SCAPEGRACE STUDENTS.

The Recent Blowing Up of One of the Harvard College Buildings.

A Whole Chapter of Outrages—How the Sophomores "Haze" the Freshmen.

The Midnight Demolishing of an Occupied Building with Gunpowder—"A Wanton, Stupid Outrage, but Not a Crime."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 7, 1871.

During the past few weeks the atmosphere has been very full of rumors of the disreputable proceedings of some of the students of Harvard University—that greatest and most renowned of all American colleges, the special pride of Cambridge and the glory of the "Hub," as well as of the American universe which revolves around it. According to some reports little less than capital crimes have been committed within those "classic shades" of "Fair Harvard," and all reports are unanimous to the point that some of the renegade Sophomores have been making it very lively for some of the unsophisticated Freshmen. A great many of the stories which have gone forth have been unreasonably exaggerated, a fact which is to be lamented, inasmuch as the simple truth is sufficiently deplorable, without any unnecessary embellishing.

HAZING AND DEVILTRY IN GENERAL

are still rife here, but not to any such extent as in years gone by. Ten years ago it was about as much as a modest young man's life was worth to enter Harvard. Probably no one was ever killed through the ingenious and torturing afflictions of "hazing," but it is positively asserted that the reason of more than one Freshman has been permanently affected in consequence of fright and cruel treatment, and it is an indisputable fact that many have received life scars from bruises inflicted upon them when they were so indiscreet as to forcibly resist the indignities which the elder collegians saw fit to impose upon them.

A SHOWER BATH OF ICE WATER

used to be a means of torture not uncommon. Half a dozen or more daring Sophomores would unite upon some single Freshman, usually selecting one who was characteristic for his retiring modesty and generally exemplary character, and having so arranged their plans as to secure an easy entrance to his sleeping apartment they would disguise or mask themselves, proceed quietly to his chamber and arouse him from his gentle slumbers with two or three pailfuls of the frigid fluid. Then, if the weather was cold, he would be run around the college grounds in his soaking or freezing night garments, and finally left solitary and alone, after being harshly bumped against an obstructing tree or lamp-post. One young Freshman, who in years after became President of the University, was subjected to an experience of this kind shortly after entering the college, and the effect upon his physical system was such that he was a long time in recovering from it.

A GENERAL SMASHING OF WINDOWS

in the sleeping rooms of the younger collegians is another pastime which is pretty freely indulged in by the Sophomores during the winter months, and even to the present day scarcely a night passes without some such annoying mischief as this. These rude demonstrations are not confined exclusively to the Freshmen either; for the staid and sober professors and the learned tutors frequently come in for their share of this uncomfortable annoyance. This is particularly the case if any of the latter are obnoxious to the students or gratuitously energetic in enforcing the rules of the University. The daubing of doors and rooms with filthy substances and the caricaturing and burlesquing of the unusually sensitive ones in and around the college are another species of amusement which some of the maliciously inclined Freshmen occasionally delight in.

A MOST COMICAL OCCURRENCE

is related as having taken place in the neighborhood of the college one evening last summer. It seems that one of the professors had arranged to give a select levee at his residence. The invitations were sparingly and cautiously extended, and none but the very uppermost of society and learning were asked to be present. Some Sophomores, with a more than usually keen idea of innocent fun, thought they would morally the classic "Prof," and they accordingly bought about a dozen live ducks with which they repaired to his residence in the early part of the evening. The weather was very warm and every window in the house was open. The students watched their opportunity and when all the distinguished ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the front parlor a previously arranged signal was given, the rags were removed from the fowls and the whole lot of them hurled indiscriminately through the windows. The quacking and flapping of the frightened birds, the screams of the horror-stricken ladies and the bewilderment of the astonished gentlemen of letters formed altogether a scene which I will not attempt to describe. It is hardly sufficient to add, however, that the assembled company separated soon afterwards, and the host of the evening found himself the involuntary possessor of a fine stock of poultry.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP ONE OF THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS WITH GUNPOWDER.

Probably the most unmitigated and villanous act which the Sophomores have been guilty of was the attempt to blow up one of the college buildings with gunpowder a few weeks since. The circumstance was briefly mentioned in the HERALD at the time; but the facts and details in the case have been suppressed until now. How much powder was exploded it is impossible to tell; but it is certain that if it had not found vent through an open window it would have

BLOWN THE WHOLE BUILDING TO KINGDOM COME,

and several innocent and unoffending Freshmen would probably have gone with it. Stoughton Hall, a brick building containing students' chambers, was selected for demolition, and the powder was placed in the cellar, which is about fifty-three feet long by twenty feet wide. The act was done in the night, of course, and at the time the match was applied there were four students in the building, and all of them directly over the cellar. An open window in the basement reduced the force of the powder, saved the building from destruction, and probably saved the lives of the four Freshmen. As it was the doors were blown upwards several inches, the windows shattered and other damages caused, to an aggregate amount of about two hundred dollars. The students, fortunately, were not injured, but they were terribly frightened.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ACCOUNT OF THE OUTRAGE.

Yesterday afternoon I called on President Eliot, and in the course of conversation the matter of the outrage by the Sophomores was alluded to. I found that he was unequivocally opposed to passing unheeded any such act if the guilty party could be discovered, and I also ascertained that he did not share in the general opinion that the offenders intended to commit a crime.

"The act," he said, "was a reckless college prank. The perpetrators had no intention of really hurting anybody or of doing any harm to the building. They committed

A WANTON, STUPID OUTRAGE, BUT NOT A CRIME.

The whole college utterly condemned the act. The students would like to see the fellow who did it ignominiously turned out of college, but they know nothing absolutely about the commission of the act; they neither know who did it nor how it was done."

"I understand there have been steps taken towards punishing those engaged in the outrage," I observed, inquiringly.

"The first week after the occurrence it was commonly reported that the offender was to be prosecuted. The statutes make the blowing up of an inhabited building a special offence, and the legal penalty may be very severe—even twenty years in the State Prison. The college authorities thought that a voluntary confession would be the best atonement which the perpetrator could make to the college, and they were not without hopes that such a confession would be made. But it was not to be expected that any one would confess so long as he might fear that his confession would get him into prison."

"There is a story that a certain number are suspected. How is that?"

"I will tell you. I have suspected no one, and I don't know that anybody else does. I did, however, send for ten Sophomores and a few Juniors and Seniors, and told them that I wanted the perpetrator of the outrage to be informed that if he confessed his act

THE COLLEGE WOULD NOT RESORT TO THE COURTS,

but would simply expel him. The ten Sophomores were persons who had been concerned to a greater or less degree in 'hazing,' and through whom the government thought it likely the information they wished to give might reach the offender. The ten were not accused of having done the act; no charge of any sort was made against them or any one else. The Juniors and Seniors were present as witnesses merely."

"Well, did this proposition have the desired result?"

"No. No confession has been made, and no sufficient evidence has been obtained to warrant the college government in taking action themselves or in seeking the help of the Grand Jury. To use the Grand Jury as a secret inquisition to extort evidence by summoning blindly the whole college would be a questionable proceeding, even if a serious crime had been committed—much more so is such a case as this. The disorders which occasionally disgrace American colleges are always grossly exaggerated by the students, their friends and the public. The facts are magnified and distorted and the most absurd inferences are drawn from these imagined or perverted facts. No inferences whatever concerning the manners or morals of college students can be drawn from such an outrage as the explosion in Stoughton Hall, because it can be committed by a single silly, reckless fellow; and yet a university of 1,500 students inevitably suffers in public estimation for his wanton conduct."

WHAT THE JOURNAL OF THE STUDENTS HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE OUTRAGE.

The *Harvard Advocate*—a little weekly journal, published by and under the control of the students—has come out very bitter against the unknown of their number who perpetrated the deed. Here is what it says editorially in its last number:—

The recent abominable outrage on Stoughton is a thing so utterly beyond the pale of college pranks, so unprecedented in our whole experience, that we suppose the first feeling of every student about it was a sort of stupefaction—a kind of dumb amazement. One of two things is certain—the perpetrator or perpetrators of this crime (for it cannot be regarded in any milder light) were either men of a much darker dye of villany than is usually found even among the most depraved, or else they were utterly ignorant of the force of gunpowder, or of whatever explosive they used. The first supposition is highly improbable, and in fact can hardly be held for a moment by any one who has any knowledge of students. The second is the only one which has any support at all, though it is difficult to conceive of men in our time knowing so little of the force of gunpowder as not to appreciate the probability of a fatal result to their prank. But this cannot mitigate the horror and disgust which their deed has occasioned. There is but one sentiment in regard to it throughout the college, and that is, indignation that any should be found among us capable of attempting such an outrage; and we only speak the mind of all in reiterating the desire expressed by President Eliot, that these fellows should be discovered and subjected to the severest of college penalties—a summary and indignant expulsion.

A CRUISE AND TALK AMONG THE STUDENTS.

I had a talk with a number of the students, both Sophomores and Freshmen, but they were not very communicative on the matter of the outrage. In fact, they would have nothing to say about it, except in very general terms, and then they almost uniformly spoke in condemnatory language of the act. I, of course, am not so simple as to believe that the half a dozen jovial "sophs" whom I met were sincere when they declared that if they knew the authors of the explosion they would expose them. On the contrary, I believe they know all about it; but a wholesome desire for mutual protection influences them to observe a Masonic secrecy. One of the number, and one who has been conspicuous in hazing, almost admitted to me that those who were concerned in the powder affair are known to half or two-thirds of the Sophomores in the University, and he questioned very much whether or not the faculty did not know perfectly well who they were. There is one thing certain, however—if the villanous scapegraces are not discovered except through the treachery of some of their own number they will not very soon be expelled from the college or subjected to the punishment which they so richly merit.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS FACTS CONCERNING THE COLLEGE.

In spite of the disreputable acts of some of its students, from time to time, old Harvard is still one of the foremost and most useful of our American colleges. Under the administration of President Eliot something of the vim of Young America has been infused into it, and nothing that is calculated to promote its welfare is omitted. Its donations from private sources are reckoned by hundreds of thousands every year, and numerous worthy and partially penniless young men have reaped the advantage. It now comprises about thirteen hundred students all told, and they are about evenly distributed among the divinity school, the law school, the medical school, the dental school, the Lawrence scientific school, the school of mining and practical geology, and the Episcopal theological school. The other instructive features of the University are to be found in the astronomical observatory, the botanic garden, the museum of comparative zoology, the Peabody museum of archæology and the Bussly institution. The latter is an agricultural college, not yet in full bloom, but it will be in the course of the present year. It is located in West Roxbury, on the famous Bussly farm of murder notoriety, and the necessary buildings are now almost completed. The medical school is located in Boston, and is in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital. All the other buildings and departments are located here in Cambridge, where the University has real and personal estate rising a million dollars in value. A hotel is being erected on the principal street of the city, nearly opposite the college grounds, at an expense of $100,000, which will be opened in the spring and carried on under the supervision of the college authorities. It will be called the Holyoke House, and will supply a necessity long felt here in Cambridge. There will also be a couple of additional college buildings erected within the grounds during the coming summer, at an expense of $100,000 each. They will be known as the Weld Hall and the Matthews Hall, one being named in honor of Nathan Matthews, of Boston, and the other in honor of William F. Weld, of Boston. Both these gentlemen contribute liberally to the buildings which are to commemorate their names. Other and additional buildings than these are required at this moment to meet the necessities of the University, and they will probably be supplied in the course of a year or two.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The Rev. J. Hyatt Smith will deliver his new lecture on "Eyes" at Association Hall.

Sidney Woollett's "Afternoons with the Poets" will commence this afternoon at Association Hall. Longfellow and Hiawatha will entertain the audience through Mr. Woollett to-day.

Mrs. Catharine McIntyre, a middle-aged woman, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of extensive burns received on Monday evening by her clothes taking fire in consequence of falling on a stove, at her residence, 630 Ninth avenue. Coroner Schirmer was notified.

At the third public meeting of the West Side Association, this evening, at the Howard Rooms, rapid transit, the Riverside Park and other important subjects will be presented. Mayor Hall, William B. Ogden, Judge Fullerton and William R. Martin are to address the meeting.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to the Morgue to hold an inquest over the remains of William Wilhelm, a German who died in Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was stage carpenter at the French theatre, Fourteenth street, and on Monday, while in the discharge of his duties, he fell from an elevated position to the stage, thus receiving a compound fracture of the skull.

The weather was much milder yesterday, and the aspect of the rivers was consequently different from that which met the view of travellers on the ferryboats on the previous day. Nevertheless, the boats had considerable difficulty in making their trips, the ice being thick and deep in some parts of the river and at and in the several slips. The weather was moderating last night, and the indications were that by this morning the navigation of the rivers would be entirely open.

The circumstances of a very singular burning casualty were yesterday developed before Coroner Schirmer, at the City Hall. Francis-Kelly and his wife, Maria, lived at No. 50 Broome street. On Sunday last Kelly lighted his pipe with a piece of paper, and, while it was still blazing, threw it down by the stove, beside which stood his wife. In a few moments her dress, which was of light material, was in flames, and before they could be extinguished Mrs. Kelly was terribly burned about the lower extremities, chest, arms and hands. She was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued yesterday morning. Deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and born in Ireland.

The Central Park Meteorological Department's abstract of their report for the week ending February 4, 1871, gives the following results:—Barometer—Mean, 29.908; maximum, 30.218; minimum (at two A. M. February 4), 29.524; range, .094 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 32.1; maximum, 46.2; minimum, 9.0; range, 37.2 degrees. January 29, snow from 6h. 0m. A. M. to 9 A. M., amount of water .07 inches; January 31, rain from 2 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .17 inches; February 1, rain from 8 P. M. to 4.15 P. M., amount of water .02 inches; total amount of water for week, .26 inches. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 1,366 miles.

The committee who have charge of the arrangements for the proposed endowment of a Women's University in this city have requested the co-operation of a number of prominent New York ladies. A meeting was held yesterday in the Rutgers chapel, on Fifth avenue, at which Mrs. Professor Botta was made Chairwoman and Mrs. Dr. J. P. Thompson Secretary. Among the ladies present were Mrs. President Barnard, Mrs. Professor H. B. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Henry M. Field, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, Mrs. Parke Godwin and others. After a full account by Dr. J. P. Thompson, chairman of the Endowment Committee, of the object of the meeting and the plans that are now on foot, Dr. H. M. Pierce and Professor Upham made remarks. Much interest was shown and further meetings will be held.

Walter Callaghan went to the boarding house of Ellen Coughlin, at No. 516 West Twenty-ninth street, on the 31st of January, and applied for a room, saying that it was his intention to board there. Mrs. Coughlin put him in a bedroom on the second floor of her house. Walter said he wanted to be called at half-past five o'clock. At two o'clock Mrs. Coughlin found that her new boarder had secretly left the house, and on looking in the other bedrooms on the same floor she found that this "bird of passage" had taken with him an overcoat, a dress coat and sundry other articles of clothing that he had better have left behind him. Walter was seen on Monday by his quondam landlady "a walking down Broadway," and as a natural consequence he made his appearance before Judge Shandley yesterday, could make no explanation and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE PROVINCES.—Fifty-four vessels, with a tonnage of 37,295 tons, were built in Nova Scotia last year. Twenty-eight were built in New Brunswick, with a total tonnage of 20,806 tons. The largest vessel built was the Adriatic, 1,436 tons, owned by Messrs. Nevins & Fraser, of St. John, N. B. There are now vessels building in the two Provinces with an aggregate tonnage of 67,800 tons.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
TUESDAY, Feb. 7—8 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was inactive, and toward the close became heavy. The cotton market was steady and quiet.

In Wall street affairs were generally dull.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

was the general theme of conversation everywhere in the vicinity of the Stock Exchange, and elicited more than usual comment, for the reason that so dreadful an occurrence has been rare of late years on the Hudson River road, which boasted the best management of any in the country. The brokers had many friends on board, and being naturally very solicitous as to their fate, scanned bulletins and newspaper extras more closely than the stock list. The material loss to the company by the destruction of the two trains, the interruption to travel, and, prospectively, the litigation anticipated in connection with the claims of the injured and relatives of the dead, started the sale of New York Central and Hudson River securities early in the morning with the effect of lowering the stock to 93¾ and the scrip to 88¼. A better understanding of the nature of the accident and the revelation of the fact that it was one which could hardly have been foreseen and guarded against, and the cooler mathematical calculation that the destruction of property would have to be very great in order to impair by a slight fraction the capital of $90,000,000, arrested the decline at this point, and the securities recovered fully ½ per cent. Curiously enough, Harlem, which had gone off to 123 on the news early in the day, ran up to 125¼ when it was announced that until the rebuilding of the burned bridge the through business between New York and Albany and points beyond the latter station would be sent over the Harlem line.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was easy at four to six per cent. On government bonds the general rate was four per cent, with exceptions at five. On stocks the general rate was five per cent, but some lenders obtained six per cent in rare instances, and, on the other hand, some borrowers got their money at four per cent. Prime commercial paper was scarce and in request at seven per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was nominally unchanged, but hardly so firm. The leading bankers asked 109½ for sixty-day sterling bills and 110⅝ for sight, but allowed a brokerage of ⅜ per cent on large purchases.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list opened strong and buoyant, but about noon went off a fraction on the rumor that Secretary Boutwell (the chief supporter of the policy of buying in the debt as rapidly as possible) had resigned from the Cabinet. The story lacking confirmation the former strength of the market asserted its influence and prices went back to their former figures, the market closing strong as follows:—United States currency sixes, 111¾ a 111½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113½ a 113¼; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 113¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¾ a 110½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅞ a 110½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110½ a 110⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 109¼ a 109⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109¼ a 109½; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109¾ a 109½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109⅝ a 109¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅛ a 107; do. do., coupon, 109⅝ a 109¾.

GOLD LOWER—112 A 111¾ A 111¾.

The gold market opened weak, and under a pressure of sales declined from 112 to 111⅞. The operation was said to have been prompted by the desire of the "bull" clique to extend the "short" interest, which being always timid in a rising market for gold had generally covered up. The price then reacted to 111⅞, and finally to 111 13-16, at which it closed. The engagement of specie for to-morrow is about $260,000, mostly in silver bars. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112	2 P. M.	111⅞
10:30 A. M.	111¾	3 P. M.	111¾
11 A. M.	111⅞	4 P. M.	111¾
12 M.	111¾	5:30 P. M.	111¾ a 111⅞
1 P. M.	111¾		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from four to five per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$46,235,000
Gold balances	1,384,786
Currency balances	1,560,530

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market was heavy at the opening of business and continued dull at a decline of about ¼ per cent pending the first intelligence from the disaster on the Hudson River road. At midday a better feeling set in, and some large purchases of Ohio and Mississippi, alleged to be for the parties who procured the recent injunction, started some animation; but, while the general list became strong and prices rose nearly three-quarters per cent, the activity was only spasmodic and intermittent. The improvement was due in a great measure to the announcement that the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee in Congress would do away with the tax on the earnings and dividends of railway corporations. The best prices were generally maintained to the close. The extreme fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	93⅝	93⅛
New York Central scrip	89¼	88½
Harlem	125¼	122½
Erie	21¾	21⅛
Reading	98⅞	98¼
Lake Shore	94⅛	93⅝
Wabash	52¾	52
Northwestern preferred	86	84½
Rock Island	106¾	105⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅝	52¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74¾	74
Ohio and Mississippi	36	35¾
Union Pacific	20¾	19¾
Western Union Telegraph	46	45½
Pacific Mail	43¼	43

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was, without exception, strong, with considerable activity in the new and special tax bonds of North Carolina. The market was firm at the close, when the following street prices prevailed:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63¾ a 64; do., new, 63¼ a 63½; Virginia, ex coupon, 61½ a 65; do., new, 61 a 61½; do., registered stock, old, 49½ a 50; Georgia sixes, 81 a 82; do. sevens, 86 a 88; do. do., old, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex-coupon, 47 a 47½; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 40; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do., new, 25½ a 26; do., special tax, 18¾ a 20; Missouri sixes, 89¾ a 90; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89½ a 90; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do., new, 60 a 63; do. Levee sixes, 72 a 73; do. do., eights, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do. Railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 98 a 100; do. Railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 74 a 75; do., new, January and July, 59½ a 59¾; do. do., April and October, 60½ a 62; do. regular stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 7—10:15 A. M.

$15000 U S 5-20, c, '62	111¾	200 shs Mariposa pfd	9
5000 do	111¾	100 Quick M Co b c.c	10⅛
50000 US 5-20, c, '65, n bs	109½	100 Am Mer U Ex	44
50000 do	109¾	100 Adams Ex	43⅞
25000 US 5-20, c, '67	109⅞	300 U States Express	44
1000 Tenn 6's, old	63¾	1000 N Y C & H R R.o c	93¼
5000 do	63¾	500 do	93⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, new	63¼	200 do	93¼
5000 do	63¾	10000 N Y C & H R cf	93¾
4000 Georgia 7's, g bds	94¾	100 Erie RR	21⅞
10000 Va 6's, old	64	100 do	21¾
3000 Missouri 6's	90	300 Harlem RR	124
7000 N C 6's, new	29¾	200 do b c all	123
1000 N C 6's, sp tax	12	100 Reading RR b5	98¼
5000 SC 6's, Jan & July, n	30½	10 L S & M S RR	93½
10000 Cen Pac gold bds	82	800 do bet o	93¼
8000 do	82¼	100 do	93¾
10000 U Pac RR 1st m	79⅞	100 Un Pac RR	20⅞
10000 U Pac 7's, land g	70	600 do	20¾
5000 Union Pac 10's inc	70¾	100 Ch & N W RR	74½
5000 do	70½	100 C & N W pfd	84⅛
9000 Chi & NW con	86	100 do	84⅜
5000 Chic & N W 1st m	92½	20 do	84¼
1000 do	92¾	50 C, C, Cin & I RR	82
1000 H & St Jo S's, con b	103	10 do	83
6000 C & R I & P RR 7's	98	200 Chic & R I RR	108⅛
2000 M & Ex 1st mort	103	50 do	108⅛
1000 Chic & Alt 1st	101	100 Mil & St P pfd	74
10000 Ohio & Miss 1st	97	100 Tol, Wab & W	52⅛
1000 Dub & Sioux C 1st	92⅛	82 Del, L & W RR	104
2000 Chic & Alt inc bs	94	100 do	103⅞
8000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	82⅞	9 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94⅞
2000 C, C & I C, 2d m	63	88 Morris & E RR	89
1000 Cedar F & Min 1st	81	200 H & St Jo RR	35¾
6 shs Fourth Nat Bk	107	100 H & St Jo RR pf	97
5 do	107⅛	20 do	97⅛
18 Del & Hudson C Co	116	100 Dub & S C RR	89
100 West U Tel	45⅜	22 do	88¾
100 do	45⅛	200 Col, C & I C RR	18½
200 do	46⅜		

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

$2000 US 6's, '81, cou	113¼	$50000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '62	111¼	10000 US 5-20, c, '67, n3	109⅞
25000 do	111¼	50000 do	109⅞
42000 do	111¾	5000 do	109⅝
5000 U S 5-20, c, '64	110	5000 do	109¾
500 US 5-20, c, '65, reg	110½	10000 do	109½
5000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	109¾	10000 US 5-20, c, '65 b5	109¾
16000 do	109¾	20000 do	109¾
50000 US 5-20, c, '65	109¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$7000 N Car 6's, old	47	200 shs Reading RR	98⅛
2000 Missouri 6's	89¾	100 L S & M S RR b3	93⅛
200 C M & St P pf b3	83¼	10 do	93¼
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	79¾	1100 do b c	93¾
5000 Chic & N W int b	92¾	100 Panama RR b c	70⅞
25 shs West U Tel	45½	400 Chic & R I RR s30	108⅛
100 do b c	45¾	400 do	108⅞
100 Quicksilver Min Co	10¼	25 Ill Cen RR	124
100 do bet call	11	100 Chic & N W RR	74¾
100 Mariposa pfd	9	100 St L & Pac RR	55¾
200 Pac M SS Co	43½	100 Tol, W & W RR	52⅞
31 do b c	43¾	25 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	97
43 U S Express b c	43¾	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104¾
500 N Y C & H R RR	93⅛	100 do	105⅛
do	93¼	60 do	105¾
500 do b c	93⅛	100 Chic & Alton RR	117
500 do b60	93⅛	25 Morris & Essex RR	89⅛
1000 N Y C & HR cf	93⅛	100 do	89
100000 do	89	100 C, C & I C RR	18⅛
100 Erie RR b3	21⅛	100 Mar & Cin 1st pf	27
200 Harlem RR	124		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	45⅞ a 46⅛	Northwest'n pf.	84⅞ a 85
Pacific Mail	43⅞ a 43¾	Rock Island	106⅛ a 106⅜
N Y Cen con	93⅛ a 93⅞	St Paul	53⅞ a 53¾
N Y Cen scrip	89¼ a 89¾	St Paul pf	74⅛ a 74¾
Erie	21⅛ a 21⅞	Wabash	52¼ a 52⅞
Reading	98⅛ a 99	Ohio & Miss	35 a 35
Lake Shore	94⅛ a 94¾	Host, H & Erie	21⅛ a 21¾
Northwestern	74⅛ a 74¾	C, C & I Cent	18¼ a 18¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7—8 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 54 packages. A small demand prevailed for pot at $6 75 a $7 25, at which figures a few small lots were sold. Pearl was neglected at the nominal range of $8 50 a $9 25, without transactions.

COFFEE.—The demand for Rio was fairly active at full prices. The sales comprise 1,000 bags per Johannes, 1,000 bags per Alpha and 2,600 bags per Matchless; also—sold previously, but not reported till to-day—4,100 bags per St. Ursula, and, in Baltimore, 3,311 bags per Eliza Sherris; 3,000 bags per Adelaide, and 493 bags per Yelverton—all on private terms. All other descriptions were dull. The stock of Rio and Santos coffee in the United States, as compiled by Messrs. Arden & White, comprises 51,833 bags, as follows:—New York, 19,449; Baltimore, 22,467; Charleston, 2,323; Savannah, 1,918; Mobile, 3,677; Galveston, 3,000 bags. Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 10c. a 10½c.; fair, 10¾c. a 11¼c.; good, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12½c. a 13¼c., all gold, in bond sixty days; and Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 16c.; St. Domingo in bond, 9½c. a 9¾c.; Java, 19¾c. a 22c., all gold, duty paid.

COPPER.—The market for American ingot was quiet, but prices were without material change, with sales of 28,000 lbs., at from 22c. to 22¼c. per lb.; now held higher. Other kinds were inactive. We quote:—New sheathing copper, 30c.; old sheathing do., clean, 19c. a 20c.; copper nails, 36c. a 37c., and do. bolts and braziers', 32c.; new sheathing, bronze and nails, yellow metal, 22c., and bolts, do., 24c.; American ingot, 22c. a 22¼c.

COTTON.—The market was depressed, especially for the low grades, which were neglected. Cotton possessing good body and staple was not freely offered. Middling and the better qualities did not participate in the ⅛ decline submitted to upon low middling and the lower grades as indicated in the revised quotations appended, but the whole market was more or less in buyers' favor, closing weak. The receipts at all United States ports to-day were 27,653 bales (estimating Savannah at 7,000 bales), against 25,385 bales same day last week. The sales to-day were 2,635 bales, including 1,491 bales for export, 339 bales for home consumption, and 205 bales on speculation. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	13	13¼	13½
Good ordinary	14	14¼	14½	14¾
Low middling	14¾	15	15¼	15½
Middling	15⅛	15¾	16	16¼
Good middling	16	16⅛	16¾	17

—The transactions in forward deliveries were at about yesterday's figures, the sales on the average indicating but 1 16c. decline, closing with more sellers than buyers. The sales were 6,200 bales, as follows:—February, 1,200 at 14⅝c., March, 400 at 14 15-16c., 1,500 at 14¾c.; 100 February at 14⅝c., 100 April at 14 15-16c., together; April, 200 at 15c., 300 at 15 1-16c.; May, 200 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15 1-16c.; June, 400 at 15⅛c., free on board Savannah, 100 on private terms. Also yesterday, after report, 3,600 bales, as follows:—February, 100 at 14 11-16c., 600 at 14⅝c., 100 at 14¾c., 100 at 14 9-16c.; March, 200 at 14 15-16c., 500 at 14⅞c.; April, 400 at 15c.; 100 March, 100 April, 100 May at 15c. together, 500 at 15⅛c. (buyer's option), 100 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c., free on board, Mobile, 500 private terms. Total future contracts since last report, 9,200 bales. The average prices of yesterday's sales for forward delivery were:—February, 14.62c.; March, 14.85c.; April, 15.01c.; May, 15.24c.

FREIGHTS.—Rates to European ports were firm, with liberal offerings and a moderate supply of room. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 300 bales cotton, by sail, at 5-16d. a ⅜d. To Rotterdam, by sail, 600 bales cotton, ⅜d.; 50 hhds. tobacco at 35s.; 25 tons weight, 35s. To Antwerp, 4,000 bags coffee, 30s.; 500 bales cotton, ⅝d.; 300 packages lard and bacon at 20s., and to Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bags coffee at 40s. The chartering demand was light. The charters were:—A Swedish brig, 6,000 cases petroleum to Batavia, 50c.; a North German brig, 2,000 bbls. rosin from Wilmington to Liverpool, 4s. 6d.; a North German bark, United Kingdom, rosin at 4s. 7½d. and spirits turpentine at 7s.; a bark, 682 tons, to Rotterdam, general cargo, private terms; British bark, 3,000 bbls. petroleum from Philadelphia to the Baltic, 5s. 9d.; British bark from Savannah to Liverpool, Continent or the Baltic at 15-32 a 17-32 or 19-32, according to destination; Italian bark to Constantinople, 10,000 cases petroleum at 30c.; Italian brig to Naples, 1,800 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 7½d.; British brig (225 tons), Bilbao and back, 5,000.; British bark, from Philadelphia to Marseilles, 1,800 bbls. naphtha at 6s.; British bark, from Philadelphia to Trieste, 3,500 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 9d.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 9,531 bbls. flour, 232 bbls. and 1,410 packages corn meal, 3,200 bushels wheat, 11,100 bushels corn and 2,800 bushels oats. The flour market ruled dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. The export demand was light, and business was confined mostly to the regular trade. The sales were 14,000 bbls. Southern flour was steady, but quiet; 1,000 bbls. changed owners at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 00 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 25 a 6 50
Extra State	6 85 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a 6 60
Extra do	6 85 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 00 a 6 25
Southern	6 00 a 7 25
Choice do	8 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a 4 25
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a 4 75

—Wheat was dull and prices were lower. The sales comprised about 40,000 bushels at $1 52 a $1 53 for prime No. 2 spring in store, $1 53 for Southern amber delivered, and for common amber Western to arrive. Corn was steady, with sales to the extent of about 50,000 bushels, at 84c. a 85c. for new mixed, 86c. a 86½c. for yellow. Oats were fairly active and firm. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at 43c. for black Western delivered, 63½c. a 65c. for prime Western in store, 65c. for do. afloat, 62c. a 66c. afloat. Barley was quiet, but steady, at $1 05 a $1 14 for Canada West, with sales of 14,000 bushels within the range. Rye was quiet.

GUNNY BAGS.—The market was quiet. No sales were made and prices were nominally unchanged—16½c. a 17c. for Calcutta.

GUNNY CLOTH was also inactive, and no sales were effected. We quote standard Calcutta 15c. a 19c.

HAY was steady, with a fair demand from shippers, at full prices. We quote North river hay shipping $1 20 a $1 30 and retail qualities $1 35 a $1 40.

HEMP was dull of sale, but prices were unchanged. We quote:—Manila, 10½c. a 10¾c., gold; Tampico, 7½c. a 8c., gold, in bond; Sisal, 9c. a 9¼c., gold; dressed American, $2 75 a $2 85; undressed do., $1 75 a $1 85; clean Russia, $2 40, gold, and Italian, $2 00, gold. Jute was dull and nominal at 6c. a 6½c. and 4c. for butts.

HIDES.—The market continued dull. Prices, excepting for the better class of stock