[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

houses. There is beside a select committee in the House to inquire and report upon the rights, duties and privileges of the House in connection with presidential elections.

Senator Ferry has been nominated by the Republican caucus of Michigan.

Speaker Randall has no advice from the Louisiana investigating committee that President Orton, of the Western Union Company is in contempt.

A full committee of the House on the Pacific railroad met and discussed the North Pacific without action. They meet again tomorrow.

The sub-committee on the Texas Pacific had meetings last night and this morning, and meet again to-night. They will report the compromise bill, but details are not fully developed. The Southern California road advocates are not cheerful over the present position of affairs.

The Privileges and Elections Committee—had no session; will examine to-morrow Governor Grover and Mr. Wheeler, manager of the telegraph office at Salem, Oregon.

Their Services no Longer Required.

The President has requested the board of police commissioners to resign. It consists of five members, of which Mr. Murtagh, of the *Republican*, is president.

Orton's Reply.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has replied to the second subpœna issued to him by the Speaker of the House to appear before the Louisiana investigating committee, in which reply he declares that he has no knowledge whatever of the subject matter of investigation; that he has not seen a single telegram desired by the committee, nor has he any information of their contents, and that, in a word, his testimony would not amount to anything. In addition to this, he says his health is such that his physician warns him it would not be advisable for him to take a trip to New Orleans at this season, and he asks to be relieved from the summons.

Speaker Randall replies that he has nothing whatever to do with regard to this request, and refers him to the committee of which Mr. Morrison is chairman, who have full jurisdiction over witnesses until they are reported to the House for contempt.

NEW YORK.

Death of Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Commodore Vanderbilt died this morning at nine minutes to eleven o'clock.

For the last few days Commodore Vanderbilt's physicians have been hourly expecting his death. He died almost without a struggle. The change for the worst took place in his condition about four o'clock this morning, and he expressed a desire to see Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser. The latter was soon present, and the Commodore said to him: "I think I am nearly gone, doctor." Dr. Deems prayed, and members of the family, who were present, sang a hymn. His physicians were at the dying man's bedside, and did all that medical aid could suggest to make his last moment's peaceful. The funeral will take place Sunday morning.

Commodore Vanderbilt was the owner of securities having a present market value of $85,000,000, and of this fully $55,000,000 consisted of stocks and bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Companies. It is understood that the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for reinvesting the accruing interest on it in his favorite securities.

Failed.

Voss, Denismore & Co., dealers in railroad supplies, have made an assignment. Liabilities over $100,000.

Another Railroad Accident.

A Cincinnati dispatch reports that early yesterday morning a collision occurred between two freight trains on the Marietta and Cincinnati railroad, forty miles east of Cincinnati. The trains were demolished, 200 feet of trestle work burned to the ground, and between 200 and 300 hogs were killed and most of them burned. No loss of human life.

Dishonest Bank Officers.

A Harrisburg dispatch to the *Herald* announces that Samuel S. Bigler, late president of the City Bank of Harrisburg, which suspended several months ago, and his two sons, one the ex-cashier, have been arrested on charges of conspiracy to defraud, of embezzlement and of obtaining money under false pretenses. The bank failed with liabilities aggregating $350,000 while the assets will not reach more than $70,000.

James Gordon Bennett Makes a Local Item.

The marriage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett and Miss May did not take place yesterday, the engagement having been broken off a few days since by mutual consent and at the solicitation of the lady's father.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bennett was assaulted in front of the Union Clubhouse, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, by a brother of Miss May, Mr. Frederick May, a native of Washington, District of Columbia, and received some cuts with a cowhide, when they were parted by friends.

North Carolina Finances.

At a meeting of North Carolina bondholders to-day a resolution was passed authorising the appointment of a committee of arbiters between the State of North Carolina and the holders of its bonds and that they be authorized for and on behalf of the bondholders to take such action as they may deem wise to secure, if possible, a readjustment of the debt of the State of North Carolina upon the basis that shall be equally considered just to the State and the bondholders.

The members of this committee have agreed to act as arbiters in the manner prescribed by the resolution. It was also resolved that the chairman should appoint a sub committee of six bondholders to confer with these arbiters as to the preliminaries and best mode of adjusting the obligations of the State. The chairman will appoint the sub-committee in a few days.

Cotonge.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a report from the committee on cotonge urging that silver coin be made the standard legal tender throughout the United States.

A resolution asking the chamber to concur in the views of the memorial to Congress of the leading bankers and merchants on the presidential issue was presented, but being objected to by several members on the ground that it was foreign to the objects for which the chamber was created, was laid on the table.

POLITICAL.

The Indiana Republican Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 4.—In organizing the Senate the majority of the Independents voted with the Democrats, giving them a majority. The House was organized with Republican officers by 54 to 46.

Governor Conner's Inauguration.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 4.—Governor Conner was inaugurated to-day. His message concludes: A heated presidential contest has not been followed as is customary by the acknowledged election of the candidate of one party, and the ready submission of the defeated party to the result, but there is no present reason for foreboding; partisan clamor will be hushed in the majestic presence of the law of the land when the time comes for it to manifest and assert itself. We can not doubt that the tribunal upon which devolves the settlement of the vexed question, composed of men chosen of the nation for wisdom and patriotism, will establish the right by clear proof of law and ancient custom, and that the general wisdom of a law abiding people will accept their decision.

Blaine Renominated by Acclamation.

James G. Blaine was nominated, in the Republican Legislative caucus this evening, for the next term, and step for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877. Both nominations were made by acclamation, amid a great display of enthusiasm.

FOREIGN.

Liverpool Stocks.

LONDON, January 4—At the Stock Exchange to-day International stocks have been steady throughout. Russian and Turkish have just advanced to their best points of the day, indicating the receipt of favorable private advices from Constantinople. Turkish securities are now quoted at last Saturday's closing prices.

The Russo-Turkish Question.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople, dated Wednesday evening, says:

Apprehensions of rupture continue to diminish. It seems probable, from the more conciliatory feeling now prevalent, that the Porte will not reject the proposals of the powers.

Plenipotentiaries also seem disposed to make further slight concessions. It these anticipations are realized negotiations will be resumed to-morrow. It is believed that a pacific solution of the Eastern question may be looked for.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says Russia is unwilling to enter into any engagement directly with Servia. This is considered a concession to Austria.

All Russian officers in Servia are ordered to join the army at Kishineff.

The Russian telegraphic agency has a dispatch dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday afternoon, stating that the Porte's refusal is considered certain, and General Ignatieff has telegraphed to Sabastopol for the imperial yacht Herichk.

The *Times'* special correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Turkish Cabinet counsel to decide on the Porte's answer was held on Tuesday; on Wednesday the Turkish ambassador at Vienna called at the foreign office and conveyed a telegram from the Porte, on account of which Turkey is unable to accept the basis on the proposals of the powers drawn up.

The Berlin *Times'* correspondent says: Notwithstanding serious Turkish affairs at Constantinople, no immediate rupture is apprehended. It is quite certain that Midhat Pasha is ready to fight if he must, and that Russia does not wish to fight if avoidable.

It is positively stated that Austria's representatives at the conference are instructed to leave Constantinople if the Porte does not accept the proposals.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company announces that a decree has been published designating the purposes to which the new issue of paper, to the amount of 7,000,000 Turkish pounds, is to be applied. The principal of these are urgent expenditures of the government and the liquidation of a portion of the floating debt.

At to-day's sitting of the conference Sanfet Pasha read a statement of the motives in support of the Turkish counter proposals and explanations in detail of the grounds for opposing portions of the proposals of the powers.

The European plenipotentiaries have nevertheless endeavored to induce the Turks to agree to debate upon the points which have been rejected by the Porte. The European plenipotentiaries had themselves opened discussion upon some of the points when conference adjourned. It was to meet again next Monday. In the meanwhile the plenipotentiaries will continue to use their influence to make the Porte understand that a modification of proposals can only be brought about by further discussions.

Marine.

The brig Eurcclydon, from Hamburg for Wilmington, N. C., was assisted into Ramsgate to-day in a leaking condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild Bill's Murderer.

YANGTON, Dakota, January 4.—Jo. McCall, convicted of the murder of Wild Bill, has been sentenced to be hanged on the first of March.

Centennial Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Argument will be heard Saturday in the case of the District Attorney vs. Centennial Board, for $1,500,000, which the District Attorney alleges should be paid the United States before any distribution to the stockholders is made.

Mail Robbers Realizing.

As far as ascertained $4000 have been paid by the Philadelphia banks to parties presenting checks which had been abstracted from mails in New York by a gang arrested in that city on Tuesday.

The Colliery Fire.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 4.—The loss thus far by the fire in Lyken's valley mines is $100,000.

Crook's Column.

FORT FETTERMAN, December 29.—Crook's command reached here to-day. The campaign is over. The hostiles are too distant to be reached this winter.

An Ice Gorge.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—A private telegram this morning from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, reports an ice gorge at Island Seventy-seven.

Fire.

ELMIRA, N. Y., January 4.—A fire at Corning, New York, this morning, destroyed the Erie railroad depot, three stores on Market street and five stores on Pine street. Loss $100,000.

The Ice Cutters' Strike.

HUDSON, N. Y., January 4.—The strike of the ice harvesters on Hudson river has become general, but no open violence has yet been committed. At Catskill three of the leaders were arrested this morning and gave bail. A party of 100 armed men, with clubs, proceeded from Catskill to Athens and compelled the men working there to stop work. The ice men at Coxsackie, Stuyvesant, Beam Island, Schodack and Smith's Dock have joined the strikers. Work is completely suspended all along the line.

Fire at Bonham.

ST. LOUIS, January 4—A special dispatch from Sherman, Texas, says a fire occurred yesterday morning at Bonham which burned about twelve business houses. The loss amounts to about $100,000, which is partially insured.

A Texas Murder.

Three men, named Flippin, Harrison and Markham, got into a quarrel at Pilot Point, Texas, while attending a New Year's ball, and Flippin was shot and instantly killed and Harrison mortally wounded by Markham.

Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, January 4, 1877—6 P. M.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, and generally warm and clearer partly cloudy weather will prevail, possibly followed in the southeast by local rains.

In the Ohio valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, decidedly warmer, partly cloudy or cloudy weather, and possibly succeeded by rain areas.

In the Middle States rising followed by falling barometer, westerly winds, backing to southerly, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SUPERIOR FORT, January 4, 6 P. M.—Wind northeast, light. Arrived—French bark St. Andrews, Le Roy master, sixty days from Hamburg in ballast, to master; Norwegian bark Kastrin, Lange master, sixty two days from Pensacola, Olsen master, to master. Sailed—Schooner Hudson.

PENSACOLA, January 4.—Down—John Howard, partly loaded, at 7 A. M.; Tupelo Valley, at 7 P. M., with 2000 bale cotton and 1000 bbls rosin. Fannie Moore left, southward bound at 11 A. M. The S. R. Lee has not arrived though rally due. The David Hinton is aground at the upper end of Tassaw river. Her freight has all been taken off. Several boats have pulled at her, but she will not come off.

MEMPHIS, January 4.—The river rose four inches. Maximum thermometer 40°. No arrivals or departures. The gorge reported this morning is at Island No. 76, 1-4 and of Island No. 77. The ice is running very light to day.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—There is no change in the river here.

CAIRO, January 4—River four feet eleven inches and rising. The weather is moderating and the snow is melting rapidly. Weather clear; mercury 26.

EVANSVILLE, January 4—River seven feet eight inches and stationary. The ice is constantly moving. Weather clear and milder. Maximum temperature 22°.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Weather clear and cold. There is no change in the river.

PITTSBURG, January 4.—River and weather unchanged.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Money plenty at 7. Sterling firm at 9½@9¾. Gold 100¼@100⅝. Government active and a little lower; new 6's 111¼. Louisiana consol 99½@¾.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $97,136,157; currency, $6,126,264.

The subscriptions paid out for interest $612,200; for sinking, $17,000.

Customs receipts, $189,000.

Cotton dull, sales 710 bales, at 12¼c for uplands and 12¾c for Orleans.

Flour is 10@15c lower, without any decided change in the general quotations; Southern flour lower to better; Extra Genesee and the brands above sold at some 110c concession; Western and State 5c lower; Southern 10c lower. Wheat is better; Extra Genesee and the brands above sold at some 110c concession; Western and State 5c lower; Southern 10c lower. Corn 1@2c higher; Western mixed 1c higher; Southern and Western 1@2c higher. Pork 10c higher; mess 10c higher. Lard 5c higher. Beef dull. Cut meats 1@2c higher. Whiskey 1c higher.

The Simple Issue.

Practically, South Carolina, Florida and Oregon are out of the way. In South Carolina, it appears, even the House Committee unanimously admits that there was a majority for all the Hayes electors on the face of the returns. In Florida the Board of Canvassers has made two counts, one with exercise of judicial power, and the other at the command of the Supreme Court, according to the face of the returns, and both result in a majority for Republican electors. In Oregon the Democratic case is so weak and flimsy that the Democrats who have respectability and good sense admit that they can not expect the Cronin certificate to be accepted as having any validity whatever. Even if it should be, the Senate will be prepared to show that at least three of the votes cast for Mr. Tilden in other States were cast by persons constitutionally ineligible. Thus the presidential contest narrows itself to a very simple issue: Does the Republican certificate from Louisiana represent the legal vote of that State?

The evidence is exceedingly conflicting. But the Democrats are no longer able to deny that there had been many horrible murders committed prior to the election, and candid men will form their own opinion as to the purpose and effect of these crimes. They will remember that in the state of things existing then, every man who gives important evidence against the Democrats does so at the risk of his life, while the members of that party are able to guarantee full protection to those who testify in their favor. The difference which this fact ought to make, and does make in the credibility attached by candid men to the evidence gathered by either party, is inestimable. It gives the best possible reason for believing that every fact calculated to help the Democrats can easily be proved, and that abundant testimony can also be manufactured on that side with great ease, tending to support statements which are not facts. On the other hand, it is not easy to believe that any motive can have been brought to bear upon the thousands of witnesses on the Republican side strong enough to induce them to swear to a lie, and thereby to incur the vengeance of white Democrats and write speedy death. Beyond dispute, it must be exceedingly difficult to get witnesses on that side who will establish all the facts. The feelings of just and humane men all over the land will be touched by the incident reported by telegraph as having occurred on Thursday. A colored witness before the Senate's committee "detailed several acts of violence, and gave, with great reluctance, the names of the leaders, and in conclusion asked the committee what protection would be given to those who came here to testify." Senator McDonald told him if any persons molested him to report to the committee and they would be punished. The witness replied, "If I go home and get killed, I can not report to the committee." Senator Wadleigh said, "That is a hard case, but we have no power to help you." What honest man does not feel that a great part of the truth must remain unproved under such circumstances? Is it strange if witnesses hide in swamps until the inquiry is over rather than leave home and family at the summons of the committee to tell the truth, with the conviction that they may never be able to return at all or alive? Yet the evidence is overwhelming to prove that such a state of terror does exist. Who can believe, in the face of such proof, gathered under such difficulties, that there was a free and fair election?

This is the Louisiana case, as it appears thus far. On the decision in that case the result of the presidential election now depends. Democratic bluster and Democratic claims ought to count for nothing. Until recently that party has blustered loudly about South Carolina, demanding that those must be considered scoundrels who would not count its vote for Tilden. The unanimous conclusions of their own committee prove that those who set up these impudent demands were really the scoundrels, for they were trying to steal the vote of a State and to rob the people of the United States of the right to choose their rulers. Even now, though faintly, the Democrats bluster and demand about Florida, and yet they are defeated when the board inquires into the validity of the returns, and equally defeated when it accepts the face of the returns. At first the Democrats shouted and blustered about the vote of Cronin, but now they are advised that they can not afford to propose openly a defeat of the popular will. The legal decision already rendered in Louisiana will be sustained and obeyed, unless there is strong proof that the Returning Board has acted unjustly. At present the balance of testimony, on the contrary, is strongly in favor of that decision.—*New York Tribune.*

The Coming Lady of the White House.

Mrs. Hayes is a handsome, refined and kindly matron, dark eyed and black haired. Her home she is said to make cozy and comfortable rather than pretentious. There is an amusing story told of her visit to her husband's camp in 1863. In one of the companies of his regiment was a good-natured, unsophisticated soldier named Parker, who, before Mrs. Hayes' arrival was known, was lamenting to his comrades the fact that there was nobody in camp to mend and put pockets in his ragged blouse. One of them replied: "Why don't you take it to the woman who does the sewing for the regiment and get her to fix it?" "Didn't know there was such a woman; where is she?" asked Parker. "She's up in the colonel's tent," said his comrade, "and if you'll take your blouse up there she'll mend it for you. That's what she's here for." Parker at once started for the Colonel's tent, blouse in hand. Colonel Hayes politely returned his salute, invited him in and inquired what he wanted. He replied that he wanted his blouse mended and pockets put in it, and that he understood there was a woman there to do sewing for the regiment. With a merry twinkle in his eyes, the Colonel called to Mrs. Hayes and asked her if she could do the work. She promptly took it and told Parker to call for it in the afternoon. Parker returned to his comrades and told them how the Colonel received him, and how kindly the woman undertook the work, and they could hardly tell where the joke was. And when, late in the day, Parker appeared with his blouse neatly mended and two ample pockets in it, he was the hero of his company.

The German government has lately published the results of an investigation by various States of the empire with regard to the employment of women in manufactures. From the returns it appears that 220,000 women above sixteen years of age are so engaged. About one-fourth are married, and more than one-half are employed in textile industry, 34,000 in the manufacture of cigars, and the rest in various branches. The duration of work is from ten to twelve hours a day, and never exceeds thirteen hours. In wages, the usual pay is from $1 25 to $2 per week, although many skilled workwomen receive as much as $6.

Rosa Bonheur has a number of dogs, goats and horses which are used as models. When she first began to draw animals she used to visit the butchers' shambles in Paris, and take long journeys, that she might acquaint herself with all the various circumstances of animal life. At one time she exiled herself for the purpose among the wilds of the Pyrenees, and until lately has been accustomed to work eighteen hours a day, painting by daylight and drawing in the evening. One brother, Isadore, is a sculptor, and a sister, Juliette, and brother, Auguste, are painters.

Governor Kellogg, in his message, read yesterday, calls attention to one fact that is deserving of notice in connection with the demand for white rule in Louisiana. Almost the entire produces of cotton, rice and sugar, amounting to between forty-five and sixty millions, were the result of free colored labor. The theory of the average white Louisianian is that he should attend to politics and run the government, while the black man does the work and provides the necessary means.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Happiness is the perpetual possession of beings well deserved; for it is manifest what mighty advantages fictions has over truth; and the reason is at our elbow, because imagination can build not for scenes and produce more wonderful revolutions than fortune or nature can be at expense to furnish.

"Indulging in a Taste."

Some people persuade themselves that to indulge discreetly in "a taste" is really a prudent thing to do. One of the authorities before us has many interesting tales of collections which not only amused and occupied the person who made them, but were at last sold at an enormous profit. Four tracts of Wycliffe were bought for four shillings and sold for $2000. Another man purchased a book for four shillings and sixpence and others for little more, and when he was seated with the treasure disposed of it for $1115. With this kind of anecdote Scaffy Davy and Moakbarns, in his "Antiquary," made themselves merry. But there is another side to the question of the prudence of collecting. If the amateur of old door keys, medieval bellows and the warming pans of the fourteenth century chances to be one of those beings who are enlightened by the early rays of a rising fashion, the time will come when his rubbish is worth its weight in gold. But with the vast majority of the race fashion is infectious. They thirst for door keys and sigh for ancient bellows because their neighbors do the same. They buy in a dear market, and, when their children sell their effects, the collection has reached its proper level, and goes at the price of old iron. The constant changes in taste, every new fad being put forth with the solemnity of infallible dogma, must rob far more people than they enrich. Yet nothing is permanent apparently except brass fenders. The very pleasure of the possession of a collection is in most cases a doubtful joy. A moment comes when a man asks himself, "Do I really like the old English mottoes on the wall or the Chelsea deformities in the cabinet?" Probably his friends have just reached the same stage of skepticism, and the market is loaded with depreciated wares. Pictures are quite as perishable investments. A man goes into Murillos and Claudes, and then comes Mr. Ruskin and devotes the eloquence of a prophet to the task of "bearing" Claudes and Murillos. In another generation some one may find out that Turner was an impostor, and the hasty purchasers of Turner will leave a set of depreciated nightmares to their families. Who is to be certain of anything in household art when even the authentic Chippendale, like general consuls, may err, and sometimes has erred? It seems that in Chippendale's wooden stands for candelabra an iron wire is run inside through the bends and curves. Clearly household art belongs, as philosophers say, to the realm of the contingent, and the moral is that no one should give himself much trouble about the matter except at the prompting of the natural taste.—*Saturday Review.*

There is a good deal of uncertainty about the effect of the Supreme Court order in Florida on the vote of that State. A careful article in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, giving an accurate summary of all the questions involved, closes with this concise classification: "The upshot of the whole matter is: First, that the canvass for the electoral votes having been begun before the suit was brought before the Supreme Court, its decision will not affect the result, and leaves the State 930 majority for Hayes; second, in case of a recanvass upon the assumption that there are regular returns from all the counties, and none of them are false or fraudulent, then a recanvass, with no returns rejected, will give the State to Hayes by forty-six majority. Third, that should a recanvass oust the Hayes electors and put in the Tilden electors, they would be too late for the presidential election and too early for the next. Fourth, there is a query whether, after all, the canvass should not be made under the law of 1846, and not by the present Canvassing Board." The third point puts the vital question at issue in a manner both forcible and accurate.

The Boston *Globe* asserts that the woman who does not like to have a gentleman give her his seat in a street car, has been disturbed in that city. She entered a Middlesex car Saturday morning and made this little speech: "No, sir; don't rise. Move up on that side! Move up there! There's plenty of room if you'll only move up. Move up! It won't hurt you a bit." There were eleven ladies on "that side," but they moved up and she sat down.

A friend clipped the following from the "Here and There" column of the *Tribune*: "You may lead a Democrat to water, says the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, but you can't make him drink it;" and added: "Yes, you can; put some whisky into it, and then see."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 4, 1877.

The offerings for discount were fair to-day at one or two banks, but moderate at the rest and limited on the street, with commercial paper unchanged. A limited business was done in gold without quotable variation. Under the decline in gold at New York sterling gave way here about 1-16@¼ cent, and francs ⅛@¼ cent. The movement in both was of fair extent. Within a better demand commercial sight on New York slightly hardened. A fair business was done in stocks. State consols and premium bonds being more in request, the former closed ¼@⅝ cent higher and the latter ⅛@¼ cent higher than previous. Gas and cotton were quiet. We continue to quote first-class collateral loans at 8@10 per cent, ordinary collateral loans at 10@12, unexceptionable commercial paper at 9@10; All do at 10@12, second grade do nominal, first class mortgages 10@—, and second grade do nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
December 30	$1,377,907 27	$214,176 60
January 1	(New Year's holiday.)	
January 2	2,186,336 75	179,269 83
January 3	2,171,400 50	267,790 51
January 4	2,291,463 95	181,052 95
Thus for this week	$8,027,108 47	$842,291 89
Last week	8,356,348 14	1,025,192 34
Total last week	16,383,733 53	1,167,623 61
Total week before	13,671,009 61	1,262,208 04

Gold opened at 107⅛@107⅜, against 107 at New York, and after a fair business closed at the top rates, against 106⅞ in that market. The sales summed up $25,000, comprising $5000 at 107⅛, and $3000, $5000, $5000 and $7000 at 107⅜.

Under the course of gold at New York, sterling gave way ⅛, or about 1-16 cent, and francs ⅛@¼ cent in consequence.

The sales of sterling comprised £42,600, embracing £1800 bill of lading at $5 10⅝; £3000 do at $5 11⅛@5 12; £3000 do at $5 12; £10,000 and £10,000 do at $5 11⅞; £2000 do at $5 12⅛; £3000 do at $5 12½; £3000 At clear at $5 12⅛, and £1000 bank at $5 13.

The sales of francs amounted to 300,000 commercial, on bank ranging 100,000, 150,000, 250,000 and 500,000 at 4 9¼.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 11@5 11⅛; for bill of lading and At clear, and —@$5 16 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 16¾), and francs at 4 93¾@4 92½ for commercial and nominal for bank.

There was a better demand commercial sight on New York hardened slightly. The sales comprised $291,000, embracing $14,000 commercial at ¼ per cent discount, $10,000 at 15-32, and $21,000, $75,000 and $80,000 private bankers', and $10,000, $25,000, and $50,000 bank at 7-16. We also noticed sales of $10,000 commercial, one day's sight on New York, at ⅛ per cent discount, and $10,000, sixty days, at 2.

The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent discount, and commercial sight was still quoted at 7-16.

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

10 shares N. O. Gaslight Company	$100 00
30 shares Citizens' Bank	69 50
10 shares Citizens' Bank	69 50
10 shares Citizens' Bank	69 75
20 shares Citizens' Bank	70 00
$25,000 Sixes, consols	98⅛
45,000 State consols	98⅛
20,000 State consols	98⅛
Making a total of $80,000 state consols.	
$17,000 Premium bonds	29⅞
42,500 Premium bonds	30
22,000 Premium bonds	30⅛
Making a total of 81,500 premium bonds.	

A fair business was done in stocks.

Under a better demand State consols advanced ¼ @ cent, closing at 98¼@98⅜.

Premium bonds being in request were ⅛ @ cent higher, closing at 29⅞@30⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3650 bales at full prices, not requiring any change in our quotations. 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	11⅛@11⅜	11⅜
Strict good ordinary	11⅝@11⅞	—
Low middling	12⅛@12⅜	12⅜
Middling	12⅝@12⅞	12⅞
Strict middling	12⅞@13⅛	—
Good middling	13⅛@13⅜	13⅜
Middling fair	13⅝@13⅞	13⅞
Fair	13⅞@14	—

The market opened with a good inquiry, but the movement is being checked by the stringent protection of factors. The sales during the morning hardly exceed of 3500 bales, a lot which parties came together more freely, and further by negotiations were reported to the extent of 6100 bales, making a total for the day, as noted above, of 9600. Prices were strong throughout the day, and in some cases good strict kinds sold at an advance on previous sales, but no quotable change was apparent in other descriptions. The previous improvement, however, was fairly maintained, and the general leaning appeared to be to outside figures.

The dispatches reported Liverpool steady at yesterday's improvement, with sales of 15,000 bales, and arrivals 1 32-16@3-64 higher. Havre sales are steady at previous rates, and New York ⅛@¼ higher for spots and 3 32@3-16c for futures.

The exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared for Great Britain 170,000 bales; Havre 112,677 bales, embracing 64,422 for Liverpool, 45,774 for Havre, 7963 for the North Sea, 7749 for Bremen, 2226 for Rouen, 2205 for the Mediterranean, and 1332 for continental points, leaving in presses agreeably to the rules of the Exchange, 188,966 bales, only a small part of which is on sale.

At outside ports the Friday morning was quoted at Galveston at 12⅛c, at Mobile at 12⅛c, at Savannah at 12⅝c, at Charleston at 12⅝c, at Wilmington at 12c, at Norfolk at 12⅛c, at Baltimore at 12⅝c, at New York 12⅝c, at Boston at 12⅝c, at Memphis at 12c, and at Augusta at 11⅞@12c.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 3100 bales. Market strong."

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Stock on hand *September* 1, 1876	29,377
Arrived since last statement	4,279
Arrived previously	617,847—622,417
Total	651,794
Cleared to-day	12,963
Cleared previously	529,232—542,195
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	109,599
Do same time last year	270,340

To-day's exports embraced 3660 bales to Liverpool, 5283 to Havre and 30.0 to Bremen.

Receipts proper since last evening 2215 bales, against 4870 on last Thursday, and 31,381 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 27,546 bales, against 45,855 last week, and 56,430 last year. Total since August 31, 650 312 bales, against 703,703 last year—decrease 53,391.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 13 M. yesterday to 13 M. to-day 12,485 bales, against 23,938 last week and 16,405 last year, and since Friday 101,841 bales, against 137,177 last week and 112,968 last year. Total since August 31, 2,458,368 bales, against 2,410,5-7 up to Friday noon, January 4, last year—increase 34,4-6.

Exports (Friday to Thursday inclusive) to Great Britain 51,340 bales, against 49,836 last week and 39,098 last year, and to the continent 11,326 bales, against 20,403 last week and 34,649 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports sum up to 13 M., 393,357 bales, against 374,757 last week and 793,587 last year.

TOBACCO—The sales to-day embraced 36 bbds (1, 5 and 30). The amount on sale is estimated at 7200 bbds. We continue to quote as follows: Stemmed nondescript low lugs 4@5½c; medium to good lugs 6@7c; low leaf 7½@8½c; medium 9@10½c; good 11½@12½c; fine 13½@16c; selections 16½@18c; choicest do nominal. Received yesterday 1 bbd; exported 357 bbds; stemmed stock on hand by our running statement 16,404 bbds.

FREIGHTS—A ship was fixed to-day for Liverpool at 5d for cotton. Yesterday we reported two for Havre at 31-32c. The going rates by sail are 25-32d for cotton to Liverpool and 19-16c to Havre, and the engagement rates are 5d to Liverpool and 31-32c to Havre. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to New York 3-16c; to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Fall River and Baltimore, via New York, 3c; sugar to New York 40c ₰ hhd; molasses 25c ₰ bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 15-32@¾; to Havre 15-16@1 24c; to Bremen 1c; to Ice 15-16c; to Genoa 1 19-32d; and to Genoa 11 16c; sugar to New York 40c ₰ hhd, and molasses $1 50 ₰ bbl.

SUGAR—Received this morning 791 hhds. There is an active demand for all grades of sugar, and the demand is good at full prices. The receipts were all sold, interior 3⅝@4c; common to good common 7⅞@7⅞; fair 7¾; good fair 7⅞; fully fair 8⅛@8¼; prime 8⅜@8½; choice 8¾@8⅞; fancy 9@9⅛; yellow clarified 9⅛ @9¼; off white 9⅛@10⅛c; whites 10⅛@10⅞.

MOLASSES—Received this morning 1014 bbls. Market is firmer. Sugar holders are asking higher prices, crushed 11⅝c; prime 11⅝c; coffee 11⅝c ₰ ℔.

RICE—Received this morning 1014 bbls. Large stock of low grades, but prime, strictly prime and choice are scarce and wanted, at firm prices. Sales were principally of small lots; no change in prices. Centrifugal sells at 12@12½, according to quality; common 10@10½; fair 11@11½; prime 12@12½; strictly prime 12½@¾, and choice 13@13½c.

FLOUR—There have been no arrivals of any moment since Tuesday, and the stock on hand already consists of disbanded lots, and consists of the medium and higher grades only. Low grades are sought for but not to be had. Further instructions were received to-day to hold higher, owing to the reports from Western freights and the blockade. The demand is active and the sales comprise 200 bbls, of which 20 common at $5 50; 50 superfine at $6 50; 100 fine at $7 50; 50 family extra at $8 75@10 and 100 good treble extra at $7 00, 50 and 100 do at $7 25@7 50 and 100 do at $7 75; 50 choice treble extra at $7 87½; 50 and 100 do at $8 00@8 12½; 50 and 100 do at $8 25; 50 and 100 do at $8 50 @ bbl. 200 and 250 bbls on private terms. In the absence of low grades quotations have been carried down. Double extra is quoted at $5 75, low treble extra $7 @7 25, good do $7 50@7 75; choice treble extra $8@8 12½; choice and family extra $8 25@8 75 ₰ bbl.

GRITS—Scarce and in demand at $3 30@3 40 in limit; quiet at $4 10@4 20 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in good supply and market is easy with a fair demand. Yesterday 10,000 Bushels in store, which at 7½c would leave 15,000 Bushels in store, leaving in the hands of the depot, at 7½c ₰ ℔. Shippers are read at 7c lower, on the ear, clear in sacks 57½; clear sacks 60½@65c; shippers are buying sparingly at 7½c for sacks, they ask 7½c.

BACON—Is in high supply and stronger, with a fair inquiry, principally in anticipation of receipts on the Mississippi. The sales are now at 7½c for clear rib sides, 7½c for clear sides, 7½c for clear shoulders, 6½c for long clear sides, 6½c for long clear shoulders, 7½c for short clear sides, 6½c for short clear shoulders.

LARD—Is in good supply and stronger, with a fair inquiry, for prime. The sales are at 7½c for prime in tierces and tubs, 7½c for prime in kegs, 8c for prime in 1 ℔ tins, 8½c for prime in 2 ℔ tins, 9c for prime in 3 ℔ tins, 9½c for prime in 5 ℔ tins, 10c for prime in 10 ℔ tins, 10½c for prime in 20 ℔ tins, 11c for prime in 50 ℔ tins, 11½c for prime in 60 ℔ tins, 12c for prime in 100 ℔ tins, 12½c for prime in 200 ℔ tins, 13c for prime in 500 ℔ tins, 13½c for prime in 1000 ℔ tins, 14c for prime in 2000 ℔ tins, 14½c for prime in 5000 ℔ tins, 15c for prime in 10,000 ℔ tins, 15½c for prime in 20,000 ℔ tins, 16c for prime in 50,000 ℔ tins, 16½c for prime in 100,000 ℔ tins, 17c for prime in 200,000 ℔ tins, 17½c for prime in 500,000 ℔ tins, 18c for prime in 1,000,000 ℔ tins, 18½c for prime in 2,000,000 ℔ tins, 19c for prime in 5,000,000 ℔ tins, 19½c for prime in 10,000,000 ℔ tins, 20c for prime in 20,000,000 ℔ tins, 20½c for prime in 50,000,000 ℔ tins, 21c for prime in 100,000,000 ℔ tins, 21½c for prime in 200,000,000 ℔ tins, 22c for prime in 500,000,000 ℔ tins, 22½c for prime in 1,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 23c for prime in 2,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 23½c for prime in 5,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 24c for prime in 10,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 24½c for prime in 20,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 25c for prime in 50,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 25½c for prime in 100,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 26c for prime in 200,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 26½c for prime in 500,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 27c for prime in 1,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 27½c for prime in 2,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 28c for prime in 5,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 28½c for prime in 10,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 29c for prime in 20,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 29½c for prime in 50,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 30c for prime in 100,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 30½c for prime in 200,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 31c for prime in 500,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 31½c for prime in 1,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 32c for prime in 2,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 32½c for prime in 5,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 33c for prime in 10,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 33½c for prime in 20,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins, 34c for prime in 50,000,000,000,000,000 ℔ tins,