Commercial and Financial Matters.

The ship Gustav and Oscar cleared yesterday for Bremen with 3506 bales of cotton and 24,388 bushels of rye in bulk. This, if our memory serves us right, is the largest shipment of rye from this port that there is any record of, at least for sixteen years past.

Humboldt describes a spot in the Atlantic Ocean, a little to the west of the Azones, of very great extent, completely covered with a dense mass of marine vegetation. A Frenchman proposes that the experiment be made of taking from this place some of the rank growth for fertilizing purposes. His plan is that the vessels employed in cod-fishing shall, at those seasons of the year when they are not so engaged, make voyages to this district, and he believes that enough material may be taken from this inexhaustible source to fertilize annually more than 1,000,000,000 acres of land.

The Revision of the Tariff.

This is the all-absorbing subject that is exercising the minds of the mercantile portion of the American people at this time. According to the latest advices from Washington, the subcommittee of ways and means, charged with the revision of the tariff, will hold meetings during a portion of the Christmas recess, in hopes of being able to report their bill shortly after the re-assembling of Congress in January. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* telegraphs to that paper as follows on this subject:

A member of the sub-committee said to-day that there was no authority for the statements that the committee had decided to make a large reduction in duties on leading articles of import; that they had decided to change the duties from ad valorem to specific. The principal object in view by the committee is to simplify the schedules of articles upon which duties are paid, so that those which produce but little revenue shall be removed from the list. In view of the financial operations of the government a liberal revenue is demanded, and it is not designed that the reductions shall materially affect the receipts from this source.

In this connection, we remark that we are glad to see that the Western press, with remarkable unanimity, are in favor of a uniform duty on imported sugars. This is all that we of Louisiana ask, as far as this duty is concerned. But we hope that if a change is made the rebate granted to Eastern refiners on sugars exported by them will be rescinded. They can get Demerara sugars, which, from their quality, are almost the only ones that can come in competition with our own, colored in such a manner as to evade the duty on the raw article; extract the color, refine the sugar, and export it to foreign parts, with a rebate of 3½ per cent.

That we do not put this in too strong a light, we refer our readers to the fact that within the last ten days the cargoes of two vessels—one at New York and the other at Baltimore—have been seized by the officers of the goverment on account of artificial coloring, a process by which the owners expected to escape paying the prescribed rate of import duty on raw sugars. It is universally believed that this method of defrauding the government has been practiced for years past, and that, too, with the knowledge and connivance of public officials.

Cotton Manufacturing at the South.

This subject has for years engaged the attention of our political economists, and many and diverse have been the opinions expressed thereon by men of comprehensive ability, liberal views and practical knowledge. Many insist that as long as our soil continues to be rich and prolific, we should devote our whole attention to agricultural pursuits, and let those who dwell in a section of the country less favored in this respect engage in the manufacture of the products—especially of our great staple, cotton—of the Southern portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. This reasoning may, perhaps, apply to Louisiana and the southern portion of the States bordering on the Gulf, where the soil is of the richest and most fertile description.

But the planters living in the middle and upper sections of the Southern States have found that the soil has become exhausted, and that they cannot afford to resort to the use of the expensive imported fertilizers which are requisite to make their lands productive. Consequently many of them have withdrawn their capital from agriculture and invested it in manufactures of various kinds. Especially is this the case in Georgia, South and North Carolina and Alabama. The first named State, as is well known, leads all her sisters of the South in the manufacture of cotton. Even before the war some of the Georgia cottons attained great reputation, and were preferred to Northern fabrics of the same class. Since 1865 manufacturing enterprises have been rapidly pushed forward, until cotton spinning has become one of the most noted industries of that glorious old State. An investigation, recently made, shows that while Eastern mills have been losing money, those of Georgia and Carolina have been running at a profit, and that, too, in the face of a close competition as to both quality and price of goods.

In this connection the Memphis Avalanche, from which we take an extract or two, copies a very interesting article in an Augusta journal, designed as a comparison in point of manufacturing advantages of the South and North. It is in the shape of interviews with manufacturers, and answers the argument made by Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, in Northern journals to prove that cotton can be much more cheaply manufactured in the North than in the South. The reporter called on Mr. Cogin, of the Augusta factory, who said:

There is no question but the South possesses vastly superior advantages in many ways. We have one of the best climates in the world. The atmosphere has just the proper humidity for manufacturing purposes. Now, at the North, the air becomes so dry that steam has to be introduced into the weaving room to dampen the atmosphere, so as to prevent the threads from breaking. We never have any such trouble as that here. Again, the mills often have to stop because the water courses are frozen up. This never happens at the South, and we can therefore run uninterruptedly. We can get a plenty of excellent white labor. In fact, it is much better than that which the Northern mills now have. It is equal to the "Yankee" labor the Northern mills used to have, but which they don't get now. We can make more yards of cloth per loom than they can, running the same number of hours as they do, and we can therefore afford to sell it cheaper. Our water power is plentiful, and cheaper on the average than at the North. They can't begin to compete with us where they have to use steam. It costs less than $6 per horse power here for water, while at Fall River, where steam is used, the cost is $12 per horse power. It wouldn't pay the Augusta factory, for instance, to use steam instead of water, if all the necessary fuel was put down at the factory free. The operatives in the Augusta factory work eleven hours a day. There is a superabundance of white labor here, and we never had a machine stopped for the want of help during the nineteen years I have been with the Augusta factory. If we were to start a mill of the same size of ours to-day, we would have a sufficient skilled labor in two weeks to run it.

Mr. W. C. Sibley, president of the Langley's mills, and like the others, a shrewed business man and close observer, printed an article recently in the Atlanta *Constitution*, in which he said that the mills in the vicinity of Augusta had within the last three years sold about five thousand bales of goods that were exported from New York to England, the continent of Europe, Africa and South America, and the United States have awarded the contract for sheeting needed for the Indian supplies to the Langley standard sheeting, made in this vicinity, for three years. This contract is let out in New York and the goods delivered there, thus competing successfully with goods made in New England. In regard to the labor, Mr. Sibley says:

"I have been president of the Langley Manufacturing Company of South Carolina since its organization in 1870, and have had no difficulty in getting as good and reliable white labor as there is in New England, and who cheerfully work eleven hours per day, and could obtain more if we had any use for them, and many of them are Southern born and have learned their trade in our own mill." He challenges any mill in New England to show as great production of goods per loom and yarn per spindle (on the same style of goods) or a cheaper cost of manufacturing. He concludes by saying that the South has the best climate for manufacturing; the water power, the cotton, the men and women necessary to successful manufacturing. She lacks the capital, but notwithstanding that she has competed successfully with New England in the manufacture of brown sheetings, shirtings and drills, both for the home and foreign trade."

Commerce With Brazil.

From the geographical position of New Orleans, and on account of other reasons which we have heretofore enumerated time and again, our city possesses superior advantages over any other port of this country, as the terminus of the contemplated line of steamships to Rio Janeiro. The New Yorkers and Baltimoreans are working like beavers at Washington in this matter, and we earnestly hope that our coffee importers and capitalists generally will use their utmost endeavors to get a sufficient amount of money subscribed and to secure the requisite subsidy from the government wherewith to establish this line of ships to connect us with the great coffee-supplying port of South America. The commercial representative and Minister of Brazil at Washington announces, *ex cathedra*, that his government is ready and willing to guarantee a compensation of $100,000 per annum for such a line. Touching this most important enterprise, we take the following from the Washington telegraphic correspondence of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*:

Senor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, said tonight that he comes back as a warm friend of the opening up of commercial intercourse between Brazil and the United States, and expressed the fullest confidence that it could be accomplished without delay; that the people of Brazil are warmly friendly to the United States, and greatly prefer our manufactures of machinery, our products and appliances of civilization generally to those of the old world. The people of Brazil are specially desirous to have a direct steamship line between the two countries, and Minister Borges is authorized by his government to co-operate in guaranteeing a compensation of $100,000 per annum for any such line. Senor Borges alluded to the contract recently entered into between the Brazilian government and President Gowan, of the Reading Railroad, for the extension of railroads in that country, and said that he anticipated they would procure other contracts, all tending to an enlargement of the trade between the two countries. The minister said that a marked preference existed in his country for the agricultural implements and machinery and textile fabrics of cotton manufactured in the United States; that his government was extremely anxious to have the United States co-operate with it in such measures of material aid and support as would effectually strengthen and extend the commercial relations between the two countries, and that he was fully authorized to co-operate in any measure tending to that end.

Business in St. Louis Looking Up.

The more closely the business situation is looked at, the more clearly do the indications of prosperity reveal themselves. The sum total of our exports of home products shows a steady increase, and the nature of the increase proves it to be of a healthy and permanent character. The trade in fresh beef, for instance, which has been built up by the energy and enterprise of our live stock men and packers, shows, for the eleven months of this year, an export value of $9,118,137 as compared with $1,755,191 for the corresponding period of last year. The exportation of butter and cheese is not a new trade, but the trade returns show that, in spite of low prices, we have exported since May 1, the beginning of the season, 15,730,326 pounds of butter, against 9,246,770 last year, and 99,480,967 pounds of cheese against 70,033,300. The resources of this country can best be developed by feeding the world, and this we are destined to do in a very short time, with ordinary prosperity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Lamar on the Message.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

Senator Lamar thinks there is one dim spot in the financial portion of the message. Referring to the remark that "the bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the government or the holder of the bonds as they claim in which they are to be paid," he says that it would have been better to have omitted it. The truth is, he says, that before 1873 everybody knew that silver dollars were legally a part of the coinage of the United States, in which bonds might be paid, and that the government had a right to pass such legislation as should enable it to pay its bonds in silver if it found it profitable to do so. He thinks it much wiser for the opponents of silver remonetization to rest on the argument that by sustaining the public credit the country will gain more pecuniarily than it could possibly gain by availing itself of the right to pay its obligations in silver.

Senator Lamar and other conservative Southern men say that the success of the President's pacification policy will have a very marked effect upon the sentiment of the South on financial questions. They say they have no sympathy with the wild ideas of the inflationists and silver men, and that if there is any principle of Democracy that was ever settled, it is that hard money, and hard money only, should be the basis of the currency of the country. At the same time their constituents are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver; and it will be difficult to present these questions in such a way as to change this sentiment until full confidence between the sections is restored. They say that as long as the Northern politicians insult the people of the South and their representatives in Congress as they did in the debates in the Senate last week, at the same time that they are demanding sound financial legislation, the unthinking class of people in the South will be on the opposite side to them on most economical questions; the credit and honor of a government that cares nothing for them will be of very little consequence to them. The best way, therefore, these gentlemen think, to make sound financial views popular in the South is heartily to second President Hayes' efforts to bring about a cordial understanding between the sections.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 11, 1877.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING-HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
December 8	$2,193,274 98	$115,188 24
December 10	2,377,406 08	148,576 49
December 11	3,059,683 44	229,827 55
Total thus far	$7,630,364 50	$493,592 28

At the banks there was only a moderate inquiry for discounts and the country transactions are large. The offerings on the street of commercial paper are small and rates easy.

Exceptional commercial paper 8@9 ⅌ cent; A1 do 10@12; second grade do 15@18; loans on collaterals 8@10; A1 mortgage paper 9@10; second grade do —@— ⅌ cent per annum.

Gold steady.

Foreign Exchange moderately active and firm.

Sight is fairly active.

State Consols are weak at 86⅜@86⅞.

Premium Bonds easy at 36⅛@36⅜.

Stocks quiet.

Gold opened in New York at 103⅛, and closed at 103. Here it opened at 103@103⅛, and closed at 103@103¼. Sales—$10,000 and $5000 at 103⅛, $7000 at 103⅛@103¼, $10,000 and $8000 at 103¼, and $10,000 at 103.

STERLING SALES—£5000 bill of lading at 491½, £12,000 do at 491, £5000 do at 491@491⅛, £3000 do at 492 and £1000 sight bank at 498. Bank sterling 494@—. Commercial bills 490⅛@491⅛.

FRANC SALES—75,000 commercial at 5.13¾@5.13⅛, 75,000 and 50,000 do at 5.13⅛ and 200,000 do at —. Bank francs —, commercial 5.14⅛@5.13¾.

SIGHT SALES—$40,000, $40,000, $35,000 and $30,000 bank and bankers' at ⅞, and $20,000 commercial at 7-16 ⅌ cent discount. The banks are checking at ¼ ⅌ cent discount. Bankers' and commercial sight 7-16@½ ⅌ cent discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the weekly quotations of the Crescent City Open Stock Board:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Canal, p v 100	101	102½
Citizen's, p v 100	81	82
Citizens' Savings, p v 100	—	—
Germania National, p v 100	115	120
Hibernia National	85½	88
Lafayette, p v 50	14½	17
Louisiana Savings	—	—
Louisiana National, p v 100	108	110
Mechanics and Traders' p v 20	9	10
Metropolitan Loan and Savings, p v 100	95	—
Mutual National, p v 100	—	90
New Orleans National, p v 100	80	—
People's, p v 50	44½	45
Southern, p v 50	38¼	—
State National, p v 100	70	71½
Union National, p v 100	80	—
Workingmen's, p v 25	17¼	18¼
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Crescent Mutual, p v 100	75½	76½
Factors and Traders', p v 100	99	100
Firemens', p v 50	49	—
Germania, p v 100	52	—
Hibernia, p v 100	79	—
Home p v 40	27	28¼
Hope, p v 100	58½	62
Lafayette, p v 50	22½	—
Merchants' Mutual, p v 100	43½	45
Mechanics and Traders'	82½	85½
New Orleans Ins. Ass'n, p v 30	27½	28
N. O. Ins. Company, p v 50	39½	40½
People's Ins. Company, p v 25	14½	15½
Sun Mutual, p v 100	101	103
Teutonia, p v 100	69	—
Union, p v 100	39	—
CITY RAILROADS.		
Carrollton, p v 100	115	—
Crescent City, p v 50	18	—
Canal and Claiborne, p v 50	2	5¼
New Orleans City, p v 100	141½	—
Orleans, p v 50	—	25
St. Charles Street, p v 50	75½	77¼
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bienville Oil Works Co., p v 100	—	—
Crescent City Oil Co	110	118
Crescent City Slaughter-House Company, p v	30½	32
Carondelet Canal and Nav. Co.	—	—
Im. Bonded Warehouse, p v 100	30	—
Jeff. City Gas Light Co., p v 100	—	—
Louisiana Ice Manufacturing Co., p v 50	10	—
Louisiana Levee Co., preferred	1 20	1 40
La. State Lottery Co., p v 100	—	80
Louisiana Oil Company, p v 100	95	103
Louisiana Cotton Tie Company	—	—
Levee Steam Cotton Press, p v 100	33	—
Lamm's Fireless Engine Co., p v 100	1 50	3 50
N. O. Gas Light Co., p v 100	104	104½
Odd Fellows' Hall Association	—	—
Sugar Shed Company, p v 60	70	80
St. Charles Hotel Company	—	—
Stern's Fer. and Chem. Man. Co	—	—
Varieties Theatre Association	—	200
BONDS.		
State Consols	85½	85¾
City Premium Bonds	36⅛	35⅝
City Consolidated Bonds	39	40
City Waterworks Bonds	—	39
City Wharf Bonds	50	60
Canal and Claiborne street R. R. mortgage	75	91
Slaughter-House, mortgage	96	—
Jefferson City Gas Co., mortgage	—	—
Jackson R. R. 1st mortgage	105	—
Jackson R. R. 2d mortgage coupons	92½	95⅞
Jackson R. R. 2d mortgage debt	76	—
Jackson R. R. Consolidated gold	27	—
Miss. Central R. R. 1st mortgage	—	—
Miss. Central R. R. 2d mortgage	—	—
Miss. Central R. R. Con. gold	—	—
St. Charles Hotel mortgage	—	—
CERTIFICATES AND WARRANTS.		
City Scrip, 1874	31½	32½
City Scrip, 1875	44	46
City Scrip, 1876	31½	32½
Half paid Coupons	33	34
Legislative Warrants, 1877	97	99
POLICE CERTIFICATES.		
October, 1874	28	31
November, 1874	28	31
December, 1874	28	31
November, 1875	67	68
December, 1875	67	68
October, 1876	—	—
November, 1876	43	48
SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.		
October, 1874	26	29
November, 1874	26	29
December, 1874	26	29
October, 1875	26	29
November, 1875	26	29
December, 1875	26	29
October, 1876	43	47
November, 1876	25	28
December, 1876	25	28

NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

BEFORE FIRST CALL.

$25,000 State Consols 85⅞

SECOND CALL, 12 M.

20,000 State Consols 85½
500 Premium Bonds 36⅝

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD CALLS.

20 shares State National Bank 70½
5,000 State Consols 85⅞
10,000 do 85⅞
5,000 do 85⅞
5,000 do 86

THIRD CALL, 2 P. M.

6,000 Premiums Bonds 36⅛
10,000 do (B. to drawing) 37

AFTER THIRD CALL.

10 shares N. O. Gaslight Company 104½

CRESCENT CITY OPEN STOCK BOARD SALES.

AT FIRST CALL, 10 A. M.

$10,000 Premium Bonds 36½

BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND CALLS.

40,000 Premium Bonds 36⅝
10,000 do do 36½
5,000 do do 36⅜
15,000 State Consols 85⅝

AT SECOND CALL, 12 M.

5,000 State Consols 85⅝

BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD CALLS.

10,000 Premium Bonds 36½
10,000 do do 36⅝
5,000 do do (Seller 30) 36¼
10,000 State Consols (Seller 60, with coupon) 85
20,000 State Consols 85½
20,000 do 85¾
20,000 Premium Bonds (S. to drawing) 36½

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Wall street.—Money closed at 5 per cent. Exchange higher at 482½@486. Gold closed at 103. Governments closed steady; currency sixes 120. Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts 107@107⅛; land grants 103@103¼d; sinking funds 95@95⅛; Centrals 107⅝@108. In State bonds Tennessees old advanced to 43; Louisiana consols fell off to 85⅛, and District of Columbia 3-65's sold at 75@75½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 11, 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS—The news from the seat of war in Southeastern Europe is evidently having its effect on the cotton market. In New York to-day "spots" declined 1-16c and futures dropped at least seven to ten points. Liverpool advices represented the market as firm and that of Havre was dull, the news being considered generally as unfavorable. The market closed here at a decline of ⅛c on yesterday's quotations. Sales 5850 bales.

In sugar prices are steady in choice grades. Receipts 1676 hhds; sales 1332 hhds.

The receipts of molasses footed up 5395 bbls; sales 4835 bbls. Market quiet and a shade easier on low grades.

In coffee the market is firm and the demand good; sales 600 bags.

The prices which flour of different grades is bringing indicate a steady market in that article; sales 2400 bbls.

There is a steady demand for mess pork, but only for small lots, holders asking $13 25 ⅌ bbl. The market can be represented as easy at $13 ⅌ bbl, dealers selling at $13 75 to $14.

Dry salt meats being scarce the market was firm. 30,000 lb, in lots, were sold at 5¼ ⅌ lb.

COTTON—As was to be expected the war news was the subject of very general conversation in the markets, and its influence was apparent in the depression of prices. Under the same influence spots declined at New York 1-16c, and futures dropped down 7 to 10 points. Liverpool, however, was firm and Havre dull. Altogether the advices were regarded as unfavorable, and the bears made large demands in consequence, larger indeed than sellers were willing to grant, and the break stopped at a decline of ⅛c on yesterday's prices, the market closing easy, with 5850 as the footing of the day's sales.

The official quotations of the Cotton Exchange were as follows:

	TO-DAY.	YESTERDAY.
Low Ordinary	8¼	8⅜
Ordinary	9¼	9⅜
Good Ordinary	10	10⅛
Low Middling	10½	10⅝
Middling	11	11⅛
Good Middling	11⅝	11¾
Middling Fair	12⅛	12¼

Sales to-day 5850 bales. Market easy.

COTTON STATEMENT.

In store and on shipboard Sept. 1, 1877		21,356
Gross receipts since yesterday	12,182	
Gross receipts previously	580,690—	592,872
Total supply		614,228
Exported to-day	9,614	
Exported previously	349,304—	358,918
Total stocks this day		255,310
Total stock this day last year		277,688

The exports to-day were to Liverpool 5603 bales, to Genoa 3504 bales and to Rotterdam 500 bales.

Net receipts since yesterday	11,081
Receipts from other ports	1,101
Net receipts last Tuesday	6,036
Net receipts this day last year	9,887
Net receipts since Friday	35,930
Net receipts same time last week	25,330
Net receipts same time last year	30,306
Net receipts since September 1	482,780
Net receipts same time last year	521,292

Cotton on shipboard as per account of the Cotton Exchange, as follows: Liverpool 46,297 bales, Havre 49,888, Bremen 11,155, Mediterranean 4244, North Sea 7406, Spain —, Mexico —, coastwise 2243; total, 121,233 bales. This, taken from the stock at noon, as noted at the Exchange, leaves in presses 134,077 bales.

The receipts at ports from noon yesterday to noon to-day as given in telegrams to the Cotton Exchange were 35,840 bales, against 27,179 bales last Tuesday, 28,364 bales last year, and 30,672 bales the year before.

The movement at ports for four days up to noon to-day is given below:

	Received Since Friday.	Same time last week.	Same time last year.
New Orleans	35,930	25,330	30,306
Galveston	13,176	10,587	11,622
Mobile	12,285	12,250	10,088
Savannah	15,240	15,110	12,514
Charleston	12,419	11,582	12,099
Wilmington	4,289	5,107	2,305
Norfolk	6,708	2,712	9,417
Baltimore	174	258	299
New York	2,457	3,276	3,573
Philadelphia	823	429	980
Boston	3,098	2,528	3,354
Total	106,599	89,269	96,557

Receipts at ports since September 1 1,788,213
Receipts same time last year 2,100,013
Receipts same time year before 1,781,691

The exports from all United States ports, consolidated as per telegrams to the Cotton Exchange, for the four days have been as follows:

	G. B.	France.	Cont.	Chan.	Stocks.
This week	41,593	10,374	13,324	....	737,939
Last week	34,310	8,299	8,462	....	704,985
This week last year	55,806	1,533	9,058	4,888	937,161

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Are quoted as follows: By steam — Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d; to Revel —d; to Bremen ⅝d; to Boston, Providence, Fall River, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via New York ¾c; to New York ¾c; grain to Liverpool 10½d.

By sail — Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Havre ⅞c; to Bremen 15-16c; to Genoa 1c; grain to the Continent 10@10½d.

One small vessel was taken up yesterday for Havre at 29-32c, cotton. Rates steady.

Steam rates to Northern ports have advanced to $2 25 for molasses and $7 ⅌ hhd for sugar for New York.

SUGAR—Receipts 1676 hhds. Sales 1332 hhds. The improvement in the receipts stimulated the market, and prices ruled rather steady on choice grades. We quote: Inferior 3@4c; common to good common 4⅛@5⅛c; fair to good fair 5⅛@6¼c; fully fair 6⅛@6½c; prime 7c; strictly prime 7⅛c; gray clarified 6½@7⅛c; yellow clarified, as to quality, 7½@7⅞c; off whites, good choice, 8@8½c; white clarified 8⅝@8⅞c.

MOLASSES—Receipts 5395 bbls. Sales 4835 bbls. Market quiet in the high grades, and a little easier in the lower grades. Demand good. We quote: Common 20@25c; fair 26@29c; prime 32@34c; strictly prime 37@38c; choice 40@42.

FLOUR—Was in good request to-day, and about 2400 bbls sold at prices showing the market to be steady at our quotations. Sales—300 at $5 12½; 50 at $5 50; 100 at $5 75; 35 at $5 87½; 50 and 25 at $6; 100 at $6 50; 75 at $6 75; 25 at $6 87½; 150 at $7; 100 half bbls at $3 75; 700 on private terms.

We quote fine to superfine at $4@4 25; single extra $4 25@4 50; double extra $4 50@4 75; treble extras, low to choice, $5@5 75; choice extras $6@6 25; fancy choice $6 50@7 ⅌ bbl.

Dealers and grocers obtain 50c above these prices.

CORN MEAL—A moderate business was done in meal to-day, at the average price of $2 45 ⅌ bbl. We quote the market quiet and easy at $2 40@2 50 ⅌ bbl, dealers selling at $2 75 ⅌ bbl. Sales—25, 25, 50, 50, 100, 100 and 100 bbls at $2 45.

CREAM AND PEARL MEAL—There is about the usual supply, and the market is quiet and steady at $3 40@3 50 ⅌ bbl. Demand light.

CORN FLOUR—Is quoted at $3 75@4, as in quality. Local demand small, and this article is chiefly sold for export.

GRITS—Demand steady and fair, prices ruling easy in lots at $3 40@3 50 ⅌ bbl; dealers jobbing at $3 65@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—There is a moderate supply, but quite equal to the demand, at $4 25@4 50 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—There is a fair and steady demand for mess in small lots, holders asking $13 25 on jobbing sales. We quote the market dull and easy on round lots at $13, dealers still selling at $13 75@14. Sales—100 bbls yesterday at $13.

DRY SALT MEAT—Owing to scarcity, dry salt shoulders were firmer to-day, a receiver being able to sell a lot of 30,000 lb loose, in lots, at 5⅛c. We quote the market firm at 5½@5¾c for shoulders loose, and 5¾@5⅞c packed. Dealers job shoulders at 5½@5¾c, loose and packed.

BACON—Quotations of this commodity are strictly nominal. The demand is small, and there is very little doing except in a small jobbing way. We quote shoulders quiet, easy and nominal at 6¾c, clear rib sides at 8¾c, and clear sides 9c. Dealers obtain an advance of ⅛@¼c on these prices. Sales—22 casks clear rib sides, new, on private terms.

LARD—Demand light and market dull and easy. Refined lard is nominal, packers' prime steam 8⅛@8½c and kettle rendered 8½@8¾c. Dealers sell at an advance of ¼@½c on these prices. Sales—30 tierces packers' leaf at 8½c.

HAMS—Quiet, easy and unchanged, with a moderate but steady demand in the local trade. We quote uncanvased and plain canvased 10¼@11¼c and choice sugar cured 13¼@14¼c, dealers getting ½@1c advance on these prices.

BREAKFAST BACON—Quiet and steady at 9½@10c in a wholesale way, dealers jobbing at 10½@11c.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers are selling on orders in the job trade at $7 75 ⅌ half bbl for pig pork, $12 ⅌ bbl for prime mess pork, $10 for prime pork, and $11 50 for rump pork. Pigs' feet are selling at $2@2 25 ⅌ keg. Ham sausages are dull and quoted at 8@8½c ⅌ lb. Family pork is jobbing at $13 50 ⅌ bbl. Pickled pigs' tongues are quoted at 7½⅌8c apiece. Pickled heads are offering at $10@11 ⅌ tierce, and jowls at $8 50@9 ⅌ barrel. Bologna sausage 7½@7½c. Spare ribs $7@9.

WHISKY—Is dull and easy, city make selling at $1 01@1 04, and good to choice Western at $1 05@1 08 ⅌ gallon.

CORN—Steady with large sales. Sales—5000 white at 55c; 1000 do at 56c; 500 do at 56c; 1000 and 500 yellow at 56c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in light request and firm. 150 bags Galena sold at 40c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Dull and easy. 200 bags sold at 80c ⅌ cwt.

HAY—In fair demand. Sales—1000 bales choice at $18 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Market firm and demand firm. Sales 600 bags.

QUOTATIONS FOR GOLD.

	Cargoes.	Job Lots.
Prime	19¼@19½	19¾@20
Good	18¾@19	19¼@19½
Fair	18¼@18½	18½@18¾
Ordinary	16¾@17	17 @17¼

TOBACCO—Market quiet. The stock on sale is estimated at 2900 hhds.

QUOTATIONS.

Inferior lugs	3 @ 3¼
Low lugs	3½@ 3¾
Medium	4 @ 4½
Good to fine	4¾@ 5¼
Low leaf	5¼@ 6½
Medium	7 @ 8
Good	9 @10½
Fine	11 @11½
Selections	12 @12½

BUTTER—Ample stock and demand fair. We quote New York creamery, fine, 30@31c; New York dairy 18@27c, as in quality; Western repacked 8@17c, as in quality.

CHEESE—Stock and demand light. New York cream 15@15½c, Western factory 12@13c, as in quality.

STARCH—In good demand at 3½c in lots; jobbing at 3¾@4c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—More stocks offering than there is demand, and it is held above the views of buyers. Burry is quoted at 11@12c, Louisiana clear 26½c, clear lake 27½@29c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Supply fair and market quiet; country green 8@8½c, dry salted 13@13½c, dry flint 14@15c.

TALLOW—Scarce. City 8c; country 7c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Stock light with a good demand. Since our last report one cargo, all coarse, sold at 72½c per sack, afloat, and one to arrive on private terms. We quote cargo price at 70@75c, according to filling. Dealers are selling from warehouse at 75@80c for coarse, 95c@$1 for fine, as in quality and quantity. Turks Island neglected; held nominally at 32c ⅌ bushel. Table salt in pockets 1¾@7½c each, as in size.

POULTRY—Old chickens $4@4 50, young $2@3; ducks $3; geese $6; turkeys $10 ⅌ dozen.

EGGS—Western 26@28c; Louisiana 30@33c ⅌ dozen.

RICE—Is in moderate supply. No. 2 3½@3¾c, common 4@4¼c, ordinary 4⅜@4⅝c, fair 4⅞@5⅛c, good 5⅛@5½c, prime 5¾@6c, choice 6¼c ⅌ lb.

BULK CORN—None offering, and the market is nominally 55½c ⅌ bushel.

WHEAT—None here, and nominally at $1 30@1 35 ⅌ bushel for winter, and $1 20@1 25 for spring.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling at $1 50@1 75; onions at $1 75@2 25; apples at $1 75@4 ⅌ bbl; cabbages at $6@8 ⅌ 100, and $1 75@2 ⅌ crate.

BAGGING—Steady at 12¼c in round lots; retailing at 12¾@13c. Baling twine at 13¼c in round lots; retailing at 14c.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 11 a. m.—Coffee quiet and firm; sales—1000 Halley, here; 2000 Leland, at New Orleans; 1100 Frances, June, at Baltimore; 400 Maracaibo and 600 Savanilla, here, p. t. Sugar firm; sales—1800 hhds, 3600 bags. Refined sugar firm; standard A 9⅛, granulated 9⅛, off A 9⅛, cut loaf 9⅞. Linseed oil 59@60.

3 p. m.—Coffee firm. Sugar steady. Refined sugar firm.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The market opened with wheat unsettled and irregular—$1 09@1 09⅛ for January. Corn unsettled—offered at 41⅞ January. Pork easier at $12 January; $12 15@12 17½ February. Lard—sales at 7.95 February. Afterward wheat recovered to $1 09½@1 09⅞ January; and corn to 42⅛@42¼ January, 43⅞@43¾ December, 44 May.

Union Stock Yards—Hogs—official receipts yesterday 38,877; estimated to-day 49,500; market quiet and nominally 5@10c lower; sales at $4 10@5 20 for light, and $4 10@4 40 for heavy grades.

1:30 p. m., Morning Call—Pork steady; $11 92½@11 95 January, $12 10@12 12½ February. Lard quiet; 7.82½@7.85 January, 7.90@7.92½ February. Wheat unsettled; $1 08⅞@1 09 cash, $1 09⅛@1 09⅜ January, $1 10⅛@1 10⅝ February. Corn steady; 43⅜@43½ cash or December, 42 January, 43¾@43⅞ May.

3:30 p. m., Close.—Wheat unsettled; $1 08 cash, $1 08¼@1 08⅜ January, $1 09⅛ February. Corn unsettled; 42⅞ cash or December, 41⅝@41¾ January, 43¾ May. Pork unsettled; $11 90@11 92½ January, $12 07½@12 10 February. Lard unsettled; 7.80@7.82½ January, 7.90@7.92½ February.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—Pork easy at $12. Bacon—hams, 11@12; shoulders, 6⅛@6¾; clear rib, 7⅞@7¾; clear sides, 8@8¼. Green meats—shoulders, 4¾; clear rib, 6; clear sides, 6¼. Lard—current make, 7.95; prime winter, 8⅝@8¾. Hogs—market quiet; prices rather easier at $3 65@4 40; receipts to-day, 18,830. Whisky, $1 05.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, no sales; No. 3 red opened at $1 26 and closed at $1 24½ January; opened at $1 23 and closed at $1 22 cash. Corn strong, 47 cash; 46⅞@46⅝ December; 43@43¼ January. Oats—27½ December or cash. Pork—small lots $12@12 15. Cut meats—shoulders 4⅝, clear rib 6, clear sides 6¼. Bacon, loose, nothing doing. Lard nominal and weak.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands 6 9-16d; Middling Orleans 6¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, 1000 of which were for export and speculation.

1:45 p. m.—Flour unchanged at 29s. Wheat stronger; spring 1d better, at 10s 9d@11s 2d; California club 1d better on the inside, but unchanged on the outside figure, at 12s 11d@13s 2d; do average 1d higher on the range, at 12s 8d@12s 11d. Corn 3d higher, and firm at 30s. Canada peas unchanged at 36s 6d.

2:30 p. m.—Wheat—Western spring No. 2 to No. 1 10s 4d@11s 2d; Western winter No. 2 to No. 1 11s@11s 6d. Corn—New 29s 6d@29s 9d. Pork—Prime Western mess easier at 56s. Bacon—long clear middles 36s, short clear 37s 6d. Tallow—good to fair 40s. Breadstuffs firm.

3 p. m.—Wheat firm; red winter 3d higher on the inside price at 11s@11s 6d; Western winter unchanged at 11s 5d. Cheese—American choice steady at 61s. Beef—India mess 2s lower at 94s; extra do steady at 113s. Pork—prime Eastern mess 1s lower at 67s; Western 1s off at 56s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut 5d lower at 38s; short rib dull at 40s; long clear unchanged at 37s; short 6d lower at 37s 6d. Hams dull; long cut 43s. Shoulders quiet at 33s 6d. Lard—prime Western steady at 43s. Lard oil dull at 47s. Tallow dull; prime city 40s. Turpentine steady at 27s 6d. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged at 11s 6d.

5:30