A NOBLE LIFE.

ENGLAND'S MILLIONAIRE PHILANTHROPIST.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL MORLEY. By EDWIN HODDER. With etched portrait by Manesse. 8vo, pp. xv., 510. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

Mr. Hodder has succeeded in writing a compact, strong and exceedingly restrained and judicious biography of a man whose career was in most respects so smooth and quiet as to offer few attractions to the seekers after the picturesque and sensational, yet the whole tenor of whose life so appeals to the emotional faculties that it might well have tempted the annalist to rhetorical excesses. Samuel Morley is as complete an example of an ideal merchant-prince as can be conceived, but that expresses only a comparatively insignificant phase of his character. He was also and much more a proof of what the sterling virtues, almost contemned by a large part of society at present, can do toward the making of a man equally estimable as a husband, father, citizen, patriot, statesman and philanthropist. He was, further, the most striking illustration perhaps afforded by this age of the saying of Marcus Aurelius—"Even in a palace, life may be led well." For while he was not born in the purple, he certainly was born beyond the reach of poverty, and he has growing steadily richer during the whole of his adult life. He attained, in the prime of life, to a most perilous eminence. A great merchant and manufacturer, whose word moved exchanges; a millionaire whose known benevolence made him a focus of perennial solicitation; a Member of Parliament whose knowledge of finance and trade made him an authority in the House; the head of the Nonconformists in the United Kingdom, to whom tens of thousands looked for help and counsel and support; one of the largest employers of labor in England; in short, one whom all, from different motives, delighted to honor; surely no man was ever more tempted to vainglorious pride and self-indulgence; and certainly no man so tempted ever withstood the trial more firmly and unfalteringly. To the end he remained the simple, unaffected, easily accessible Samuel Morley he had been as a young man when he entered his father's business, and to the end also he remained the unselfish, energetic, boundlessly tender philanthropist he became so soon as his income exceeded his wants.

His religion was what religion always should be, yet seldom is: the controlling influence of life. He had the immense advantage of good parents and wise training. His father and mother were prominent Nonconformists, but broad in all their views. They told their children why they believed as they did, but required no conformity with their own positions. Love and reason ruled their household, and in the world they set examples of diligence, thoroughness and integrity. Samuel Morley left school at sixteen to enter his father's counting-house, where his older brothers had already taken their places. Though the house of Morley was then firmly established and increasingly prosperous, it was conducted with a simplicity long out of date. It was the family custom for the sons to take up the work of the fathers. They were all too well taught to consider business beneath them. They were all trained to believe in the sacredness of duty, in the obligation of active industry. Every morning father and sons walked from their house at Hackney down to the office in Wood-st. There they dined, and not till 7 o'clock in the evening did they turn their footsteps homeward. A business so managed, and on principles of the most scrupulous integrity, could not but flourish. Neglect was never tolerated, nor sloth, nor dishonesty in any form. The credit of Morley's grew year by year, until it came to be known everywhere, abroad as well as at home, as one of the stanchest and safest houses in London.

When Samuel Morley after many years became head of the firm, he put all his energy and experience into the business, and developed it to previously undreamed-of greatness. Seven great factories supplied the distributing house in the city, and from 8,000 to 10,000 people found employment with the firm. The extent of its business may be gathered from the fact that the first morning mail brought daily an average of 2,000 letters, and each of the seven or eight succeeding deliveries from sixty to 100 more. But one business house in London, and that a great insurance corporation, had a larger daily mail than Morley's. The head of the house for many years insisted on opening the letters himself, and when this became impossible he still retained a disproportionate share of the correspondence. But throughout life he never wasted time. Every spare minute was devoted to reading and answering important letters, and though it was his habit always to carry a black morocco bag stuffed full of letters requiring consideration, and to open and go to work on its contents anywhere and everywhere, the more he had to do the more he did, and his engagements multiplied steadily to the very last.

Never relinquishing the superintendence of his vast business, he yet found time to create and extend another equally extensive; and this was what Mr. Hodder correctly styles, in his case, the business of philanthropy. Samuel Morley was far too thorough and ingrained a man of business to do anything in a loose or slipshod way. He had determined to effect all the good possible with his money, and he knew very well that to do this he must put brain as well as heart into the work. He always sought the most practical and systematic ways of giving. All kinds of organized efforts for educational purposes, for religious proselytism, for missionary labor, for hospitals, asylums, refuges, shelters, for reading-rooms for workingmen, for coffee parlors; all efforts looking to the diminution of ignorance, the checking of vice and crime; all temperance movements especially, were subscribed to by him in the most bountiful manner. Nor did he hesitate to add himself to his gifts. He was always ready to attend meetings for benevolent purposes. He taught himself to speak fluently that he might be able to talk to audiences. He travelled all over the country organizing all kinds of good works. And his distribution to organized agencies was only one part of his philanthropy. Nothing delighted him more than to help individuals, to succor the unfortunate, to encourage struggling talent, to relieve the widow and orphan. He must first know the truth, for he was no careless giver, and being assured that he was not being deceived his hand was opened liberally. No trouble was too great for him. He would go himself to brighten the lot of the unfortunate, and his benefactions were invariably conferred with the utmost delicacy. Even in cases where he was obliged, from the extravagance of the demands, to refuse help, he instructed his secretaries to couch the refusal in such terms as would not wound the correspondents.

His charities, though so extensive and systematic, did not engross him to the exclusion of public affairs. The Nonconformity which he inherited so governed his life that he became one of the most conspicuous advocates of Liberalism, one of the most active and influential assailants of chartered abuses, feudal survivals, religious distinctions and political disabilities. He appeared always as the stanch friend of reform, of repeal of the University Test acts, of Civil Service examinations, of national education, of the extension of the franchise, of justice for Ireland, of Irish Church disestablishment. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Gladstone, whom he followed in full confidence to the close of his life. In Parliament, where he represented Bristol for many years, he was respected and listened to. He was no orator, but he always talked plain sense, in lucid and fluent English, and there is no style of speaking the House of Commons likes better. From the first his strong common sense was outraged by the waste of time in the transaction of the public business through parliamentary discussion. It made him impatient to see the prosy, maundering, interminable debates upon all manner of trivial points, and again and again he protested against the unbusinesslike character of the last. Quite a striking illustration of his mental growth is given by his change of view of the revailing practice, though with no effect, the era of talk not having culminated in his time, and the tendency being more and more toward that kind of vapid and futile manifestation. He himself never spoke unless he had something to say, and what he said was to the point, and brief as it could be made. He was a model legislator as he had before been a model man of business.

A remarkable thing about him was the constant openness of his mind to new impressions. Some modern physiologists hold that during the active first half of life the brain is engaged in extending its telegraph system, so to speak; that during this formative period it is laying down new lines for fresh currents of ideation to move upon; but that when growth ceases and the decline of life begins the cerebral functions are confined to the operation of the thought lines already created, and no more construction is done. Now the inevitable implication of this theory is that old men cannot take in new ideas; that their conversation is, in fact, physiological and not to be escaped, and that they are incapable of advancing with their age. Samuel Morley was a standing exception to, or contradiction of, this hypothesis, for he was learning and broadening concerning amusements. He had been brought up in that strait sect which holds the stage to be an abomination, and regards dancing as an immoral act. There is no evidence that he ever saw a play or attended a ball in his life. It is certain that on one occasion he sternly rebuked his own pastor because the latter had permitted dancing at a children's party. But when he was an old man and deeply interested in lightening the burdens of the workingmen he came to realize the good that was in all kinds of amusements, and he did not hesitate to subscribe freely to the building of People's Halls and such places, where nightly performances of various kinds were to be given. This is but a single instance of his growth in liberalism, but it is the more remarkable because his personal habits and inclinations never changed. He cared nothing for the pleasures of the table. He at no time drank much wine, and having been challenged by a workingman as to his personal practice in that respect, while delivering a temperance lecture, he at once publicly declared that he would drink no more wine, and he kept his word with characteristic resoluteness and loyalty. Not long before his death he was publicly decorated with the blue ribbon, and his biographer states that ever after he was careful to wear the badge wherever he went, and to have it attached to all his coats. He was not the man to be ashamed of his colors.

The influence of Samuel Morley upon his time was unquestionably great, and as unquestionably good. No individual in this or any former age has done more to elevate and ennoble his generation, to purify and extend the practice of Christianity, to maintain a lofty standard of commercial ethics, to advance the cause of the people as against the obstructions of corrupt custom, the anti-popular interests of an aristocracy, and the hardening influences of plutocratic modernism. Whether in private or in public every act of his was calculated to win esteem and respect not alone for the man himself, but for the principles he illustrated and the beliefs he upheld. Near the close of his career Queen Victoria honored herself by offering him a peerage; and he honored himself far more by respectfully declining it. Such a man could not possibly have been ennobled by any earthly sovereign. He belonged to an aristocracy which is distinguished by deeds and not by titles, and whose claims to pre-eminence consist solely in the free suffrages of their appreciative fellows. And Samuel Morley was too sane and sound a thinker to deceive himself for a moment as to the worth of such a gift. Vanity indeed was foreign to his nature. In the midst of flattery he retained his democratic simplicity, out of which nothing could move him. A tenderer heart never beat, nor a greater. He passed through the world "wearing the white flower of a blameless life," and he left it the better for his presence. The example of such a Christian, patriot, statesman, philanthropist, friend, husband and father is worth many books and churches and schools. The study of such a career may well be a liberal education to such as have their eyes and ears open. In an age which seems no longer to recognize obligations, which is self-seeking beyond all former experience, which takes as its motto carpe diem, which admits success as a mantle for the worst instrumentalities, which winks at fraud in trade, in politics, in all things, this story of a man who owed no dollar of his great wealth to dishonesty, who never bargained away principle, who used his whole life and all it brought him as a sacred trust to be administered with clean hands, may not perhaps be altogether welcome, but assuredly it is full of the wholesomest suggestion and instruction.

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Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, New-York County.

James Dodds, plaintiff, against Clara Baro de Soler, defendant.

Summons. Trial desired in the County of New-York.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated January 16, 1888.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office address, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York City.

To Clara Baro de Soler, the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of February, 1888, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1888.

The original complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1888.

Dated New-York, February 11, 1888.

GOODRICH, DEADY & GOODRICH,
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Proposals.

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NEW-YORK, February 8, 1888.

NUMBER 1.

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BIDS OR PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering and laying 48 inch cast iron pipes and their appurtenances, from 135th-st. and Convent-ave., to the proposed Gate House in the Central Park Reservoir, and doing all other work in connection therewith, necessary to complete Section 16 of the New Croton Aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications, on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office, until Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

Blank forms of said approved contract and specifications thereof, and bids or proposals, and proper envelopes for their enclosure, and form of bonds, and the plans of said work, and all other information can be obtained at the above office of the Aqueduct Commissioners on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Aqueduct Commissioners.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ROOM 209, STEWART BUILDING, NO. 280 BROADWAY,
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NUMBER 2.

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering Cast-iron Pipes and Special Pipe Castings, to be used on Section 16 and Section 17 of the New Aqueduct, at such places in the City of New-York as may be designated by the Aqueduct Commissioners, and as provided for in the approved form of contract and specifications now on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at the office until Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

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JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ROOM 209 STEWART BUILDING, NO. 280 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, February 8, 1888.

NUMBER 3.

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS OR PROPOSALS for handling and hauling and laying 48 inch cast iron pipes and their appurtenances from 135th st. and Convent-ave., to the proposed gate house in the Central Park Reservoir, and for doing all other work in connection therewith necessary to complete Section 16 of the New Croton Aqueduct, as called for in the approved forms of contract and specifications on file in the office of the Aqueduct Commissioners, will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which place and hour they will be publicly opened by the Aqueduct Commissioners and the award of the contract for doing said work and furnishing said materials will be made by said Commissioners as soon thereafter as practicable.

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JOHN C. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per North River, Vessels and Railroads.

Ashes, pkgs	47	Wheat, bush	2,200	Pecans, pkg	222
B. E. Peas bu's	46	Corn, bush	18,400	Pork, pcks	487
B. W. Flour, pkgs	162	Oats, bush	56,000	Beef, pkgs	45
Beans, bbls	227	Rye, bush	1,100	Cutmeats, pkgs	2,366
Beeswax, pk	2	Malt, bush	9,000	Lard, pkgs	1,050
Broom corn, bales	100	Barley, bush	39,038	Lard, kegs	760
Cotton, bales	6,714	Oatmeal, bbls	314	Butter, pkgs	3,328
Cotton seed oil, bbls	715	Grease, pkgs	159	Cheese, pkgs	1,502
Cotton seed meal, bags	375	Grass seed, bags	209	P. Hogs, No.	1,174
Cotton seed cake, bags	2,108	Hemp, bales	85	Rice, pkgs	49
Cotton seed, bbls	15,088	Hides, No	1,974	Spelter, pcs	297
Cotton seed, bbls	1,229	Hides, bales	160	Stearine, pkg	158
Cotton seed, bbls	13,000	Hops, bales	551	Sumac, bags	5,532
Cotton seed, bbls	1,139	Lead, pigs	1,200	Tallow, pkgs	199
C. Meal, bbls	1,645	Leather, sides	8,323	Tow, bales	162
C. Meal, bags		Moss, bales	148	Tobacco, hds	471
		Molasses, bbls	921	Tobacco, cks	1,245
		Rosin, bbls	1,906	Whisky, bbls	863
		Oilcake, pkg	818	Wool, bales	202
		Oil, lard, bbls	60	Wine (Cal.), pkgs	230
		Oil, tree, stock, pkgs	220	Brandy (Cal), pkgs	101
		Peanuts, bgs	1,658		

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—The usual Saturday dullness prevailed to-day but values were maintained on the basis of 16c. for all Rio spot invoices. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 14c., and 750 bags No. 4, to arrive, at 15½c. The milder growths were quiet. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo. Little interest was shown in the speculation, the sales reaching only 41,250 bags, while closing quotations represented a net decline of 5 points for the day, to: February, 12.70@13.00; March, 12.90@12.95; April, 12.10@12.15; May, 11.55@12.00; June, 11.30@11.85; July, 11.40@11.45; August, 11.10@11.20; September, 11.00@11.05; October, 10.85@10.95; November, 10.80@10.90; December, 10.80@10.85. The ranges of actual sales of the different months were: January, 10.75@10.75; February, 12.55@12.75; April, 12.20@12.65; May, 12.00@12.05; June, 11.75@11.85; July, 11.45@11.30; August, 11.15@11.10; September, 10.95@10.90; October, 10.9 @10.85; November, 10.80@10.80; December, 10.90@10.80.

COTTON—No business was reported in spot lots to-day and values were not changed. The port receipts yesterday aggregated 12,327 bales, comparing with 10,768 bales the same day last week and 9,765 bales for the corresponding day last year. Since September 1 (the beginning of the crop year) the receipts have aggregated 4,734,288 bales, against 4,653,329 for the same time last season.

Quotations based on the American Standard of Classification are as follows:

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	7 ⅝	7 ⅞
Strict Ordinary	8 ⅜	8 ⅝
Good Ordinary	9 1-16	9 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 11-16	9 13-16
Low Middling	10 ⅛	10 ¼
Strict Low Middling	10 7-16	10 9-16
Middling	10 ⅝	10 ¾
Good Middling	10 ¾	11
Strict Good Middling	11 ⅛	11 ⅜
Middling Fair	11 ½	11 ⅝
Fair	12 ⅛	12 ¼

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	9 5-16
St. Good Ordinary	8 ⅜	Middling	10 3-16

The speculative movement was light on an easy and otherwise featureless market, the sales reaching 40,400 bales, while closing quotations represented a decline of 2@4 points for the day:

Months.	To-day's closing prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Sales.
February	10.47@	10.51	10.48	1,300
March	10.54@10.55	10.59	10.54	5,900
April	10.5 @10.60	10.64	10.59	6,400
May	10.65@10.66	10.70	10.66	7,400
June	10.71@10.72	10.76	10.71	6,400
July	10.77@	10.78	10.77	1,400
August	10.75@	10.80	10.75	3,200
September	10.27@10.28	10.30	10.27	1,000
October	9.95@ 9.96	9.99	9.95	1,000
November	9.88@ 9.84	9.87	9.85	1,000
December	9.84@ 9.85	9.88	9.85	1,700
January	9.90@ 9.91	9.93	9.90	1,700

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—To-day there was not much stir to the trading, but late yesterday (too late to be reported) a fair business was accomplished in good part for export. Prices have not varied for the day, ruling about steady. Sales, 20,000 bbls., including 1,400 bbls. City Mill. Extra at $4.40@$4.75, for West Indies, 1,200 bbls. Fine at $2.60@$3.30; 5,000 bbls. Superfine at $2.45@$3; 1,100 bbls. Low Grade at $2.90@$3.35; 5,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extra at $2.90@$5, and 3,300 bbls. Minnesota Extra at $2.90@$5. Shippers took 6,000 bbls. Quotations: Fine, $2.05@$2.65; superfine, $2.40@$3. City Mill, for West Indies, $4.40@$4.75; for West Indies and Patents, $4.45@$5; low grades, $2.60@$3.35; spring wheat, low grades, $2.90@$3.35; clear, $3.60@$4.15; rye mixtures, $3.60@$4.15; straights, $3.75@$4.50; patents, $4.30@$5; winter patents, $4.30 to $5. Market closed steady.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—Unchanged in tone and a quiet. Sales, 500 bbls., including Common to Fair Extra at $2.80@$4. Good to Choice do., $4.10@$5. RYE FLOUR—Dull. Sales, 100 bbls. Superfine at $3.30@$3.75. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at $2.20@$2.30, in bbls. CORN MEAL—Steady. Yellow Western quoted at $2.80@$3.25 and Brandywine at $3.25.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Its movement was confined to the general trading on the floor, prices fluctuated within a very narrow range. Cash grades show a gain of about ⅛c., shippers taking about 48,000 bushels. Options opened slightly lower, but quickly rallied on the export purchases and closed firm at the top or an advance of ⅛c. May and June options were still the leading favorites. Sales, 1,912,000 bushels future, 30,000 bushels spot, including Ungraded Red, 84½@90½c.; No. 2 Red, 88½@89c., elevator and store, 90¼@90⅝c.; afloat, 90¾@90 1-16c. f. o. b., store and afloat; No. 2 Red February, closing nominal at 88⅞c.; do. March, 89⅞@89⅞c., closing at 89⅞c.; do. April, 90⅛@90⅜c., closing at 90⅛c.; do. May, 91⅛@91⅜c., closing at 91⅛c.; do. June, 91⅛@91⅜c., closing at 91⅛c.; do. July, closing nominal at 90⅞c.; do. August, closing nominal at 90⅞c.; do. December, 93⅞@94⅛c., closing at 94⅛c.....RYE—Dull and nominal.....BARLEY—Dull and unchanged, sales, 5,000 bushels new malted Canada, 98c. and 5,000 bushels two rowed State, 87c.....CORN—Spot grades ruled very quiet, but prices were well maintained without showing any material change. Nothing done for export. Options declined ⅛@⅜c. early, but soon advanced ¼@⅜c., leading to a decided advance at the close, strong at the top. Sales, 896,000 bushels future, 20,000 bushels spot, including Ungraded Mixed at 58⅞@60c.; No. 3, 58⅞c.; Steamer, 58⅞@59⅞c., elevator; No. 2, 60⅞c., elevator. No. 2 February, closing nominal at 60⅞c.; do. March, 59⅞@59⅞c., closing at 59⅞c.; do. April, 59⅞@59⅞c., closing at 59⅞@59⅞c.; do. May, 59⅞c., closing at 59⅞c.; do. June, 59⅞@59⅞c., closing at 59⅞c.; do. July, closing nominal at 59⅞c.; do. August, 59⅞@60⅛c., closing at 60⅛c.; do. September, 60⅛@60⅜c., closing at 60⅜c.; do. October, closing at 60⅜c. nominal.....OATS—Options made a sharp advance, leading to much activity, closing brisk, but generally steady at the top. Sales were dealt in more freely at full recent prices. Sales, 110,000 bushels future, 100,000 bushels spot, including No. 3 at 32c.; do. White, 32@32½c.; No. 2, 33c.; do. White, 33@33½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 33c.; Mixed Western, 32@32½c.; do. April, 32½@32¾c.; do. May, 31½@32c.; do. June, 31½@31¾c.; do. July, 31½@31¾c.; do. August, 31½@31¾c.; do. September, 31½@31¾c.; do. October, 31½@31¾c.....HAY AND STRAW—The market is firm in tone at previous quotations.

HOPS—The market is in the same position as for some time past. Buyers confine their demand to proportions sufficient to meet actual requirements, but sellers show no disposition to influence business at the expense of value. New York State, crop of 1887, test, 12@14c.; do., Medium, 10@11c.; do., Common, 8@9c.; do., Olds, 3@6c.; Pacific Coast, crop 1887, common to choice, 8@12c.; do., 1886, common to good, 3@6c. Foreign—Germans, crop of 1887, 18@22c.

MOLASSES—Nothing stock in sight and nominal on the basis of 20c. for 50° test.

METAL—Quiet and without important change. In the shape of 20 tons April were made at 3.30.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 150 bbls. spirits turpentine were made at 40½c., and of 2,000 bbls. rosins at quotations: Strained, $1.12½; good do., $1.15; B., $1.17½; D., $1.22½; G., $1.30; H., $1.37½; I., $1.50; K., $1.55; M., $1.65; N., $1.90; Window Glass, $2.50@2.55, and Water White, $3.00.

OILS—Lard was a little better in tone, though the demand was not specially active, while advice from the market was quite unchanged. Quotations: Prime, Colored, 36c.; Strained, 34c.; Extra, 32c.; Western, 31@32c.; summer white, 44c.; summer yellow, prime, 41@41½c.; cocoanut, Cochin, 6½c.; do. Ceylon, 5@7-16c.; Cochin, 6½c.; Russell, raw city, 5dc.; lard, prime, present make, 65½@66c.; Menhaden, crude sound, 26c., light pressed, 29c., bleached winter, 29c., bleached cottonseed, 31c., extra bleached, 32c.; sperm crude, 62@65c., extra winter, 65@66c., bleached winter, 72@75c., bleached spring, 67@70c.; whale, crude, Southern, 34c.; natural winter, 40c.; bleached winter, 42c.; extra bleached, 44c.; olive, bbls., 65@74c.; neatsfoot, prime, 65@70c., common, 45@50c.; palm, prime, 5c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull and without decided change in rates. BERTH ENGAGEMENTS—To Antwerp, steam, hence, 21,000 bush. grain, private terms.....MISCELLANEOUS CHARTERS—St. Domingo, hence and back, a schooner, sugar; Saxon from Philadelphia, a bark, molasses, $2.50; Matanzas from Philadelphia, a brig, oil, $1, and a bkt., sugar, $1.....Cartagena from Philadelphia, two schooners, at prices, 90c.; Providence from Black River, a schooner wood, quoted at $13; Boston from Apalachicola, a schooner, lumber, $8.50.

The berth quotations for the week ending February 25 are:

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.	Hull.
Grain	1½d.	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.
Flour, bbl	1s. 3d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	2s.
Flour, sacks	5s.	10s.	1s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Bacon	10s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	20s.
Lard, tierces	8s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	15s.	20s.
Do., small packages	15s.	22s. 6d.	20s.	22s. 6d.
Cheese and butter	15s.	25s.	30s.	25s.
Tallow	7s. 6d.	17s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Beef	2s.	3s.	3s. 9d.	4s.
Pork	1s. 6d.	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d.	3s.
Sugar	10s.	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	15s.
Walnut Logs	20s.	17s. 6d.	20s.	20s.
Rosin	10½d.	1s. 4½d.	10½d.	1s. 9d.
Apples	2