NAVAL SURGERY.

Freaks of Æsculapius at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—How Lieutenant Commander Mitchell Was "Treated" for Disease—Should Doctors be Made Admirals?

As there has been considerable feeling concerning the late treatment of Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, by the hospital authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and as contradictory statements signed by the parties involved have appeared in the HERALD, it is a matter of public interest to know the facts. With this end in view a HERALD reporter visited the Navy Yard and ascertained what is contained in the following from high and responsible sources:—

Every naval officer, from the Admiral to the lowest grade of line or staff, monthly contributes the sum of twenty cents to be applied to the support of general hospitals, where those wounded or diseased in the service can have medical treatment and careful and humane attention, and there exists no right on the part of any surgeon to reject or exclude any officer from the full enjoyment of these benefits. But should an officer feign illness he can be reported to the Navy Department and his false position will be followed by severe punishment—in the extreme, dismissal. It appears that Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, an efficient and experienced officer, had a severe case of varicose veins, from the effects of which he might long have been prostrated upon a bed of sickness, with the possibility that he might have lost his life. He sought to enter the hospital, and made personal application for that purpose. After some dilatory preliminaries he was informed that the naval surgeons attached to the yard, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Smith, Dr. Wells—the last doctor in duplicate—four skilled sons of Æsculapius, had come to the conclusion that they could not perform the operation, and that its obstinate character had no remedy in their professional skill. Lieutenant Commander Mitchell had no recourse but to seek the advice of surgeons in civil life who could treat his disease. Dr. Kissam was consulted. His services were engaged. Lieutenant Commander Mitchell asked that he might then be admitted into the hospital, and that the surgery might be performed there. Dr. Jackson met him with denial, and with the astute observation that Dr. Kissam was a "quack." However, the operation proceeded. Dr. Kissam, by forming ligatures about the affected parts, relieved the patient, and he is now on the highway to recovery. Witness now the absurdity of the learned doctor's opposition. Two of the naval surgeons attended the treatment, and thus confessed their ignorance and professional inability. So Lieutenant Commander Mitchell was sick, and his surgeons, paid by the United States, could not cure him and they would not try. Straining a point of etiquette, and even exceeding their authorities and absolutely violating the rules for the better government of the navy, the doctors in question have allowed motives unworthy of officers whose first duty is humanity to engage them in a muddle which will terminate in an official investigation.

The whole question suggests these questions—Whether it becomes the surgeons of the navy to petition Congress for enlarged powers, when this case shows that they exercise the most unlimited prerogatives; whether medical knowledge in the navy has kept progress with the service, and whether the time has come to make doctors admirals? It must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American, who feels pride in the excellence of the American navy, to see incompetent and stubborn men entrusted with cases from which they turn their heads in pitiable ignorance. To let it go broadcast to the world that an officer can be literally driven away from the doors of a national hospital to mollify the afflicted bosoms of surgeons struggling for ill-timed and revolutionary privileges in the wardroom and on the quarterdeck, will be the surest condemnation of their unprofessional arrogance and impertinence. In this day ills are cured by treatment of the disease, not by mistreatment of the patient. Can not this obtain in the navy?

The following communication from Lieutenant Commander Mitchell deserves careful attention:—

BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of this morning over the signature of S. Jackson, surgeon United States Navy, answering an article signed "Victim" which appeared in your issue of the 1st inst. I have no desire to draw public attention to my private affairs, but as my name has been published, I beg the insertion in your columns of the following statement of facts:—

I requested Dr. Smith, surgeon of the Brooklyn Yard, to enter me in the hospital in the regular way, by "sick ticket" from the surgeon of the Navy Yard, approved by the Admiral Commandant. The question then arose as to whether Dr. Jackson would receive me for treatment by Dr. Kissam. The first time I visited the hospital I was unable to see Dr. Jackson, but saw instead the surgeon then in charge, Dr. Hill Wells, to whom I made the request to enter the hospital and there have an operation performed by Dr. Kissam. The matter was referred to Dr. Jackson, who said that he would be obliged to refer the case to the department. Two days after I called upon Dr. Jackson. He had not referred the case to the department, but told me that he could not sanction my entrance into the hospital under his control and there be attended by an outside surgeon. I requested the hospital surgeons to perform the operation which was contemplated by Dr. Kissam, stating to them that if they could perform it I would at once place myself in their care. They declined to perform the operation, and in consequence I was treated by Dr. Kissam. The operation in question was originated by Dr. Kissam, and has proved to be very successful, so much so that I preferred to undergo it, instead of being treated by methods involving more risk. Since the publication of the article signed "Victim" was published without my knowledge or consent, I have felt compelled by the questions which have arisen, to request an official investigation, the result of which will be much more satisfactory than any newspaper controversy.

A. M. MITCHELL.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES

"Sam" Chanfrau to night in Newark.

"The Grand Duchess" sings and cancans to-night in Brooklyn.

Parepa gives the New Haventes a heavy treat of opera on this and Monday evening.

Ole Bull sloped from the West on Wednesday for the cities and towns on the Pacific Slope, where he goes to fiddle.

Brigham Young has just been done up in a five act melodrama by an admiring San Franciscan. The piece, it is said, abounds in leading female characters.

A correspondent writing from Rome under a recent date says that Miss Charlotte Cushman is in excellent spirits, and, moreover, she is said to be looking remarkably well.

Opera bouffe gives place this evening to French comedy at the Théâtre Français. "Mrs. Malton," a comical French version of "East Lynne," and the comedietta of "Les Jurons de Cadillac" will constitute the programme.

The last evening performance of the military drama of "Ours" was given last night at Wallack's theatre. This evening "The School for Scandal" will be repeated, and on Monday next the comedy of "School" will be revived with a strong cast.

The Grand Opera House has been closed for one whole week, during which time actors, scene painters and carpenters have been working like beavers night and day preparing the Prince of Erie's latest dramatic temptation—"The Twelve Temptations"—for presentation. The thing has at length been accomplished, and will be exhibited to the impatient public on next Monday evening. To-night "The Twelve Temptations" will be subjected to the ordeal of a "full dress rehearsal," for the purpose of limbering its legs and getting it into presentable shape.

Eleven matinées are announced for this afternoon. As there is a little of everything to choose from, including *opéra bouffe*, minstrelsy, tragedy, melodrama, pantomime, burlesque, equestrianism and varieties entertainments, it is more than probable that each will receive a fair share of patronage. "Hamlet" will be given at Booth's, "Ours" at Wallack's, "Surf" at the Fifth Avenue, "The Serious Family" and "The Spitfire" at the Olympic, "The Grande Duchess" at the Français, "Buck, Buck" at the Bowery, "The Glorious Seven" at the Tammany, "Ixion" and "Dorabella" at the Museum, equestrianism at the Circus, varieties at Tony Pastor's Opera House, and negro minstrelsy at Hooley's Opera House, Brooklyn.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE DARIEN CANAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A gentleman of unquestionable veracity told the writer of this note that having occasion to call upon Napoleon, while a private subject then living in very humble quarters in London, he found him with a map of America before him. He explained that a ship canal would some day be cut through the narrow lands separating the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which would command the commerce of the Indies, China, &c. Contemporaneously with the Emperor's attempt to set up an empire in Mexico it seems English and French capitalists began the survey of such ship canal, which is now reported as completed and the route found practicable. The stock is owned by English and French subjects, but is to be placed nominally under the control of Colombia. No guarantee of neutrality is to be given. It is plain that the plan of Napoleon was to cut the canal and by the aid of a powerful monarchy in Mexico maintain its use against the United States and thus limit our power. If Cuba remains in the hands of the Spaniards, who are the pensioners of England and France, they have a better position in Cuba than in Mexico for holding the weaker governments who may nominally claim the isthmus subject to their will in war and peace. Thus those two Powers, the sworn enemies of American growth, will hold the Suez and the American Canals—the two routes to the commerce and riches of Asia and the Pacific Isles. Let Spain and her allies settle down anew in the West Indies, with their great navies, and for 100 years the United States may not be able to move them. What will then become of American shipping? Hamilton Fish and the enemies of progress will continue slavery in Cuba; but will not America be also the slave of European monarchies, or else regain her lost prestige at an expense a thousand times greater than any possible complications in favor of Cuban independence would now inflict upon us?

A LIE GREAT REPUBLIC.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, Feb. 4—6 P. M.

The markets were affected to-day by the Washington reports concerning the progress respectively of the Sherman-Sumner Currency bill and the Boutwell Funding bill.

GOLD FEVERISH.

The gold market was fitful and feverish, operators seeming to be in utter doubt as to the real effects of the financial measures now pending in Congress. The price did not fluctuate widely, as the speculative dealers were content, in such a doubtful market, to take small profits, and hence the extreme fluctuation was from 120¾ to 120¼. The Clearing House figures as well as the currency rate to-day would seem to show that the sales yesterday were almost equally divided between "long" and "short" gold. The market was weak at the opening this morning, and it was the "bears" who rallied it by their efforts to cover. The chief fluctuations were as follows:—

10 A. M.	120¼	1 P. M.	120¾
10:30 A. M.	120⅜	2 P. M.	120½
11 A. M.	120⅜	3 P. M.	120¾
12 M.	120½	4 P. M.	120⅝
12:20 P. M.	120¼	5:30 P. M.	120½ a 120⅝

Holders of gold paid 5, 5½ and 6 per cent to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$43,301,000
Gold balances	1,127,982
Currency balances	1,385,072

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The favorable reception which the Funding bill has met at the hands of Congress was interpreted in the street as indicative of its final passage. Its provisions are received with great favor in financial circles, and the sliding scale of interest rates on the three classes of bonds is deemed a very successful stroke of financial policy. Governments of the issue likely to be redeemed are lower to-day as a consequence of this state of affairs, while the 81's, the 67's, the 68's and the ten-forties are steady, and would perhaps be strong by contrast were it not for the unsettled feeling in the gold market. Europe evidently approves of the funding measure, for the five-twenties in London have advanced nearly a half per cent. The latest street quotations for the government list were as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111¼ a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117¾ a 118; do. sixes, 1881, coupon, 118 a 118¼; do. five twenties, registered, May and November, 114¾ a 115; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115 a 115¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114¾ a 115; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109¼; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 112¼.

THE LADY STOCK BROKERS.

Mesdames Woodhull, Claflin & Co., the enterprising ladies whose début in Wall street was lately described in our columns, have leased a fine set of offices at No. 44 Broad street, near Exchange place, where they will, on and after Thursday next, conduct a general stock brokerage business. The apartments are handsomely furnished and thoroughly provided for the business, besides being quite convenient to the Stock Exchange, the quotations of whose sessions will be regularly and constantly transmitted by telegraph to the offices of the fair brokeresses. It is not stated whether their branch office at the Hoffman House will be discontinued.

STOCKS IRREGULAR, BUT CLOSE STRONG.

The tendency which stocks have lately manifested toward cutting loose from gold and moving independently of the precious metal was quite decided to-day. The "bull" cliques in stocks who have abandoned gold have been seriously embarrassed of late by the sympathy which the two markets have shown with each other, and hence the effort which they are now making to disconnect the two, as the heaviness of gold under the programme at Washington has tended to interfere with their plans. It was at first argued that a steady market in the one was beneficial to the other; but now it is contended that a lower price for gold does not mean depression in stocks. At the opening of business there was a leaven of yesterday's heaviness in the market, and some stocks were weak, North west common selling as low as 72. From this point, however, prices took an upward turn, and the market became strongly active, especially in the last half hour of sidewalk dealings. It is hardly necessary to particularize the specialties, as the range of fluctuations and the closing prices are given further on. Rock Island was "worked" by heavy sales of "puts" at prices about two per cent below the market. There was the same disposition to bring out new favorites, and Terra Haute was the latest object of speculative attraction. In the miscellaneous list Canton sold at 50, and Pacific was active and rose to 41¼. The express stocks were strong and higher, except United States, which declined to 49¾, the directors having yesterday passed the dividend, while continuing to withhold their signature from the recent agreement for a division of routes. The first election for nine directors of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company under the consolidation takes place to-morrow. The Board will probably consist of five gentlemen from New York and four from California. The question of removing the chief office to San Francisco has been agitated, but for the present it will remain in this city. At the close the Central Pacific bonds were active, and 95 was bid on the street. The following were the closing prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 53¾ a 53½; Cumberland, 32¾ a 33; Western Union, 36½ bid; Quicksilver, 15 a 15½; Mariposa, 9¾ a 10; do. preferred, 19¼ a 19½; do. certificates, 48 a 50; Pacific Mail, 40¾ a 40⅞; Boston Water Power, 16 a 16½; Adams Express, 64 bid; Wells-Fargo Express, 20½ a 21; American Express, 37½ a 37¾; United States Express, 49 a 49½; New York Central consolidated, 97¾ a 97⅞; do. scrip, 94¼ a 94½; Harlem, 138¾; Erie, 24¾ a 25; do. preferred, 41 bid; Reading, 96¼ a 96½; Michigan Central, 118¼ a 119; Lake Shore, 85½ a 85¾; Illinois Central, 137 a 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92 a 93; Chicago and Northwestern, 72¼ a 72¾; do. preferred, 88¾ a 88⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 73¾ a 74; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72¾; do. preferred, 86¾ a 86½; Toledo and Wabash, 46¾ a 46½; do. preferred, 70 a 73¾; Fort Wayne, 89 a 89¼; Alton and Terre Haute, 21½ a 23; do. preferred, 55 a 56; Ohio and Mississippi, 26¼ a 26½; Delaware and Lackawanna, 105 a 105¼; New Jersey Central, 98¾ bid; Chicago and Alton, 144 a 145; do. preferred, 145 bid; Morris and Essex, 86¼ a 86¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 107¾ a 107¾; do. preferred, 107¼ a 107⅝; Dubuque and Sioux City, 108⅞ a 109; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 21.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	97¾	97
New York Central and Hud. scrip	94⅝	94
Erie	25	24¾
Reading	96⅝	96¼
Lake Shore	85¾	84¾
Pittsburg	93¼	92
Northwestern	72¾	72
Northwestern preferred	89¼	88¾
Rock Island	117¾	114¾
Fort Wayne	89¾	89
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73	72
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	87	86¼
New Jersey Central	99	98¾
Alton and Terre Haute	25	23¾
Pacific Mail	41¼	40

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Contrary to the general direction of the markets the Southern State bonds were strong and active. The Virginias were again one of the features, the new bonds rising to 66¼ while the Louisianas were buoyant, the levee eights touching 82. The South Carolinas continued their upward movement, and 80 was at one time bid for the old bonds and 81¼ for the new. The Tennessees were steady and quiet. North Carolinas were active in the new bonds and special taxes and strong in the old. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 54¾ a 55; do., new, 48¼ a 48¾; do., five per cent, 42 a 44; Virginia, ex coupon, 62¼ a 62¾; do., new, 66 a 67; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do., sevens, 93 a 94; do., sevens, interest payable in Georgia, 86 a 87; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42¼ a 43; do., new, 26 a 26¼; Missouri sixes, 90¼ a 90¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 71 a 72; do., sevens, 77 a 78; do., levee sixes, 71 a 72; do., do., eights, 81 a 82; Alabama eights, 94 a 94½; do., fives, 62 a 63; do., sixes, sterling, 80 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 87 a 90; do., registered stock, 80 a 84.

THE MONEY MARKET

was steady, and rates on call ranged from four to six per cent, according to the collaterals submitted and the credit of the borrower. Commercial paper was without change in rates. All the strictly first class acceptances have been absorbed, and hence present dealings generally range at seven to eight per cent. A Washington despatch says that the amount of gold in the Treasury is $103,000,000, including $50,000,000 held against certificates, and that the currency balance is $11,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FIRMER.

The lower range of gold to-day has stimulated purchases in the foreign exchange market, and, in the presence of to-morow's steamer, rates closed an eighth higher and firm, as follows, for sterling and francs:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¼ a 108⅜; good to prime bankers', 108⅞ a 109; short, sight, 109¼ a 109½; Paris, sixty days, 5.21¼ a 5.17½; short, sight, 5.16¼ a 5.15.

THE IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending February 3 were $1,790,549.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$83,477,558
Gold receipts	274,284
Gold payments	1,903,481
Gold balance	78,371,780
Currency receipts	1,601,920
Currency payments	486,168
Currency balance	5,340,642
General balance	$83,893,581
Customs	363,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 4—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, cou	118	10 shs Penn Coal Co	230
1500 US 5-20, c, '62	115	100 Cumb Coal pf	33¾
3500 US 5's, '81, reg	117¾	200 West U Tel	36⅛
10500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	118⅝	240 do	36¼
5000 do	118¾	100 Quick Mln	15¼
3000 US 5-20, c, '65	114⅛	200 Mar L Co	9⅞
16000 US 5-20, c, '67	114	100 do	9¾
26000 do b3	114	200 Mariposa pref	19⅝
10000 Tenn 6's, ex cou	54¼	100 do	19¾
5000 do	52	100 do b30	19⅞
20000 do	55	100 do	19¾
48000 Tenn 6's, n	48¼	600 Boston Water P'r	15¾
10000 do b10	48¾	500 Pac Mail SS Co	40⅝
15000 Va 6's, ex c	62⅛	400 do o	40⅞
5000 Va 6's, new	65¼	200 Adams Ex	64
1000 N Car 6's	41¾	60 do	64⅛
2000 do	42	5 do	65
20000 N Car 6's, n	35	100 do b.cash	64¼
10000 do	35¼	200 do	64½
50000 do	35¾	100 do	64¾
5000 South Car 6's b o	88¾	5 Am Mor U Ex	37
7000 S C 6's, n, J'n&J'y	86	100 N Y C & H RR	97⅝
1000 Mo 6's	91¼	800 do s5	97¾
10000 do	91	50000 N Y C & H R c	94⅝
10000 do	90¾	200 Erie RR	25
11000 Louisiana 6's s5	70	10 Reading RR	96⅞
36000 La 6's, l b	69¼	200 do	96⅝
17000 La 8's, l b	81	700 do b c	96¾
5000 do	81¼	50 L S & M S RR	85⅝
4000 N Y 7's, b l, reg	105¼	100 do b c	85¾
1000 N Y Cen 6's, m	94½	200 do	85⅞
9000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	80	400 Cleve & Pitts	92¾
7000 Erie 4th mtg	80	200 Chic & N W RR	72⅝
4000 Erie 5th m	75	100 do b call	72¾
75000 Cen Pac RR g bds	94¾	400 do	72⅞
20000 do	94¼	1500 do	72¾
1000 do	95	800 do	72⅞
14000 U Pac RR bds	85	400 C & N W RR pfd	89
4000 Great West 1st, '68	103	200 do	88¾
5000 Great West 2d m	77	200 do b c	88⅞
2000 Mor & Es 2d m	23¼	100 Mil & St Paul RR	72½
12000 do	22	200 Mil & St Paul pf	86¾
6000 SL, J & M 1st m	90¾	200 do	86⅞
1000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	90	800 P, Ft W & C R gtd	89½
3000 Mil & St P 1st m	90	50 do	89¼
14000 C, C & Ind C 1st m	76	44 do	89
5 shs Fourth Nat Bk	102	40 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	154
10 Bk of Commerce	122	200 Mor & Es RR	26⅞
99 Ninth Nat Bank	109	35 N Y & N H RR	130½
75 Phenix Bank	103	50 do	130¾
116 Merchants' Bk	123¾	100 Boston, Hart & Erie	7¾
10 Metropolitan Bank	138½	100 H & St Jo RR	107¼
125 Phenix Bank	108	100 do	107⅜
100 Bnkrs & Bro Ass'n, bc	110¾	500 H & St Jo RR pf	107¾
20 Cen National Bk, b c	111	500 C, C & Ind C RR	21
400 Canton Co	b60	300 do	21¼
100 do	59¾	300 do s30	21
100 do	59¾	400 do	21¾
100 do	59⅝	200 do	21
100 do	59¾		

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$3000 US 6's, '81, cou	118¼	$25000 US 5-20, c, '65	114⅝
4000 US 6's, '81, reg	117⅞	60000 US 5-20, c, '67	114¼
5000 U S 5-20, c, '64	114⅛	500 do c	114
15000 do	115	7500 do	114½
30000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	113¾	50000 do	114⅝
500 do small	112¾	50000 US 5's, 10-40, c	111¾
1000 do	112¾		

1 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, ex c	55	100 shs U States Ex	49¾
15000 Tenn 6's, n	48¼	10000 N Y C & R R c b c	94¼
1000 Va 6's, ex cou	62¾	50 Erie RR	25
10000 Va 6's, new	66	40 do	25¼
5000 do	66¼	25 Reading RR	96⅝
20000 N Car 6's, new	35¾	100 Mich C RR b c	118¾
10000 do	35¾	100 L S & M S RR b c	85¼
50000 Missouri 6's	90¾	300 Clev & Pitts RR	92¾
1000 La 6's, l b	70	100 Chic & N W RR c	72¾
5000 do	71	200 N J Central RR	98¾
4000 S C 6's, n s5	85	20 C, C, Cin & In RR	74
7000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	90	200 Mil & St P RR b c	72½
1500 Lake Shore div bs	86	100 Mil & St Paul pf b c	86⅝
2000 T & W 1st, exten'd	89	200 Pitts, F W & C gtd	89¾
50 shs Phenix Bank	107	200 do	89
200 Wells-Fargo Ex	20¾	100 Del, Lack. & W	105¾
200 do	20½	100 do b3. bet call	106
400 W U Tel	36⅛	100 Ohio & Miss RR	29¾
100 Mariposa pref	19⅝	100 Chic & Alton RR b c	145
100 Boston Water P	16¼	100 H & St Jo RR	107⅜
100 Am Mer U Ex	37¼	500 Col, C & I C RR	7
300 N Y C & H R RR	97⅝	100 Dub & Sioux C RR	38¾
200 do	97½	50 Chi, Bur & Q RR	155

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	36¾ a 36⅞	Rock Island	116¾ a 116⅞		
Mariposa pf	20¾ a 21	St Paul	72¾ a 73		
Pacific Mail	41¼ a 41¾	St Paul pref	87¼ a 87½		
Wells-Fargo Ex	20¼ a 20½	Ft Wayne	89¼ a 89¾		
N Y Central con	97¾ a 97⅞	Alt & T Haute	24¼ a 24¾		
N Y Cen scrip	94¼ a 94½	Alt & T H pref	57¼ a 58		
Erie	24¾ a 25	Ohio & Miss	25¾ a 26⅝		
Reading	96½ a 96¾	N J Central	98¾ a 98¾		
Lake Shore	85¼ a 85¾	Han & St Jo	107¼ a 108		
Pittsburg	93 a 93½	Han & St Jo pf	107¾ a 108		
Northwestern	72¾ a 72⅞	C, C & Ind Cent	20¾ a 21		
Northwestern pf	89¼ a 89¾				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The amount of business consummated in this staple was only moderate, the demand from all classes of buyers continuing light, and the market closed weak at our quotations appended. At the opening there was considerable steadiness in prices. Including 22 bales to arrive the sales were 1,182 bales, of which 867 were for spinning, 174 for export and 147 on speculation. The business in future deliveries was fair at about the prices obtained yesterday. The sales were 500 bales basis low middling, for April, at 25c. a 25⅛c.; 250 do., for February, at 24½c. a 24¾c.; 600 do., for March, part at 24¾c. a 24⅞c., and 100 do., for June, at 25⅜c. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22¾	23	23¼	23½
Good ordinary	23¾	24¼	24½	24½
Low middling	24¾	25	25¼	25½
Middling	25½	25¾	26	26¼
Good middling	26½	26¾	26⅞	27

COFFEE.—Rio was in good demand from the trade at steady prices, and sales were effected of 2,400 bags ex A. Bradshaw, 2,400 do. ex Gillan, 500 do. ex Faithly and 463 do. Santos ex Brazilliera on private terms. Other kinds, though quiet, were held for full figures. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14c. a 14½c.; fair do., 14¾c. a 15¼c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16¼c.; prime do., 16¾c. a 17¼c.; extremes for lots, 14c. a 18c.; Java, 20c. a 21c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17¾c. a 19¾c.; Maracaibo, 17c. a 19¾c.; Laguayra, 16¼c. a 18¼c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 16½c.; Costa Rica, 14¾c. a 18¾c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c.; Mexican, 15c. a 16c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 4,784 bbls. flour, 160 bbls. and 1,900 bags corn meal, 8,940 bushels wheat, 4,728 do. corn, 7,427 do. oats, 3,600 do. malt. The flour market was dull but unchanged. There was some demand for low extra State for shipment, but at prices below the market. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. Southern flour were quiet, but unchanged; sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was dull and prices favored buyers; sales 150 bbls. Corn meal continued to rule dull and nominal. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 35 a $4 85
Superfine State	4 85 a 5 10
Extra State	5 20 a 5 50
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 85 a 5 00
Extra do	5 00 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 00

—Wheat was dull and 1c. lower, with almost no demand, even at the reduction. At the close prime No. 2 spring was nominal at about $1 19, and amber winter at about $1 19. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at $1 20 for choice No. 2 spring; $1 23½ for amber winter, delivered; $1 25 for Southern Illinois; $1 26 for Pennsylvania; $1 57 for choice white Genesee; $1 53 for common white do.; $1 18 for a small lot No. 3 spring, in store; $1 50 for white Michigan, and $1 27 for amber winter, in store. Corn was inactive and firmer, closing at about $1 08 for prime old, in store. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at $1 03½ a $1 06 for old mixed, in store; $1 06 a $1 08 for do., delivered; 95c. a 96c. for new Southern yellow and 92c. for new mixed Western, delivered. Rye was dull and heavy, at about 90c. a 92c. for State and 88c. a 85c. for Western. Oats were more active and stronger, closing at 55c. bid for prime Western, in store. The sales were 25,000 bushels, at 54c. a 55c. for Jersey and Western, 52½c. for inferior Western, 53c. for Ohio and 56c. a 60c. for State, on the dock and afloat. Of Canada peas 800 quarters, in bond, were sold at $1. Barley and malt were dull and nominal.

FISH.—The market for dry cod was quiet, there being but little demand, but holders were generally firm in their views, demanding $7 50 for George's, $6 75 a $7 for Marblehead and $5 75 a $6 for Grand Bank. The supply on sale was about 3,000 head. For mackerel the market was moderately active and prices were steady at about former quotations. There were disposed of 500 bbls. at $28 50 for No. 1 shore, $16 for No. 2 do., $9 for No. 3 do., $27 for No. 1 bay, $15 50 for No. 2 do., and $13 for No. 3 do. Herring were in fair demand, the sales being 5,000 boxes at 37c. a 37c. for scaled and No. 1 respectively. Of barrel herring sales were made to the extent of 500 bbls., at $7 for Labrador, and $4 75 a $5 for round. Other kinds of fish were dull and nominal at former prices.

FREIGHTS.—The market was still dull, and rates were heavy, and a trifle lower in some cases; the best bid for grain room in the Liverpool steamers was 3d. The chartering business was a trifle more active, but rates favored shippers. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 300 bales cotton at ⅜d., 200 tierces beef at 3s., small lots bacon at 25s. To Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. flour (reported) at 1s. 9d. To the Continent (from Philadelphia), 2,500 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 9d. To Bremen, 400 boxes starch at 15s. and 200 bbls. shoe pegs at 1s. 9d. The charters were:—A bark 1,500 bbls. from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders at 6s. for petroleum in bbls. and 28c. for do. in cases; a bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders with 2,000 bbls. do. at 6s., flat; a bark from the same port for Gibraltar for orders with petroleum at 28c. for cases, and 5s. 6d. for bbls.; if to the Adriatic, 33c. for cases and 7s. for bbls. A schooner from Pensacola to New York with 200,000 feet lumber at $12; one from Pensacola to Philadelphia with about 300,000 feet lumber at $11. A brig to Pernambuco and Bahia, general cargo, and an American bark, 4,000 bbls., to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, general cargo, on private terms.

HOPS.—There was but little activity in the market, there being no demand except for small lots to supply the immediate wants of consumers; holders, however, demanded full prices, especially for the better grades. Small sales were reported at prices ranging from 15c. to 25c. for common to choice.

IRON.—The market for Scotch pig was dull, there being scarcely any demand, but holders were indisposed to operate except at full previous prices, viz., $33 50 a $33 for Eglinton and $34 50 a $35 for Glengarnock. No sales of consequence were reported. For American the market was without activity, the demand from all sources being extremely light, and prices were heavy and nominal at former quotations, viz.:—No. 1 American, $34 a $34 50, gold; No. 2 do., $33 a $34. There were sold 300 tons silver gray at $30. Refined bar was dull and nominal at $82 50, while new rails were quiet, but steady at $76 50 for American. There were sold 500 tons old rails at $35, 50 do. light wrought scrap at $25 cash, 200 do. No. 1 do. and 150 do. old cast iron railroad chairs from Europe on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market continued to rule dull, there being no demand of consequence from any source, and prices were still heavy and nominal. The business was confined to a few small lots New Orleans at 76c. We quote:—Old Porto Rico, 40c. a 52c.; old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 26c. a 30c.; old do. clayed, 30c. a 32c.; new do., 35c. a 40c.; new do. muscovado, refining, 40c. a 42c.; new do. do. grocery, 40c. a 50c.; old do., 32c. a 40c.; new English Islands, 30c. a 50c., and New Orleans, 60c. a 77c.

NAVAL STORES.—The business in spirits turpentine was small, there being but little demand, but holders were firm in their views, refusing to grant any concession from former figures. The sales were 40 bbls. at 48c. a 48½c., the market closing at about 48½c. for merchantable and 49c. a 49½c. for shipping lots. Rosin was extremely quiet, but held for full previous figures; the sales were 520 bbls. No. 1 at $3 a $3 25 a $3 50, 400 do. pale at $4 87½ a $5 12½, and small lots extra pale at $6 a $7. Strained was quoted at $2 15 a $2 20; No. 2, $2 25 a $2 75; No. 1, $3 a $4 12½; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $6. Tar was quiet, but unchanged in value; 150 bbls., in shipping order, were sold for export at $4 25.

PETROLEUM.—For crude in bulk the market continued to rule dull. There was but little demand, and that was almost entirely for small lots, and holders generally being anxious to realize lower prices prevailed, the market closing at 16½c. a 16¾c. We heard of no sales of consequence. A lot of 5,000 bbls., to be delivered on Farmer's Road during the next fifty days, was disposed of at $4 58, seller's option. Crude in bbls. was dull and nominal at about 22½c. The market for refined was unusually quiet, and prices were heavy and nominal. Standard white was generally quoted 30½c. at the close. The sales were 2,000 cases on private terms; 1,000 do., "Radiant" at 33½c., and (reported) 1,050 bbls., for May and June at 31c. Naphtha was dull and nominal at 11½c. a 11¾c. Jobbing lots refined were selling at 32½c. a 33½c. In Philadelphia the demand was more active and prices were rather firmer, especially for oil for future delivery. There were sold 500 bbls. standard white, for February delivery, at 30½c.; 1,000 do., for February and March, at 30¾c., and 2,500 do., for March to July, at 31c., less ⅛ per cent, the market closing with 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked for spot.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 9,294 bbls. pork, 115 do. beef, 573 packages cut meats, 157 bbls. and 185 kegs lard, 1,400 dressed hogs. Pork was firmer; though the market was rather heavy at the close the business was moderate, the sales being 500 bbls. at $26 for ordinary new mess, $26 25 a $26 37½ for heavy do. and $24 50 for