GENERAL NOTES.

There is a smaller percentage of foreigners in New-York than in any other State.

Miss Augusta St. Clair, the lecturer, has been dangerously ill at Salt Lake City, where she will spend the Winter.

The Helena (Montana) Skating "Rink" is described by a local paper as a "fine, large expanse of ice, inclosed by a high board fence."

The Boston Post says *The Springfield Republican* is so nonpartisan that it would hardly be recognized as a Democratic paper outside of Massachusetts.

An attempt to poison a miller in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, was made a few days ago by leaving a plug of tobacco in his mill, with strychnine enough to kill 20 men concealed in one end of it.

The following inscription is actually to be found in an ancient cemetery, in Rockville, eastern Massachusetts:

> In memory of Jane Bent,
> Who kicked up her heels and away she went.

The Association of College Presidents and Professors of Ohio have just adopted a resolution to admit students who have not learned any Greek, in all Ohio colleges. They can join the classes for which they are prepared in other students' colleges.

During the past three months there have been 150,000 new rifles sent from Providence, Rhode Island, to Europe. Over 5,000 have been sent to Cuba, and 6,000 muzzle-loaders transformed to breech loading, shipped to Mexico.

Out at the end of the Central Pacific Railroad track they have a complete blacksmith shop permanently fixed on a wagon. It is moved along about three times a day to keep pace with the workmen. One team is detailed regularly to move the blacksmith shop.

The bell of the North Presbyterian Church at Iowa City was spirited away 20 years ago and carried to Salt Lake City. The present pastor of the church has received a letter from Brigham Young offering to return the bell to the church at his own expense.

The Winston Sentinel says that a nugget as large as a pigeon's egg was recently found on Mr. Solomon Teague's farm, in the eastern part of Forsyth County, and that an English Company, having bought land in that region, will at once enter upon mining operations there.

Dr. Dio Lewis's new boarding establishment in Boston, which he calls Bellevue, was opened to the public on Tuesday. It is nearly filled with boarders already. It is seven stories high, contains 68 rooms, and is furnished throughout in the most convenient and healthful manner. The meals will be furnished in the rooms on the European plan.

There is a quaint old epitaph in Lyme, Conn., written by a Deacon Marvin for his son, who also was a deacon:

> "This deacon, aged 68,
> Is freed on arth from sarving;
> May for a crown no longer wait,
> Lyme's Captain Reynold Marvin."

It is dated Oct. 18, 1757.

A young enthusiast named Hotham has built himself a hut on the shore of Walden pond, in Concord, where Thoreau used to dwell, and is spending the Winter there. The grove in which he has pitched his camp, belongs to Mr. Emerson, who, always generous toward idealists, has permitted him to occupy it. If he is the man we think he is—we recognize the name—he has something of Thoreau's genius as well as his eccentricity.

A Rev. Mr. Slaughter is now in Philadelphia laboring in behalf of "Church Erection and Extension" for the mountain districts of West Virginia. That region, although densely populated, is almost destitute of churches and Sabbath-schools. Mr. Slaughter is recommended by Chief-Justice Chase, Gov. Geary, Gov. Dennison, Gov. Cox of Ohio, and Gov. Boreman of West Virginia.

The new wing of the Treasury Department is rapidly approaching completion. The three upper stories are finished, and carpets are now going down ready for occupancy by the Internal Revenue Department. The lower floors will not be finished for two or three months. The walls of the "cash room" are to be paneled with rare specimens of Italian marble. The marble will cost about $40,000. When finished it will be the finest room in America, if not in the world.

Brigham Young has telegraph wires leading to his office, and connecting with every hamlet in Utah. The line is 900 miles long in all. Every settlement of half a dozen houses has a telegraph office, with female saint operators, in charge of a bishop of the Mormon Church, who reports all that takes places to Young. From his private office in Salt Lake City, like the watchman in the fire telegraph, the Mormon chief may give an order or ring an alarm from Idaho to New-Mexico.

The great lifting power of growing trees is illustrated in the cemetery at Old Cambridge, Mass. A small tree has grown through a chink between two stones, lifted another heavy tomb-stone some inches, and pushed a stout iron railing off the perpendicular by the force of its growth. A still more interesting account is in circulation, of a filbert tree, which, growing up through the hole of a millstone, has filled it, and has raised the stone off the ground. The millstone is five and a half feet diameter and seven inches thick.

Dr. Newman, the eminent New-Orleans divine, denies positively that he has challenged the editor of *St. Mary's Planter's Banner*, or called the people of Louisiana "worse children of the devil than Moses, Joshua and David fought against." Dr. Newman is editor of *The New-Orleans Advocate*. The following editorial note appears in its last issue:

"That Challenge." For the benefit of those who do not know us personally we take this occasion to say that the letter in *The New-Orleans Times* of Sunday last is a forgery. The whole thing is so indecent, so palpably false, so insulting to the intelligence of this goodly community, that the evil reacts against those who sought to inflict a personal injury.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the "Pennsylvania Training-School for Feeble-Minded Children" was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. The objects of this institution are peculiar. Children have been admitted and treated, since its foundation in 1853, for the following misfortunes, beside mere poverty: Inability to talk, defective articulation, defective sight or hearing, inability to work, feed themselves, or dress; uncleanliness of habits, epilepsy, destructiveness, scrofula. The children now being cured are from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Cuba.

Some of the islands on the coast of Alaska, near the Aleutian Isles, are great resorts for seals. The seals begin to arrive in April or May, and continue to come and go during the Summer, occupying the shores, often coming up the bluffs to a considerable hight. Their number is legion. The young are brought forth during the months of June and July, the mothers suckling them for nearly two months, when they can provide for themselves. Later in the season all the old seals shed their coats of hair; as soon as this is renewed they begin to migrate, and before Winter sets in the whole herd paddle off on their annual voyage to sea. The Russians have monopolized these seal fisheries heretofore, but are now giving way to the Yankees.

The last novel scientific idea in Europe is that of Dr. Poggioli, recently presented before the British Academy of Medicine. He thinks that by the use of electricity children may be improved, in mind as well as in body. He instanced a child, which was a phenomenon of deformity and stupidity, which, under the influence of electricity, grew three centimeters in a single month, and has since been always first, instead of last, in his class. Vegetation is much richer and more rapid in its growth when electrified than otherwise. Dr. Poggioli proposes, by way of experiment, that the six last pupils of each class in a lyceum or college be subjected to this electrical treatment.

Recent discoveries in Calcutta develop the fact that in 1837 the number of Hindoo bodies burned on the river side of that city was upward of 10,000; and the number of carcases of animals skinned was 2,712. There are two great localities to which the cremation is confined—Nimtallah for the rich, and Casey Mitters for the poor. The whole cost of burning a body for the rich is 6s. 10½d. Within a few years a great improvement has been made in the burning of bodies. Formerly the smell was intolerable from the half-charred remains of poor Hindoos, left to be gnawed by dogs and pecked at by birds. The river was polluted by the refuse. Now the places are walled in, and there is nothing repulsive to be seen.

The son of Joshua Sears of Boston, 14 years of age, is the richest boy in the United States. His father died ten years ago, leaving property valued at $1,600,000, providing in his will that his son should have $2,500 annually until attaining the age of 21; the sum of $30,000 at that period; $4,000 annually until he had passed the age of 24; $6,000 annually until he had passed the age of 30, and $20,000 per annum after that time. The property remains in the hands of three trustees, and the principal has now reached the sum of $3,300,000. The trustees have a salary of $5,000 each, and the commissions received from the collections of rents amount to a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States. Young Sears is now in Europe, being educated.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE.

The following is the third annual report of the Board of Excise presented in the Legislature on Thursday:

To the Governor of the State of New-York:

The Metropolitan Board of Excise, pursuant to Section 23 of Chap. 378 of the Laws of 1866, and to Section 16 of Chap. 955 of the Laws of 1867, and to Section 19 of Chap. 74 of the Laws of 1868, respectfully submits the following report for the period since the 15th day of December, 1867, the date of its last annual report.

In its former communications, this Board was compelled to report that its action had been embarrassed and the public mind agitated by numerous suits against the Board, and expensive proceedings in the courts. There was also not wanting some organized action that tended to develop a feeling of hostility toward the law on the part of those most opposed to it. During the past year there has been exhibited much less evidence of this feeling; nearly all litigation has ceased, and a general disposition to observe the law and to promote its proper execution, has taken the place. In the City of New-York only a single suit has been instituted against the Board during the past year. This suit, still pending, is in the name of the late Mayor of that city, and has for its object to procure a judgment that the franchise of granting excise licenses belongs solely to that officer, and that its exercise by him is necessary for the protection of the city creditors. Though pending for several months, no proceedings have been taken in this suit, and as the Board annually pays more excise money into the city treasury than had been received during any twenty years prior to the passage of the present Excise Law, and this law has been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals, it is hardly anticipated that this litigation can seriously prejudice the administration of the law. The litigation formerly reported in the County of Queens is nearly at an end, and the liquor-dealers in the portion of that county subject to the Excise law have generally taken out licenses. And while it will not probably be practicable to enforce the Excise law so completely in a section to which the Metropolitan Police law is not applied, as in other sections of the Excise district, yet the ready recovery of verdicts in cases brought by the Board before the Supreme Court in that county, furnished such convincing evidence of the public feeling concerning its enforcement, that the principal liquor-dealers acquiesced, and promptly and cheerfully took licenses from the Board.

A most laborious and delicate portion of the duties of the Board is involved in the investigation of charges of violation of licenses and of the Excise law, and the decisions of these cases also involve the question of the forfeiture of the license. There can be no doubt that the proper discharge of this function of the Board contributes most materially toward the easy and effective execution of the law, and tends to strengthen the public confidence in its administration. Many of the questions to be decided are very embarrassing, and it requires patience, care, and integrity to secure the ends of justice. It will be seen that the Board has investigated more than 2,257 such complaints; that 457 licenses have been revoked, and that 564 charges have been dismissed as not established, and 40 have been indefinitely postponed. It is a fact of importance, as illustrating the manner in which this delicate duty has been discharged, that, though the opportunity exists in every case, only a single proceeding for a review, in the law courts, of the action of the Board in revoking licenses, has ever been taken; and, in that case, the decision of the Board was sustained, and the *certiorari* was denied, because no facts calling for a review of the decision of the Board could be shown.

The following extract from the last report of this Board is confirmed by the experience of the past year: "Theorists have contended, on the one hand, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors should be utterly prohibited and suppressed; on the other, that it should be left as free as the trade in grain or bread, or in any other necessary of life. The public judgment has, with rare aberrations, held a middle ground between the extremes, maintaining that the traffic should be tolerated, but regulated and subjected to restrictions which, while they provide for the reasonable and moderate gratification of the appetite for stimulants, opposed by barriers to perilous excess and reckless intatuation. If this golden mean between absolute prohibition and boundless indulgence is still to be adhered to, we respectfully submit that no material alteration in the present law is desirable, or would prove conducive to the general well-being."

When the present law went into operation the number of places at which intoxicating liquors were publicly sold, in New-York and Brooklyn, was 9,720, and the number of such places is now 7,501. It can scarcely be claimed by any sane man that any useful purpose could be secured by increasing the number of such places; and the substitution of other pursuits in 2,419 such places, it may be hoped, ha added somewhat to the comfort of families, and not a little to the accumulation of productive industry in the two cities.

The law, it is believed, was not enacted, and it has not been administered on any theory of coercive personal morality, nor on any assumption of a right to say, generally, what people shall drink as a beverage, but solely on the theory of providing reasonable and wholesome regulations for a public traffic peculiarly liable to abuses and there cannot, it is believed, be any serious ground for doubt at least on the experience of this law, that the exemption of the Christian Sabbath from this traffic, and the reduction of the period of its public pursuit from 24 to 18 hours per day, and from 168 to 108 hours per week, has done much to promote what all good men and women desire, and little to foster what any good man or woman can regret. If the habit of drinking is so strong in any case, or the need of stimulants is so great, that it cannot be intermitted on Sunday, or from midnight to daylight, it is not difficult to secure a supply for private use during these periods, and few can have such ideas of the convenience and advantage of the near proximity of a liquor store as to claim that they suffer any serious prejudice by the Board not permitting more than 7,501 such places to exist in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

The Board cannot doubt that the provisions of the law which render it necessary for those who spend their time in those places to depart at midnight, and makes it for the interest of the licensees to preserve quiet and order on their premises while open, have contributed to prevent scenes of vice and violence; and the reduction of the number of places where liquors have been made by rejecting and discouraging the applications, and forfeiting the licenses of those who kept the most objectionable places. In this way, it is believed, a gradual elevation has been commenced in the average character of the licensed houses; and it may not be too much to hope that, before long, it may be manifest that both the pride and the interest of the licensed venders under this law are united to limit the number licensed, by opposing licenses to all whose places tend to bring disrepute on the common business. The closing of the drinking places on election day has long been known to contribute largely to the public peace and quiet, and the same result is now equally apparent as a consequence of closing such places on the Sabbath.

We are able to make a fair comparison by contrasting the records of arrests for Sundays and Tuesdays. Thus, a record kept for a period of eight months in 1865 showed 3,516 arrests for intoxication on Sundays, and 3,589 for the same cause on the following Tuesdays of each week; the 135 excess on Sundays indicating, doubtless, the number that a want of occupation on the Sabbath leads the easier victims of intemperate habits. In the 12 months during which the present Excise law had been in force, at the date of the last report, it was proved that 6,021 arrests were made on the Tuesdays, against only 2,514 on the Sundays of the same weeks; and this 3,507 excess of Tuesday over Sunday arrests, according to the ratio shown for the prior eight months, comes considerably short of the number of scenes of disorder of which the Sabbath has been relieved. And it should be remarked that some portion of the Sunday arrests, under the present Excise Law, have been of persons who have gone out of the district and drank so much liquor that they fell into the hands of the police on their return.

The following table shows in detail the arrests for intoxication on Sundays and Tuesdays, for the year next preceding the 1st of November last; and to this detailed statement is added the aggregate of such arrests for the period from January 1, 1867, to November 1, 1867:

		Number of Sundays.	Arrests.	Number of Tuesdays.	Arrests.	Excess of Tuesdays over Sundays.
Month.	*Year.*					
November	1867	4	166	4	401	235
December	1867	5	209	5	484	275
January	1868	4	154	4	373	219
February	1868	4	203	4	398	195
March	1868	5	283	5	704	421
April	1868	4	223	4	450	225
May	1868	5	349	4	533	184
June	1868	4	207	5	636	379
July	1868	4	250	4	445	195
August	1868	5	436	4	479	22
September	1868	4	316	5	721	405
October	1868	4	277	4	433	156
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	1868	43	1998	44	4777	2779
Total		95	5463	93	11034	5571

The whole period covered by the table, it will be observed, includes 95 Sundays and 96 Tuesdays. The entire number of Sunday arrests for intoxication on those days was 5,463, and the whole number of Tuesday arrests for the same cause was 11,034. This gives on an average 55 arrests of persons for intoxication on each Sunday, and of 114 such arrests on each Tuesday, being a daily excess of cases of intoxication on Tuesday over those of Sunday of 59, and an aggregate excess for the period of Tuesday over Sunday intoxication of 5,571 cases. Any one familiar with the scenes of terror and disorder that so often provoke such arrests, and with the ruin of children and adults of both sexes that so often follow the police with the noisy inebriate to the station-houses on Sunday, will fully appreciate how much is gained for decency and order on the Sabbath by removing the cause of nearly 6,000 such and exhibitions in the crowded thoroughfares of two great cities. The Attorney is now paid entirely by his salary, and he accounts to the Board for all costs collected in actions commenced since March last.

The amounts received for licenses since the organization of the Board has been as follows: The amount collected during the eleven months covered by our first report was, $1,235,142 26; the amount received during the eight months covered by our second report was, $1,305,602 27; the amount received during the period of twelve months embraced by this report has been, $1,417,156 62, making the aggregate receipts in thirty-one months, $4,047,698 16; the expenses of the administration of the law, including the losing litigation in Queen's County, has been, during the past year, $56,857 63. The portions of the Excise District in which the money for license alone, during the past year, has been collected, and the disposition made of it are set forth in detail in the schedule attached, but may be summarily stated as follows:

Receipts.		Distribution.	
New-York	$1,102,271 50	Sinking Fund, New-York	$904,877 67
Brooklyn	228,535 50	Commons of Charities and Corrn	85,560 48
Richmond Co.	19,067 50	Sinking Fund, Brooklyn	59,823 37
New-Lotts	2,985 00	Inebriates' Home for Kings Co.	201,961 22
Gravesend	2,470 00	School Fund for County Towns	
Flatbush	3,322 50	N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum	
Flatlands	1,137 50	Utrecht	2,248 55
New-Utrecht	2,650 00	School Fund for New-Utrecht	488 85
Flushing	1,737 50	School Fund for Richmond Co.	16,696 13
Newtown	2,502 50	School Fund for Newtown and Jamaica	3,434 33
Jamaica	1,355 00	School Fund for Flushing	1,511 62
		N. Y. State Inebriate Asylum	73,292 10
		Fund reserved for expenses	60,398 84
Total	$1,431,172 00	Total	$1,431,172 00

The amounts collected from penalties and the sources from which the same have been received are as follows:

New-York—Court of Special Sessions, $90; Justice Ledwith, $3,400; attorney of the Board, $339 50. Total, $3,829 50.

Brooklyn—Justice Dailey, $170; Justice Buckley, $150; Justice Cornwell, $753 50; Justice Morehouse, $1,524; First District Court, $250. Total, $2,847 50.

Richmond County—Justice Haggerty, $100.

Gravesend—Justice Johnson, $100.

Queens County—Amount collected by Attorney of the Board, $2,355. Total, $9,381.

Amount of interests received and distributed during the past year, as will be seen by Treasurer's report, $7,621 63. Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board,

J. S. BOSWORTH, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CHEAP DELAWARE LANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: For the information of your many readers who are looking out for cheap lands for a home, handy to good markets, I can recommend the land about Blackbird, New-Castle Co., Delaware. You can buy land there for from $40 to $60 per acre, according to the nature of the improvements; very productive, of a good soil, suitable for fruits, grain or vegetables. In fact, nearly all the Delaware peaches that were for market last year, went from that section. Railroad and water conveyance is convenient to receive lime and manure, or to send produce to either Wilmington, Philadelphia, or New-York. The lands are much nearer to market, and more productive than those lower down the State or in Maryland and Virginia.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the Stevenson cotton case was resumed, pursuant to adjournment. John W. Thomas testified to the defendant's having held a commission in the Confederate army, and to his having traveled through the South during the Rebellion, and bought up cotton at various points to be exported to Europe.

Justice Jones of the Superior Court has rendered an opinion in the divorce case of Marvin R. Clark agt. Sarah Esther Clark. The motion was to punish the plaintiff for contempt, for refusing to pay alimony to Mrs. Clark, in accordance with the order of the Court. The Court directed a reference to ascertain whether the plaintiff was unable to comply with the order, and if so, the cause of such inability.

Still another order has been made in the suit of James W. Blatchford agt. the Merchants' Union Express Company, this time by Judge Ingraham, modifying his own order of Thursday last. The following is the order.

"On motion of Charles A. Rapallo of counsel for the defendants, the order of injunction made in this action by me, on the 7th of January, 1869, is so far modified as not to interrupt the carrying on of the express business now being transacted by the American Merchants' Union Express Co., or to prevent that Company from using in said business property actually transferred and delivered to it by the Merchants' Union Express Company before the service of said order of injunction.

"Jan. 8, 1869. D. P. INGRAHAM, Justice."

In the Supreme Court, General Term, an appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, in the matter of the Langton estate, was partly argued yesterday. From the testimony taken before the Surrogate, it appeared that in 1865 Patrick M. Langton was carrying on the coal business in this city. In August of that year, being then sick with consumption, his physician told him that his case was hopeless, and from that time he failed rapidly. On the 18th day of October, the Rev. Father McGlynn was sent for, and was with him a large part of several days. During that time Mr. Glover, the attorney of St. Stephen's Church, was sent for and a will was drawn and signed on the 26th of October. The decedent lingered till the 1st of November, when he died. His will gave the bulk of his estate, charged with annuities, to his wife, mother, and a brother, to Archbishop McCloskey and a bishop of Philadelphia. The will was offered for probate, and was opposed by the widow on the claim that Langton was not at the time competent to make a will. The Surrogate refused probate on the ground that it was not executed and attested in the manner prescribed by law. From this decision the devisees appealed.

CRIMINAL.

In the U. S. Commissioners' Office yesterday, before Commissioner Osborn, the case of the United States agt. Uriah Lawson and James Bunnell has been finally disposed of. As previously reported, the defendants were bailed on a charge of running off the schooner A. W. Thompson from the custody of the Marshal. The complainants failing to appear yesterday, the complaint was dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

20,000 U S 6s '81 Coup	111½	115,000 U S 5-20 Cou '67	106½		
3,500 U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62	112	10,000 U S 6s, 5-20 Reg '68	106½		
100,000	112½	3,000 U S 6s 1st Cou	116		
9,000 U S 6s 5-20 Cou '65	106½	5,000 U S 5s, 10-40 Cou	104½		
16,000 U S 6s 5-20 Reg '65	107	$6,000	106½		
10,000 U S 6s 5-20 Reg '67	106½				
4,000 Tenn 6s new	66½	15 M & Tra Bk	128	300 C & N W	87
5,000	66½	100 Fourth Nat B	101½	10 C & N W p	86
99,000 bef call	65	50 Tenth Nat B	96	100	85½
1,000 Virginia ex cou	56	100 Shoe & L Bank	125	200 C & R I	114
2,000 Georgia 6s	74	100 West Un Tel	34	300 M & St P	72
1,000 Mob & Ala 1st	87	100 Pacific Mail	121	200 M & St P p	91
10,000 Tol & Wab 2d	82	100 Mer Union Exp	31½	100	91½
2,000 Fla 6s, '87	75	200 Erie	38½	100	92
Loan	66½	100	38½	100 Tol W & W	61
2,000 N Y C 6s '83	93½	50	38½	100	61½
500	93½	100	38½	100	61½
2,000 Tol & W 1s	75	100 Hudson Riv	125	100 P F W & C	110
15,000 Mor & E 1s	85½	50 Harlem	131	100	110½
4,000 C, R I & P 6s	93	100 Reading	94½	50 Tol W & W pr	77
5,000 Chi & Al 1st	100	100	94½	100 Chi & Alt	140½
8,000 Cal Cin & Ind Central 1st	74½	100 Mic Cent & N I	91½	50 Del & Sy C	94
5,000 Ch Ru & Q 8s	105	75 Mich Cen bet c	113½	100 Columbus Cent & Ind Cent'l R	45
2,000 Ill Cen 8s	77	25 Clev & Pitts	89		
1,000 Ma Tr 6s	50	150 Ro, R & E	74		

SECOND BOARD.—12½ O'CLOCK.

10,000 U S 6s 5-20 Cou	106½	1,000 U S 5-20 Coup '65 n	106		
1,000 U S 6s, '81, Reg	112½	40,000	106½		
1,000 U S 5-20 Reg '67	107	10,000	106½		
2,000 U S 5s 5-20 Coup '62	112½	1,000 U S 6s, 5-20 Coup '65	106½		
2,000	112½	20,000	2 o'clock 106½		
200	small 112½	15,000 U S 5-20 Cou '67	106½		
27,000	2 o'clock 112½	48,000	106½		
10,000	112½	27,000	2 o'clock 106½		
6,500	small 112½	2,000 U S 5-20 Reg '67	2 o'clk 106½		
10,000 U S 6s 5-20 Cou '65	106½	33,000 U S 5s 10-40 Cou	104½		
25,000	2 o'clock 106½	50,000	2 o'clock 104½		
3,000 U S 6s 5-20 Reg '65 n	107½	10,000 U S 6s, Currency	109½		
1,000	107½	2 o'clock 109½			
10,000 Tenn 6s, new	66½	100 N Y Central	157½	200 Chi & R Isl	122½
17,000 Tenn 6s, new	66½	300 Erie	40½	30	122
10,000 bef call	66½	10	40½	200 Mil & St P, pre	91½
5,500 Vir St. 6s	57	10	40½	100	91½
10,000 N Carolina 6s	65	500 Hud River	135	200	91½
5,000 N Car 6s n	62½	100 Mich S & N L	90½	400 Tol W & W	62
15,000	62½	100	90½	400 Pit F W & C	110½
1,000 Ala Cl 5s	75	35 Michigan C	115	60	110½
Central Isl	74½	7 Ill Central	141	15 Alt & T H p	64
25,000 bef call	75	200 Clev & Pitts	89½	200 Ohio & Miss	34½
10,000 M & E 2	59	100 Chi & N W	85½	100 Cel Cin & Indianapolis Cen R	45½
5,000 Oil Cr & Alleghany 2d	60	400 Chi & N W p	85½	100	45½
4 West Un Tel	33½	100	85½	100	46
100 Adams Ex	46½	200 Chi & Tol	19½		
		100 Mil & St. P	72½		

FRIDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

Gold opened at 135¼, sold at 134½, closing 135½ bid. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $35,486,000, and the balances, $1,972,073 88.

The market for Government bonds continues strong and active for all classes. At the counter small bonds are in request, and dealers find difficulty in getting a supply sufficient for the daily demand. Registered bonds are also in demand, and a large class of investors now buy them in preference to coupon bonds. Prices to-day showed in some instances a fractional advance over yesterday, and no large amounts of bonds were offered. State bonds were strong. New Tennessees sold at 66½; Virginia 6s, 56; Georgia 6s, 78½; Louisiana Old 6s, 69@71; New Levee 6s, 64½@64¾, with a heavy demand; North Carolina 6s, 65@65½; New bonds, 62½@63. The offerings of all classes were light, and under the present favorable condition of the Southern States there is a strong desire to buy for investment. Railway mortgages were strong; Pacific Mail sold at 121@121¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾. Railway shares were strong; New-York Central sold at 156½@157¼; Erie advanced to 40¾ on large purchases; Hudson sold at 135; Harlem, 125; Reading was dull at 94½@94¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh was less excited, selling at 88¾, 89¼, 88, closing 88½; Michigan Southern, Toledo and and Wabash, Rock Island, and the North-Western shares were excited; Michigan Southern advanced to 91¾ on heavy purchases, in view of the February dividend. Toledo and Wabash was strong and in demand; large purchases were made by parties in sympathy with the present direction, who fear they have lost control of the road, and also by the Erie party, who wish the road under their control; the stock sold up to 62½. Rock Island was most buoyant, opening at 118¾, and selling at 123¼, 122¾, 122½@122¾. St. Paul common sold at 72½; St. Paul preferred 92. Fort Wayne was less active. Panama sold at 348. Boston, Hartford and Erie, 28. Chicago and Alton, 140¾. At the 1 o'clock Board Michigan Southern reacted 1 per cent; North-Western shares were firm; Toledo and Wabash advanced to 62¼ on small purchases; Fort Wayne sold at 119½; Rock Island, 122½. At the close the market was strong; Cleveland and Toledo sold at 101; Toledo and Wabash, 62¼@62; Michigan Southern, 91¾. North-Western stocks were most active, the common selling at 86¾ and the preferred at 68¾. St. Paul common, 72¼, St. Paul preferred, 92¾. Rock Island was steady at 122¼@122¾.

Government bonds closed strong at an advance of ⅛ @ ¼ on the Gold Boards; Currency 6s advanced 1 per cent on a heavy demand, closing strong:

U. S. 6s, Pacific R. R.	106½@106¾	U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '65	106½@106¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg	112½@112¾	U. S. 5-20s, Con. New '65	106½@106¾
U. S. 6s, Coupons, '81	112½@112¾	U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '67	106½@106¾
U. S. 5-20s, Reg	106½@106¾	U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '68	106½@106¾
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '62	112½@112¾	U. S. 10-40s, Reg	103½@104
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., '64	106½@106¾	U. S. 10-40s, Coup	103½@104

The following are William Heath & Co.'s last quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cumberland Coal	37½	40	Erie Preferred	62	64
Wells F. & Co. Ex	24	24½	Hudson River	135½	136
American Express	40	42	Harlem	124	126
Adams Express	64½	65½	Reading	94½	94¾
United States Express	42½	43	Bankers & Brokers	97	100
Merchants' Union Ex	13½	14	Alton and Terre Haute	38	40
Quicksilver	22	22½	Alton and T. H. Pref	64	—
Canton	51½	52	Toledo and Wabash	61½	62
Pacific Mail	119½	119¾	Tol. & Wab. Pref	74	—
Western Union Tel	33½	34	St. Paul	72½	72¾
Missouri Express	67	67½	St. Paul Preferred	91½	92
Old Tennessees	66½	67	Fort Wayne	119	119½
New Tennessees	66½	66¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34¾
North Carolina	63	64	Michigan Central	114½	116
Virginia	56½	57	Michigan Southern	91½	91¾
Boston Water Power	14½	—	Illinois Central	142	144
Boston, Hartf'd & Erie	28	28½	Cleveland and Pitts	88½	89
Mariposa	5	7	Cleveland and Toledo	101	101½
Mariposa Preferred	20	20½	Rock Island	122½	122¾
New-York Central	157½	157	North-Western	63½	63¾
Erie	40½	40¾	North-Western Pref	86½	86¾

The following were the bids for Bank stocks:

New-York	130	Corn Exchange	130
Manhattan	140	Continental	97
America	140	St. Nicholas	108
Phenix	103	Importers & Traders	123
Merchants & Traders	125	Park	146½
Commerce	119½	Central National	105
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	101½
Bank of the Republic	121	Ninth National	103
Bank of North America	103	Tenth National	96
Shoe and Leather	120	Oriental	140

And the following Railroad bonds:

New-York Central 6s, 1883	94½	Gt. Western, 1st Mort., 1893	103
New-York Central 6s, 1887	99	Gt. Western, 1st Mort., 1898	83
New-York Central 6s, R. Estate	87	Gt. Western 2d Mort., 1893	76
New-York Central 6s, Subscrip'n	87	Galena & Chicago Extended	99
Erie 1st Mortgage Extended	102	Galena & Chicago 2d Mortgage	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st Mtge, 1869-70	101	Chicago & R. Island 1st Mortg	109
Bath and Sd. Gardiner's Mackerel are firm, and in fair jobbing demand; Bank and Sd. Gardiner's Mackerel are firm, and in fair jobbing demand; sales of 1,100 bbls. at $21 50@$22 for No. 1 Massachusetts Shore; $17@$18 for No. 2 do. do., and $13@$14 for No. 3 do. large. Herrings are unchanged.

GRAIN—There has been less doing in Wheat to-day, and prices are lower; the decline is most noticeable in Winter; the firmness in freights checks the export inquiry; the sales are 9,000 bbls. at $4 37@$4 41½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring; about $2 65 for White California, and $2 20@$2 25 for Amber Michigan, the latter rate for very choice, in bbls. Barley is steady; sales, 1,500 bush. state on private terms. Barley Malt is fairly active, and prices are unchanged; the sales are 1,000 bush. at $2@$2 20. Oats are dull and heavy; sales, 45,000 bush., including New Ohio and Western at 76c. in store, 77c. afloat, and 78@78½c. at the railroad depot. Rye is quiet but firmly held; sales 2,000 bush. at $1 02 for Western and $1 45 for Canadian. Rye Malt is firm; sales of 600 bush. at $1 40. The market for New Corn is lower, business being restricted by the firmness in freights; Old is steady; the demand is mainly for the home and Eastern trade, though in part for exports; the sales are 45,000 bush., at 93@95c. for New Western Mixed, closing at 93@95c.; 60c. for Jersey; 97c. for Western Yellow, 30,000 bush., and $1 10@$1 11 afloat; White Western, 97@98c.; Yellow do., 93@95c.; White Southern, $1 02@$1 04; Yellow do., 97@98c.; Southern Straw, 90c., and Jersey Yellow, 95c.@$1.

GUNNIES—There has been a moderate demand for both Bags and Cloth; 100 bales sold; prices generally are steady; we quote at 17@19c. for the former, and 19@19c. for the latter.

HAY—The demand continues moderate and the market steady; sales of 200 bales at 95c.@$1 for Shipping, and $1 10@$1 20 for Retail lots.

HEMP—There has been no particular change in Manilla, but prices remain nominally as before; Russian goods are inactive.

HIDES—For Dry Hides there appears to be considerable inquiry, and for good desirable lots buyers do not hesitate to pay full prices. Hunters' Acres, about 27@28½c., gold. Domestic Slaughters moderately active at 12½@13c. currency.

HONEY—We note small sales of Cuba at 39@33c., gold, duty paid.

HOPS—There has been no particular change in either Domestic or Foreign Hops since our last; the demand has been moderate, and confined to the wants of the home trade; we quote New American at 18@20c. for Prime, 15@17c. for good, 12@14c. for Fair, and 8@10c. for Inferior. Old are dull and nominal. Foreign, 15@18c.

METALS—All kinds of Copper, at the close, have an upward tendency; a fair business was done, but at the close the offerings are light; stocks are concentrated; sales of 600,000 lb at 24½@24¾c., cash, and 24½@25c. for February. In Pig Tin we note continued firmness, accompanied by an advance; 500 slabs Straits sold at 36½c.; 300 slabs do., in Boston, at 36½@37½c., gold. Banca nominal at 38c., and English 37½@38c. The advance in England gives sellers the advantage. Spelter is more active and firmer; sales, 500 tons Silesian at 6¼@6½c., gold. In other metals, such as Iron, Lead, and Shot there is no particular change to note. We quote as follows:

COPPER.

American Ingot	24½@—	Copper, ⅌ lb	40 @ — —
Sheathing, new	— @—	Yellow Metal, ⅌ lb	25 @ — —
Sheathing, old	29 @31	Zinc, ⅌ lb