving, and the trade of the entire coast is looking up.

Ecuadoran news indicate the probable success of the revolution.

Central America is quiet, although ex-President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is trying to get up a war with Nicaragua.

The Colombian war was very sanguinary. The result of the battle of Santa Ana was indecisive. The liberals had 600 killed and 1300 wounded; the conservatives 300 killed and 1700 wounded.

Peace proposals were made at Carthagena on the eighth of December.

At Carthagena, on the eighth of December, a bloody tragedy occurred. A mob of armed savages killed the Dutch consul, Marono Augustin Velez and twenty others, and wounded many more. The cause is not assigned, but it is presumed to be political. Great indignation and alarm are felt.

The Isthmus is quiet.

The Pensacola and Omaha, American men-of-war, are at Panama.

British Corn Trade.

LONDON, January 1.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says grain at country markets has been generally poor, but the decline of a shilling per quarter on wheat last week has been recovered with unusual activity in trade; at Liverpool, especially, a great animation prevailed. The general tone of the market relied strong in consequence of decreased imports and the depletion of foreign stocks.

The same influence has strengthened the London trade. The slight tendency toward lower prices during the recent temporary lull has been more than recovered, and a healthier feeling pervades trade than at any time during the year. Imports into London during the week have been limited, while exports show an increasing continental demand. India continues to furnish the bulk of the weekly supply of foreign wheat into London; American wheat is now running very short and holders have realized an advance of one shilling to two shillings per quarter. On the week, Russian improved a shilling, with a steady milling demand and speculative inquiry for both. Trade presents broader features, millers seeming to derive confidence from the diminution of stocks, small shipments from America, and the knowledge that political events may occur to enhance the value of wheat.

With the limited arrival at the ports of California, the floating cargoes trade has shown considerable firmness; at the end of last week there was a very large business in California in floating cargoes, but the demands slackened within the past few days.

LONDON, January 1.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from bank to day, on balance, was £35,000.

Marine.

LONDON, January 1.—The British ship Beaver, Captain Taylor, which sailed from New York, November 22, for Queenstown, has been lost at sea; her crew were saved.

The steamer Aragon, from Bristol, December 28, for New York, put back to the former port, having been dismasted in a violent gale. The passengers and crew are safe.

The steamer Othello, from Hull, December 26, for New York, was also compelled to put back to Margate.

A gale of unprecedented violence prevailed on the south coast of England yesterday. The Dover pier was partially destroyed and nearly every coast town from Dover to Portsmouth partially inundated by high tide. The bark Astria, from Lisbon to Pensacola is lost; the crew were saved. The bark Felix, from Galveston for Liverpool was wrecked; the crew were saved.

The Conference.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople states that Monday's sitting of the conference was brief. The Turkish delegates declared they had no authority to discuss the questions of an international commission and gendarmerie. The conference adjourned until Thursday next. The Turkish Cabinet council will in the meantime deliberate upon the Porte's definite answer to the proposition of the powers.

At the fourth session of the conference yesterday the Marquis of Salisbury expressed the views of the plenipotentiaries upon the Turkish counter proposals. The points upon which Turkey refuses to negotiate are local gendarmerie, with foreign participation; the question of the international commission, and the extension of the Servian frontier.

Answering whether this declaration was tantamount to absolute refusal, the Turkish delegates replied they must refer to the Porte.

The Porte will give a definite reply on Thursday.

The Marquis of Salisbury visited the Grand Vizier after the conference.

The Turkish delegates to the Conference have not only declared that they can not discuss certain points of the proposals made by the powers, but their counter proposals differ completely from the scheme agreed upon by the plenipotentiaries.

It is stated that General Ignatieff, Russia's plenipotentiary, has declared that he can not discuss the Turkish proposals, and in this is supported by the other plenipotentiaries. Thursday's sitting will probably be decisive.

The European plenipotentiaries had an informal meeting on Sunday to consider the counter proposals. The Russian, German, Austrian and French delegates declared they could not act with the Porte, and seemed inclined to cut short the discussion. After Lord Salisbury stated his views they became calmer. General Ignatieff, however, read to the representatives a telegram from Prince Gortschakoff directing him not to listen to any counter proposals whatever. It was finally arranged that the conference should present their original propositions again on Monday. The situation is very grave.

German Silver.

BERLIN, January 2.—The German government has ordered the Imperial Bank to resume sales of silver for accounts of the German Treasury.

Persecuted Jews.

PARIS, January 2.—A dispatch from Bucharest reports that hundreds of Jewish families were recently ordered by the mayor of Bustilio, Moldavia, from that town within three days; many perished from cold on the roadside.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Horrors of Ashtabula.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The *Enquirer's* Springfield, Ohio, special says: Professor Henry C. Rodgers, principal of the high school in that city, and wife, are believed to be among the lost at Ashtabula. Professor Rodgers was married last Tuesday, and went to Niagara, and expected to return to Springfield on Saturday night. Not returning as expected, friends made inquiries and learned that per bill, both she and husband fell with the train.

Captain Charles H. Tyler, of St. Louis, who was another bridegroom, believed that while the train was at Hinsdale he crossed the cowcatcher and was entombed with thirty-five persons who perished in the crash, making more than the number stated. Tyler and his bride, a prominent belle of the Mississippi Valley for twenty-four years, and was competent to judge of the number from experience.

Snow.

RICHMOND, VA., January 2.—Snow fell all yesterday until midnight, reaching a depth of ten inches. Trains due here last night and this morning are all delayed several hours. Weather to-day clear and pleasant.

Travel Delayed.

BOSTON, January 2.—No trains arrived up to ten o'clock.

A Serious Charge.

Isaac J. Wooden was held in $18,000 bail upon the charge of shipping giant powder by rail. This is the first prosecution under the law of 1871 prohibiting shipment by rail of nitro glycerine and similar explosives. Wooden claims that giant powder is not such explosive.

The Snow Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 2.—Advices from the western portions of Virginia state that snow is nineteen to twenty inches deep. Fourteen trains are snowbound between Lynchburg and Bristol, Tennessee. The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads are also blockaded.

Marine News.

CHARLESTON, January 2.—Two of the crew of the revenue cutter Moccasin; Boatswain Shay and Carpenter Wilson, were drowned yesterday in attempting to take off the remainder of the crew of the bark Disco, stranded here.

PROVINCETOWN, January 2.—The schooners Walter Irving and Massachusetts, from Baltimore, with corn, were wrecked. The crews, except a colored cook, were saved.

KEY WEST, January 2.—The steamer Emilie sunk in six fathoms of water. One man and an infant were lost and a boat load of passengers arrived here. A steamer has gone in search of the missing boat. The mails were lost.

Indictions.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, January 2, 1877—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, higher barometer, warmer, fair weather, with colder and generally clear weather will prevail.

For the Western Gulf States, higher barometer, northerly winds, backing to west and possibly southerly, colder and clear weather, followed in the western portions by falling barometer and rising temperature.

For the Middle States, rising barometer, diminishing northwest and westerly winds, generally colder and clear weather.

Cautionary signal continues at Cape May, Sandy Hook, Newport, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland and Eastport.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, January 2.—Wind east-northeast. No arrivals to day. Arrived at seven o'clock last night, steamship Orizaba, master, Dunham, from Havana, via Florida ports to L. E. Roberts; sailed steamship Pottsville, barks Sphes and Granville Belle.

SHREVEPORT, January 2.—River fell six inches. Weather clear and milder; harbor full of ice. Pass down—Frank Pargoud, at 4 A. M. Natchez, leaves to-night at seven o'clock. Arrived—Columbia, at 3 P. M.

MEMPHIS, January 2.—The river fell eight inches. Marshall thermometer 30°; ice running very light. No arrivals or departures.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—The condition of the river is unchanged from Pittsburg to Cairo. Weather cold.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Stocks dull but better feeling. Money 6. Gold 106¾. Sterling exchange, long 4 84, short 4 88. Governments active and steady. State bonds quiet and steady. Louisiana consols 55 asked.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $65,329,304; currency, $6,981,209.

The sub-treasury paid out for interest $1,323,000, for bonds, $60,000.

Customs receipts, $453,000.

Cotton firm, with 836 bales sales, at 12⅝@12 13-16, on consolidated net receipts 7,359 bales, exports to Great Britain 36,863, to France 6432, to the continent 20,864, to stock 466.

Flour 10@25c better, without much business reported, the sales can hot checking the demand, superfine Western and State $5@5 25, extra Western State at $5@5 25, fancy and good commerce fair at $5 30@7, good to choice do $7@$8. Wheat quiet and firm at $1 20. Corn 1@2c higher, with a better trade demand, shipping brands of fine foreign and new Western mixed, Southern ungraded Western mixed, 60@62c for white New York, 62c for yellow do. Oats dull at 42c. Coffee—No sales to us but quiet at 17¼@20c gold for cargoes. Sugar quiet and nominally unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans 42@55c. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow firm at 8¼@9c. Rosin and turpentine steady. Pork firmer, old mess $17 12½@$17 25, new inspected held at $18. Lard opened firmer and closed heavy; prime steam 11 35@11 42½. Whisky steady at $1 14. Freights lower for grain; cotton unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Flour strong and higher; family $6@6 25. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn firm and demand fair. Pork nominally $16 50. Lard steady. Bulk meats quiet. Lard higher; country prime tendered 10c; city held at 11c; kettle 12c. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Green meats higher; hams 11c. Whisky—Good demand; $1 06. Butter steady. Hogs moderately active and higher; packing $3 50@3 75.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades. Wheat inactive, No. 2 red fell $1 20@1 20, No. 3 do $1 13@1 20. Corn fell, No. 2 mixed 29c. Oats inactive and firm; No. 2 at 34c. Rye firm. Barley nominally firm; prime to choice Minnesota at $1 07. Whisky steady and demand good, $1 06. Pork $17 25 asked. Lard 11@11½c. Bulk meats $4 90c, and 9½c asked for round lots of shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon—Only a small business. Hogs active and firm; packing $3 10@3 60. Cattle—Fancy steers $5@5 50 for corn-fed.

A Word on Cotton Spinning.

By way of suggestion upon the subject of manufacturing, the remarks of which we have more than once endeavored to impress upon our citizens, both in and out of the city, says the Houston *Telegraph*, we present a letter addressed to an exchange by a practical man who is engaged in manufacturing cotton on a small scale in North Carolina. Working only 3000 spindles, he figures as the result of his actual operations in a profit of thirty-six per cent per year on his investment. These figures could hardly be realized in Texas on account of the higher price of labor, but even if an experiment on so small a scale would barely pay expenses, it is not to be denied that the increased advantages and the greater economy secured in working on a grand system would insure fair profits and enable Texas manufacturers to compete with those of New England and beat them in any of the markets of the country. The saving in the way of freight would be considerable, for a pound of spun yarns, worth eighteen cents, could be transported fully as low as a pound of raw cotton worth only ten cents. In this way Texas spun yarns ought to be delivered in New England cheaper than they could be made there, and if such a trade as this can be once established, fully one-fourth of the raw cotton shipped from Texas now would soon seek the weavers of the North in the form of spun thread ready for the loom. It has been claimed by the manufacturers of New England that the muddy streams of the South and West will effectually prevent successful competition by manufacturers in those sections in the way of the finer grades of cotton fabrics, but in course and unbleached goods Southern weavers in Georgia and other South Atlantic States are successfully competing, while a trade in spun yarns can be carried on with unlimited extent. The letter we present is from the Holly Springs, Mississippi, South, and it may help to awaken our people to the consideration of a subject of engrossing importance.

"I have an interest in a small factory, and will give you some correct and reliable figures as to the actual cost of spinning cotton in our factory in North Carolina, where labor is cheap. Our factory is driven by water power, and it costs just between a half cents per pound to spin the cotton into thread and deliver it at the depot in the bale. We estimate that if we need steam power it would cost us a cent a pound more. We sell our spun cotton in North Carolina at the factory at eighteen cents per pound as fast as we can deliver it. Deduct two and a half cents for spinning, one and a quarter for loss and waste, equal to three and three-quarters, we get back from the selling price, eighteen cents, leaving fourteen and a quarter cents, from which the only deduction will be the price of the raw material, say eight or ten cents, having, under the circumstances, a large margin for profit.

A factory of 3000 spindles, with all the machinery required for spinning only, can be erected for $20,000. Add $10,000 to the kept invested in cotton and organize on the way described. This will enable us to stock ourselves with low cotton to mix with better grades, and five or six good stock as we need at reduced prices. These 3000 spindles will spin at least 1200 pounds of thread in twelve hours. Estimating 300 working days to the year, three bales per day, the yield will be 900 bales per annum (400 lbs.), 450,000 pounds, at eighteen cents per pound, $81,000. Subject cost of 450,000 pounds of cotton, at ten cents per pound, $45,000; cost of spinning, at two and a half cents, $11,250; loss in waste one and a quarter cents, $5625; total, $61 875. Net proceeds of sale per annum, $19,125. From which must be deducted interest on capital stock, wear and tear of machinery. When seed cotton is used the profit will of necessity be much, a permanent advantage which we have over Northern factories. Deduct $2500 for superintendent's salary; tax, $500; interest on capital say $3500; total, $6000, which deducted from net proceeds, $19,125, leaves a net dividend of $12,625, equal to thirty-six per cent per annum."

Is there any mode of employing labor in the South which can yield so large and certain a profit?

A Road to the North Pole.

Captain H. W. Howgate, of the signal service, United States army, has submitted the following plan for reaching the north pole:

The expedition of Captain Hall in the Polaris in 1871, and that of Captain Nares in the Alert and Discovery in 1875, have shown that by the use of steam it is a comparatively easy matter to reach the entrance to Robeson's channel in latitude 81° north, and that the serious difficulties to be overcome in reaching the pole lie beyond that point. Parties from the two expeditions have made fair surveys 140 miles north of this, leaving only about 400 miles of unexplored regions between that and the goal of modern geographers—the pole. When Captain Hall reached the upper extremity of Robeson's channel the lookout in the Polaris reported open water in sight and just beyond the pack which surrounded the vessel and prevented further progress. This open water was afterwards seen from the cape at the northern opening of Newman's bay, and it was the opinion of the crew of that ill-fated vessel that if she had been but the fraction of an hour earlier in reaching the channel they could have steamed unobstructed over a veritable "open sea" to the pole itself. We know that they did not succeed, but were forced to winter almost within sight of this sea, and subsequently, disheartened by the loss of their gallant commander, abandoned the enterprise. Where this open water was found, Captain Nares, in 1875 and 1876, found solid, impenetrable ice, through which no vessel could force its way, and over which it was equally impossible for sledge parties to move. There is reason to that within the arctic circle the seasons vary as markedly as in more temperate southern latitudes, and that the icy barriers to the pole are sometimes broken up by favoring winds and temperature. To reach the pole prompt advantage must be taken of such favoring circumstances, and to do this with the greatest certainty and with the least expenditure of time, money and human life, it is necessary that the exploring party be on the ground at the very time the ice gives way and opens the gateway of the long-sought prize. This can only be done by colonizing a few hardy, resolute and experienced men at some point near the borders of the Polar Sea, and the most favorable one for the purpose appears to be that where the Discovery wintered last year. Such a party should consist of at least twenty men, and should be provided with provisions and other necessary supplies for three years, at the end of which period they should be visited, and if still unsuccessful in accomplishing the object, revisited and again left at their work. Captain Hall spent eight years among the Esquimaux, and each year found himself better fitted to withstand the severity of the Arctic Circle; and the party of which I speak would soon seem to become acclimated and eventually succeed in completing the long sought end. With a strong, substantial building, such as could easily be carried on shipboard, the party could be made as comfortable and as safe from atmospheric dangers as are the men of the signal service stationed on the summits of Pike's Peak and Mount Washington, or the employes of the Hudson's Bay Company stationed at Fort York, where a temperature of minus 60° is not uncommon. A good supply of medicine, a skillful surgeon, and such fresh provisions as could be found by hunting parties would enable them to keep off scurvy and to maintain as good a sanitary condition as the inhabitants of Goodhaven in Greenland. Game was found in fair quantities by the Polaris party on the Greenland coast, and those from the Alert and Discovery on the mainland to the west, especially in the vicinity of the last named vessel, where fifty-four musk oxen were killed during the season, with quantities of other and smaller game. A seam of good coal was also found by the Discovery's party, which would render the question of fuel a light one, and thus remove one of the greatest difficulties hitherto found by Arctic voyagers.

Let an expedition be organized to start in the spring of 1877, and I firmly believe that by 1880 the geography of the Polar circle would be definitely settled, and that without loss of life.

A Sensible View.

General Bradley T. Johnson is another Southerner who takes a patriotic view of the situation. He has published a letter urging forcibly that all disputes about the electoral vote should be settled by a joint convention of the two houses of Congress, and containing this statesmanlike view of Southern duty: "The Southern States are in a certain and diminishing minority. By no change of sentiment nor parties can they ever form a majority or part of a majority power. Our position for at least a generation is fixed, and we are bound to hold fast to the constitution as our sole safety and protection from all frenzies of party and all passions of power. We must stand by the constitution and the fair and just interpretation of it, no matter who a party it tends to benefit in this discussion."—*New York Tribune.*

An Anecdote of General Bartlett.

Dr. Brickett, of Augusta, Maine, the *Journal* of that city says, tells the following anecdote of the late General Bartlett, of Massachusetts: The doctor was General Augur's acting medical director at the first assault on Port Hudson. General Bartlett went into the assault on horseback, because he couldn't get on foot, having lost a leg in the early part of the war. Soon after the commencement of the assault the General was brought out on a stretcher to the surgeon's headquarters. "Ah, General, sorry to see you in this condition; where are you wounded?" "I have got a bullet through my wrist and a flesh wound in my right leg. I don't know whether the other leg (the wounded one) is wounded or not; you will have to take that off and examine it!"

The Black Creek Injunction Case.

In the Superior Court on Thursday last, in the suit of Hiram B. Barron, administrator of Charles M. Barron, against David Bidwell, for royalty for the use of the plaintiff's patent on "Black Creek," the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $3929.—*Buffalo Express, American.*

Over 250 years ago the Globe Theatre, in London, where Shakespeare is said to have played, was burned. The theatre was a wooden one, hexagonal in form, only partially roofed and thatched with rushes. It was burned June 30, 1613. Here the pageant During the performance of a play called "All is True" King Henry VIII. was represented as giving a masque at Cardinal Wooley's house, and during its progress, on the entrance of the King, cannons were fired off. Unfortunately the paper or wadding of one of these lodged on the dry roof of reeds, and being unobserved by either actors or spectators, both intent on the performance, burnt a hole in it, which first set it flame, and enclosed the place like a train, consuming the old wooden edifice in less time an hour. It is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the crowded state of the theatre and the narrow door, no person was injured.

One of the peculiarities of freshness corresponding at the national capital is that they speak of every round shouldered man as having "the student stoop." They seem to lack that breadth of comprehension necessary to enable them to understand that a Congressman may be round shouldered from being stuffed in a seat too before he was large enough to sit in an upholstered chair and spit tobacco juice.

American ideas and culture are the things more dreaded in Manchester and Birmingham than the Turkish war.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 2, 1877.

The demand for money continues moderate to-day, both in bank and on the street, and commercial paper was unchanged. A liberal business was done in gold at previous rates. Sterling exchange was slightly easier, while francs were unchanged. A moderate business was done in both. New York sight was without quotable variation. Stocks were dull. State consols, ex-coupon, closed and compare favorably and were lower than last Saturday, with coupon. Premium bonds were easier.

The fiscal agency (the Louisiana National Bank) paid on presentation the coupons due to-day on State consols; the same bank also purchased from holders at their rate the coupons due on the Jackson railroad first mortgage bonds.

On the thirteenth instant the following were elected directors of the Southern Ba k: Messrs. Thomas Layton, W. C. C. Claiborne, Bradish Johnson, John T. Moore, F. H. Stanley and W. C. C. Claiborne, Jr.; and at the meeting of the board of directors to-day, Mr. Thomas Layton was unanimously re-elected president, and a semi-annual dividend of 4 ⅌ cent was declared, payable on the fourth instant.

We continue to quote first-class collateral loans at 9@— ⅌ cent, and discount other grades as at 10@12, mercantile commercial paper at 12@—; At ce a 10@12; second grade do nominal; first class mortgages 10@—, and second grade do nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
December 30	$1,877,562 57	$314,796 66
January 1	1,011,000 00	204,000 00
January 2	2,186,516 75	479,269 63
Three for this week	$4,075,079 32	$998,066 43
Corresponding week last year	3,027,666 85	479,135 01
Total last week	10,253,733 52	1,167,623 61
Total week before	13,672,989 01	1,202,202 04

Gold opened at 107⅛@107⅝, against 107⅛ at New York, and after a brief interval was closed at 107⅝, against 107 in that market, touching 106⅞ during the interim at New York. The sales summed up $62,000, comprising $15,000 and $10,000 at 107⅛, $15,000 at 107⅛@⅜, $2000 and $20,000 at 107⅜; $3000 and $2000 at 107⅜, and $4000 at 107⅝.

Sterling was slightly easier, while francs were unchanged. The movement in both was moderate.

The rates of sterling comprised £50,000, embracing $2000 bill of lading at 4 8 11-16; £1000 do at 4 8 12; £6000 do at 4 8 11-16@4 8 12½; £17,500 do at 4 8 12@4 8 12½, and £2500 and £9 000 do at 4 8 12½.

The rates of franc comprised 50,000 and 500,000 commercial at 4 30½.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 4 8 11½@4 8 12 for bill of lading and at clear, and —@4 8 13 for bankers' long commercial, and francs at 4 32½ for commercial and nominal for bank.

New York sight was unchanged. The sales comprised $250,000, embracing $75,000 commercial at ¼ ⅌ cent discount; $60,000 bank at 15 31, and $10,000, $25,000 and $5,000 commercial and $30,000 private bills at 1 16.

The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at 1 16.

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

$30,000 State consols	49¾
20,000 State consols	50
5,000 State consols	50⅛
15,000 State consols	50⅛
20,000 State consols	50⅛
15,000 State consols	50⅛
20,000 State consols	50⅛

Making a total of $135,000 State consols.

$5,000 Premium bonds	20⅛
$1,000 Premium bonds	20⅛

Stocks mentioned dull.

State consols, ex coupon, closed at 49⅝@50⅛, comparatively a ¼ ⅌ cent lower than on Saturday with coupon.

Premium bonds were easier, closing at 19⅞@20⅛, against 20@20⅛ on Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to-day (not including 325 bales additional on Saturday) summed up 11,000 bales as prices require a pretty general advance in our quotations of ⅛, but only ⅛@¼ in some. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General Exchange quotations.
Inferior	—@—
Low ordinary	—@—
Ordinary	—@—
Strict ordinary	—@—
Good ordinary	11⅛@11⅜
Strict good ordinary	11⅝@11⅞
Low middling	11⅞@12
Strict low middling	12⅛@12⅜
Middling	12⅝@12⅞
Strict middling	12⅞@13⅛
Good middling	13⅛@13⅜
Middling fair	13⅞@14⅛
Fair	14⅝@14⅞

The market opened with a good demand, stimulated by the favorable tenor of the telegrams, and although the movement was checked by the operations of factors, which were noted yesterday, yet the sales amounted to 13 M, and then 3000 bales, after which buyers came forward still more freely and took in addition 3000 bales, making a total, as noted above, of 11,000 bales. Prices exhibited some irregularity, some transactions during the morning showing an improvement of only ⅛@¼, after which the advantage was more on the side of the factor, and the closing rates required an advance of ⅛@¼ on our quotations of strict good ordinary to good middling, and ⅛@¼ on good ordinary, middling fair and fair.

Futures were more stimulated by the falling off in the receipts as well as by the dispatches, which reported Liverpool firm at an advance of ⅛d. with arrivals 1-16d. higher; Manchester steady at an advance of ⅛d. and Havre firm at an advance of ⅛c. and 2 francs for low middling afloat, and New York firm at an advance of ⅛@¼ on spots and higher for futures, which closed at a net improvement of 7 16@13-32.

The sales of the past three days sum up 21,350 bales (10,350 on Saturday, including 300 not reported), the receipts for the same time 17,000 bales, and 21,600 to-day), against 5300 for the corresponding time last week and 13,150 the week before.

Receipts since Friday evening 31,600, sales, embracing 2761 from other delivery parts (of which 1262 from Mobile, 14 from Galveston and 1385 from Texas) and 16,300 per net, against 35,954 proper last week and 27,150 last year. Total proper since August 21, 1876, 784 bales, against 680,983 last year—increase 941.

The exports comprise 18,651 bales, embracing 11,798 to Liverpool, 1487 to Amsterdam, 1239 to Bremen, 1994 to Boston and 1134 to New York.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 19,937 bales, against 22,997 last week and 29,719 last year. Total since Friday 72,264 bales, against 95,956 last week and 73,969 last year, and since August 21, 1,051,303 bales, against 1,211,670 up to Sunday noon, December 31, last year—increase 2,500,696.

Exports (Friday to Monday) to Great Britain 43,710 bales, against 49,006 last week and 39,666 last year, and to the continent 12,848 bales, against 12,869 last week and 11,742 last year.

Stocks at all delivery ports made up to 12 M., 790,481 bales, against 801,296 last week and 801,794 last year.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared (before to-day's exports) 118,312 bales, embracing 31,636 for Liverpool, 20,600 for Havre, 9131 for the South sea, 7881 for Bremen, 1453 for Genoa, 1000 for Barcelona, 1000 and 1271 for coastwise ports, leaving in presses, accordingly to its account as 12 M., 290,746 bales, only a small part of which is cotton.

At noon to-day middling was quoted at Galveston at 11⅝, at Mobile at 12⅛, at Savannah at 12⅛, at Charleston at 11⅞@12⅛, at Wilmington at 12⅛, at Norfolk at 12⅛, at Baltimore at 12⅛, at New York 12⅝, at Boston at 12⅝, at Memphis at 12⅝, and at Augusta at 11⅞.

The Exchange report of "Sal. of 11,000 bales. Market active." Its quotations are raised ⅛@¼ on middling and good middling, and ⅛@¼ on the other grades.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1876	39,277
Arrived since last statement	24,924
Arrived previously	785,095—810,019
Total	849,296
Cleared to day	2,951
Cleared previously	325,968—328,919
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	310,620
Same time last year	251,546

To-day's exports embraced 3507 bales to Amsterdam, and 1384 to New York.

Receipts at interior towns Saturday evening 37,419 against 30,156 for the corresponding time last week and 28,622 last year.

For comparative totals for the past three days' exports and receipts see above report.

TOBACCO—The only transaction reported to day was 7 hds. The market on sale is now estimated from a thousand to 2000 hds. With regard to the above sales, nothing has transpired in regard to the prices, except that they were at less than our previous quotations, lower or otherwise, and we follow Friday's report nominal low lugs 4½@5½c; medium to good lugs 6@7c, low leaf 7½@8c; medium to good leaf 11½@12c; fine 13@16c; selections 18@20c; nondescripts nominal.

FREIGHTS—The market presents no new features. The going rates are as follows: Cotton to Liverpool, 5 32d. to Havre, and the consignment rates 4d. to Liverpool and 31-32d. to Havre. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool, 9 16d.; to New York, 3/4; to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Fall River and Baltimore, via New York, 3/4; sugar to New York 40c ⅌ ton; molasses 40c ⅌ hhd.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool, 15-32@⅝; to Havre 15 16@⅞; to Bremen 15 16; to the Baltic 25-32d. and 5/8; to Genoa, 1 1-16; sugar to New York 9/4@ ⅌ hhd, and molasses 9/4@ ⅌ hhd.

SUGAR—Received since Saturday evening 1817 hhds. The demand is active and prices are strong and unchanged. The receipts sold at previous exports and other dispositions to prevent a rise. Further, for than good fair Cuba, fully fair 8¾c; prime 8¾c; strictly prime 8¾c; choice 8¾c; centrifugal 8¾@9c; fair refining 8¼@8½c; good refining 8¾@9c; prime refining 9¼@9½c.

MOLASSES—The receipts since Saturday evening comprise 1021 hhds. There is a full stock of low grades and no demand for them. Prices, strictly prime and choice, nominal and in request. Fermenting 25@28c; common 30@32c; fair 35@40c; prime 42@45c; fine 50@55c; prime strictly prime 60@65c, and choice 70@75c gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and firm with a good demand for grades from superfine and more to the front. 2000 bbls sold, of which 1000 bbls, taken for Cuba, on private terms. Another lot of 1000 bbls is in the market, and we hear of 2000 bbls in store, which is held for 10c ⅌ bbl above the market quotations. On the local trade 1000 bbls sold, comprising superfine at $5@5 25, extra at $5@5 25, and $5 25@$6 for family brands, and $6@$7 for fancy. Superfine at $5@5 25, and $5 25@$6 for family brands, and $6@$7 for fancy. Superfine at $5@5 25, extra