Richmond Dispatch.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 14, 1876.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest News from Washington.

Blaine's Speech in the House yesterday—The Republicans sending it Out as a Campaign Document—Banks's Great Speech—The National Republican Convention to be Held in Cincinnati—Grant not to Receive another Nomination.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Blaine's promised speech to-day was substantially a condensation of his great speech on the amnesty question, abounded in the usual allegations against the treatment of Union soldiers in Confederate prisons. The Republicans are delighted with it, and have ordered a thousand copies to be printed as a campaign document.

Randall made a speech to-day, Randall being selected for that purpose, and the Massachusetts member was certainly not in his best form. He took a very broad range, alluding in the course of his speech to the corruption given in Massachusetts to the people of Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, saying that no cunning device could be resorted to in order to carry things for politics.

Nothing has been committed, and it may be stated that it will be before the House before long. Everyone seems glad of that fact. The Democrats now commence its legitimate work.

Democratic friends contend that he has made many points in his contest for the Democratic nomination, but the Westerners are silent.

CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Cincinnati is spoken of as the place for the National Convention of their party, preferred by Morton's friends as favorable to his nomination and correspondingly objectionable to the Blaine faction. It is everywhere conceded now that there will be another nomination. TIMOS.

[By Associated Press.]

SIXTH CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Bogy: Jones as collector of Chicago; Jones as commissary-general. Mr. Logan: C. S. Wheat as marshal of Illinois.

Judiciary Committee has been instructed to inquire whether the act of 1792 permits succession to the presidency in case of death, and if so to report a bill.

Mr. Dorsey presented the petition of the Patrons of Husbandry of Arkansas for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi and its delta.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Robert T. Daniel of Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Paul, of West Virginia, spoke on his resolution, and said: "In examining the financial reports of the Secretary of the Treasury made for previous years I have found them published to and changes and alterations of figures in many of them involving large amounts and causing them to differ widely from each other as transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. For example, I am prepared to show from the reports, because the expenditures and receipts of the department, the amounts thereof have been published and officially reported, and published on the books of the Treasury Department for years—in the aggregate many hundreds of dollars—from 1862 to 1870 inclusive, in the report of 1871 the public debt is stated, in the report of 1870 in the aggregate the public debt is stated, in the report of 1871 the public debt is increased over the report of 1870 in the aggregate over $94,000,000, and for the year 1870 over $50,000,000, and for the year 1872 the increase is more than $75,000,000, and for the year 1873 more than $21,000,000. In addition reduced down and expressed in dollars: That there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why such official reports made to Congress, and published to the country, and spread year after year—reports upon which creditors, people, and the public creditors relied and acted—should years afterward be changed in the manner I have shown."

Mr. Boutwell: I did not accept the office of the business of the Treasury Department without despite the difficulties under which Mr. Davis labored. There was nothing in what the Senator presented showing that the books had been tampered with. Mr. Boutwell entered into a long explanation, before the conclusion of which there was an executive session, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. White of Kentucky introduced a bill reducing the salaries of all Government officers twenty per cent., and Mr. Luttrell a bill for the early completion of the Texas Pacific railroad.

Mr. Parsons offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Expenses of the Department of Justice to inquire into the appointments of special counsel by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Blaine made his closing speech on amnesty. He commenced by disclaiming any belief that the speaker in yesterday's debate on the point of order desired to deprive him of his right to reply to the speeches made on the other side. He said that from the tone of the debate one would imagine that the Republican party as represented in Congress was trying to inflict some new punishment or to add some new stigma to the name of Jefferson Davis. It might therefore not be inappropriate to recall the attention of the House to the precise question at issue. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Randall] had introduced a bill to confer a special honor on Jefferson Davis—for what honor could be higher than the full panoplied citizenship of the United States? Jefferson Davis had lost it by his crime, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed, in hot haste, without debate, without amendment, to drag every gentleman in the House to say by yea or "no" on a bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to all the rights of American citizenship. To that he, [Blaine] and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to know any other element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. Whatever of that kind had flown into this discussion, lay at the door of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and of those who stood with him. It was no proposition to punish, but it was a proposition to honor, and while he [Blaine] and those with him disclaimed any intention of desiring to punish Jefferson Davis they resisted the proposition to honor him.

A long discussion of northern prisons followed, somewhat colloquial in character.

Mr. Blaine said: "I do not care, of course, to conduct this case as if it was in court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses. There are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House whom I will not indelicately mention by name who know that personally their relations and mine are most kindly and most friendly who have been in Union prisons in the North, and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made."

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rose.

Mr. Blaine (addressing him): "Was the gentleman one of them?"

Mr. Jones: "I was, and I am a friend of the gentleman from Maine. I now ask his courtesy for a few minutes."

Mr. Blaine: "Well, sir, I will hear you."

Mr. Jones: "I was one of those gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, who had the honor of being a prisoner of the Republic."

Mr. Blaine: "In what fort?"

Mr. Jones: "I will tell you if you will give me time."

Mr. Blaine: "Tell me in what fort you were?"

Mr. Jones: "I was not a prisoner of war"——

Mr. Blaine (contemptuously): "Oh!" [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones (continuing)—"but a civil prisoner; taken to Camp Chase."

Mr. Blaine: "I am not dealing with that class." [Loud laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Jones (persisting): "You were asking for the facts of history, and I want"——

Mr. Blaine (interrupting): "No, sir; I am not. I am not dealing with that class of prisoners at all." [Laughter.]

Mr. Jones (still persisting): "I deprecate the unfortunate debate, but when the gentleman from Maine specially rises and appeals to gentlemen on this side of the house for the facts of history he must not object to hearing them."

Mr. Blaine: "If the House agrees to extend my time I will let the gentleman talk."

Mr. Randall: "I object to the time being extended."

Mr. Blaine: "Then I decline to yield."

Mr. Jones: "I appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to do justice, and let me be heard."

Mr. Blaine: "I was not referring to the gentleman from Kentucky at all, and I did not know that he had ever been a prisoner."

Mr. Mills, of Texas, rising on the Democratic side: "I ask the gentleman from Maine to withdraw his remark that if gentlemen on this side who were Confederate prisoners did not rise and deny his statement their silence would be construed as an acknowledgment of its truth."

Mr. Blaine: "If any gentleman on that side of the House desires to contradict it I will yield to him."

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, (also on the Democratic side): "I was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware."

Mr. Blaine made a motion as if he would not yield the floor any longer.

Mr. Davis (vociferously): "He asked for the facts, and when the facts come out he will not have them." [Great excitement.]

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that after Mr. Blaine's challenge to the other side he had no right to decline yielding; but the Speaker overruled it.

Mr. Blaine: "Let them all arise and dissent—I do not object; but I do not intend to yield my whole hour."

Mr. Mills, of Texas: "It is not the desire of this side to reöpen any of the wounds of the late war. We have set here and listened to charges, but we do not desire to answer them, or to have anything to do with them. We hope, however, that our silence will not be recorded against us as an admission of what we know to be false."

Mr. Cook, of Georgia: "I was one of those who was wounded and crippled."

The Speaker: "Does the gentleman from Maine yield any further?"

Mr. Blaine: "I do not."

Mr. Cook: "Then take back what you said."

Mr. Blaine: "Yes, if that will do you any good; or you may all over there stand up and dissent, and I will wait for you to do that."

Mr. Randall: "We are not at school now." [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Blaine: "If you were, you are a most unruly set of scholars."

Mr. Blaine then alluded to the speeches of Messrs. Cox, Hill, and Randall at length, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. Randall, who, under the Speaker's ruling, resumed control of the bill, yielded thirty minutes to Mr. Banks, who made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill; of which the following are extracts:

"Therefore, sir, I do not hold either that the President of the United States is responsible for all or for any acts of his subordinates, no matter how closely they may be allied to him by friendship or political relationship; nor do I hold Mr. Davis responsible for everything that occurred under the Government of which he assumed to be the head.' * * * * *

"In regard to the atrocities at Andersonville and elsewhere, I dismiss from all consideration the declarations, arguments, aspersions, criminations, and recriminations which for a week past I have heard so continually in this chamber." * * * * *

"I do not doubt that the soldiers of the Confederacy may have suffered in the North, nor do I doubt that the soldiers of the North may have suffered terribly in the South. It was incident to the condition of things. For the guilty, whoever they may be, I pray forgiveness; for the suffering, whoever they may have been, I invoke the blessing of God. For their crimes themselves, I say let the earth hide them from us and shut them out of sight." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"There is one thing, Mr. Speaker, especially desired by all the people, and that is peace; general peace; peace in all sections, with all parties, classes, and races. This declaration of amnesty is the first step that has to be taken to that end—the very first step—nothing else will answer in place of it. Credit has been claimed for what has already been done in the way of amnesty, but every step in that direction has been compelled by the people of this country. I speak in part for New England. I speak in part for Massachusetts, and I hope that Massachusetts will give a vote approaching unanimity upon this question. There is no act of any Government since the creation of the world that will compare in sublimity with this act if it shall be passed; and to take this sacred document, this majestic declaration of the people, and plaster it over with the crimes that may be charged against an individual, is to blur the grace and glow of clemency, to take the noose from the fair forehead of a God-like act and stick a blister there. [Applause.]

"Mr. Speaker, when the people of other States shall come here during the present year to witness the achievements of our republican government at the expiration of a century, remembering as they do even better than ourselves the results of our great war, our highest triumph will be to let them hear the spirits of a whole people in joyous congratulation upon this grave act of peace and oblivion to all classes and persons for all crimes connected with the late war." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, said that the message from Massachusetts had been spoken to the House by his eloquent and distinguished colleague [Mr. Banks]. His colleague had sent back the answer of Massachusetts to the gaunt and gory spectacle which the gentleman [Mr. Blaine], like some magician of the black art, had, with devilish ingenuity, called up to mar the festal cheer of the republic. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Banks proposed an amendment of the oath. It required unanimous consent to entertain the amendment.

Mr. Blaine objected.

Mr. Randall moved the recommittal of the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report it with the amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Randall asked unanimous consent for the committee to report at once.

Mr. Blaine objected.

Adjourned.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—For Tennessee, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather with northerly to easterly winds, stationary or rising barometer and temperature on the Atlantic coast.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather and a slight rise of temperature during Friday, with southwest to northwest winds, and rising followed by stationary or slightly-falling barometer.

Various Items.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—Secretary Fish, before the Appropriation Committee, deprecates certain consular and diplomatic consolidations proposed by the committee.

The Committee on Patents on Monday will hear the protests and arguments against the renewal of the Payser collar patent. Three million dollars of capital is employed in their manufacture.

The revenue officers report the capture of seventeen illicit stills at the foot of the hills of the Blue Ridge, in Greenville county, S. C.

The committee have selected Cincinnati as the place and the 14th of June as the time for holding the National Republican Convention.

The Election in Bath and Highland.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

MILLBORO', January 13.—A special election was held in Bath and Highland counties to-day to elect a man to the House of Delegates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Seig. Only one precinct (Millboro' Springs) has been heard from. Seventy-three votes were polled—all for C. R. McDannald, the nominee. From best information he will be elected without doubt.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart Elected.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

STAUNTON, VA., January 13.—Enough returns have been received to-night to show the election of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart to the House over Opie by several hundred majority.

A Family Drowned in the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 13.—Captain Josiah Briggs, of Cossack, together with his wife and two children, were drowned in the Hudson to-day while returning from church. The mother and children were on a hand-sled, which the Captain was shoving across the river, when all disappeared through an air-hole. The bodies were not recovered.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—A bill authorizing the trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern railroad to borrow $6,000,000 in addition to the amount authorized by the original act will be introduced in the Legislature. It is claimed that this sum is needed to complete the work of building the road. It is estimated that the cost of constructing the entire road will be about $16,000,000.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—Fourth ballot: Beck, 41; Williams, 35; Leslie, 27; Stevenson, 20; Kelly of Louisville (Republican), 15.

Sixth ballot: Beck, 40; Williams, 33; Leslie, 25; Stevenson, no figures given.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

France.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

PARIS, January 13.—The following is the text of President MacMahon's proclamation, published to-day:

Frenchmen,—For the first time in five years you are called upon to participate in a general election. Five years ago you desired order and peace, and at the price of the most cruel sacrifices and after the greatest trials you obtained them. You still desire order and peace. The senators and deputies you are about to elect must reëoperate with the President of the Republic to maintain them. We must apply with common accord and support the constitutional laws, the revision whereof I alone, until 1880, have the right to propose. After so much agitation, discord, and misfortune repose is necessary for the country, and I think her constitutional laws ought not to be revised before they are honestly tried; but to try them, as the salvation of France requires, it is indispensable that the conservative and truly liberal policy which I always intend to pursue should prevail to uphold it. I appeal for union among those who place the defence of social order, respect for law, and patriotic devotion above their recollections, aspirations, or party engagements. I invite them to rally around my Government. It is necessary that the sacred rights which survive all governmental changes, and the legitimate interests which every administration is bound to protect, should enjoy full security under a strong and respected government. It is necessary not only to disarm those who might disturb the security now, but to discourage those who threaten its future by the propagation of anti-social and revolutionary doctrines. France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am invested with, but she may rely upon exercising it without weakness. In order to fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me, I hope God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail me.

M. MACMAHON,

"President of the French Republic.

[Countersigned]

"*Buffet, Vice-President of the Council.*"

EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, January 13.—The *Pall-Mall Gazette's* Paris special says: "Marshal MacMahon's proclamation has caused a great sensation. The Liberals blame what they call 'MacMahon's interference,' and apprehensions of a recall of the Assembly are expressed."

PARIS, January 13.—The evening journals, reviewing the proclamation, express various opinions. The view they take generally is favorable, although they criticise the details, and particularly question the opportuneness of the proclamation and expediency of the President's intervention.

The Republican organs approve the constitutional tone of the proclamation, and especially the recommendation that existing institutions should not be revised before being honestly tried.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS AT AN END.

PARIS, January 10.—A Cabinet council was held to-day. It is stated that an agreement was reached whereby the threatened ministerial troubles were averted. The council will reconvene on Monday.

The *Journal Des Debats* asserts that Leon Say remains a candidate for the Senate in Seine et Oise on the same list as before.

M. LEON SAY'S CANDIDACY FOR THE SENATE.

PARIS, January 13.—*Le Temps* reports that at a meeting of the Cabinet President MacMahon destroyed M. Leon Say's written resignation, and announced that he withdrew his objections to the appearance of the Minister's name on the electoral list for Seine et Oise.

The *Journal des Debats* states that M. Buffet informed M. Say that he will oppose the election of the other candidates on the list, but will make no opposition to him.

PARIS, January 13.—The French Government will send to the Philadelphia Centennial plans of the recently-completed public works in Paris, &c.

Germany.

BERLIN, January 13.—It is reported that the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople will deliver Count Andrassy's note, supported by the Powers, which it is thought will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

Minor Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—The international pigeon-shooting tournament will be held in Suffolk Park in July.

BOSTON, January 13.—David Snow, president of the National Bank of the Republic, is dead.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—The Senate has passed resolutions requesting the congressional delegation to vote for the Centennial appropriation.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IND., January 13.—The Pulman House and several stores were burned last night. Loss, $60,000.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Henry Somerville Digby, a member of a noble family of England, died Tuesday in Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken after being found in the street sick. He was not, however, destitute.

CONCORD, January 13.—Joseph La Page was convicted to-day of the murder of Josie Langmaid, and sentenced to be hung January 7, 1877.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13.—The Legislature to-day elected J. W. Renfroe State Treasurer in joint session.

MULES, HORSES, &c.

HORSES

CLIPPED

AT MORRISON'S STABLE

ja 13-3t* BY C. H. BAKER.

NOTICE.—Having been instructed by the Council Committee on Water to make more frequent examinations of the premises of water-takers to ascertain and report all unnecessary waste of city water from carelessness, defective hydrants, water-closets, &c., I shall, therefore, in obedience to the above, direct the police to commence their visits on the 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY (by which time water-takers are expected to have made all necessary repairs), and report all waste of city water from any cause to Police-Justice J. J. White.

JOHN POE, Jr.,
Chief of Police.

ja 14-10t

CIRCULARS, $2.50 to $4 per thousand at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

SALES.—$1,000 Virginia tax-receivable coupons sold at 64¾.

American Gold.—112 bid.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 68¾ bid; Virginia consols, new, 46¾ bid; Virginia fundable, 41 bid; Virginia deferred, 8⅝ bid, 9⅝ asked; Virginia interest certificates, 22½ asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 84½ bid, 85 asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, 107 bid; Richmond city 6's, 90 bid; Fredericksburg city 6's, 83 bid.

Railroad Bonds.—Virginia and Tennessee Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 73 bid; Southside Railroad first mortgage preferred 8's, J. and J., 80 bid, 81½ asked; Southside Railroad second mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 54 bid, 55½ asked; Southside Railroad third mortgage preferred 6's, J. and J., 38 bid, 42 asked; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 85 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 7's, J. and J., 92½ bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 6's, J. and J., 83 bid; Orange and Alexandria Railroad second mortgage 6's, J. and J., 72 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 69½ bid, 70½ asked.

Canal Bonds.—James River and Kanawha Canal first mortgage 6's, M. and N., 56 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad six per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 84 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad seven per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 94 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 5½ asked.

Bank Stocks.—First National, 100 par, 116 bid, 120 asked; Merchants National, 100 par, 95 asked; Bank of Commerce, 25 par, 25 bid; Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 50 bid; Merchants and Planters Savings, 25 par, 21½ bid; 23 asked; Citizens Savings, 25 par, 23 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 35 bid, 36½ asked; Virginia State, 25 par, 25¾ bid, 26½ asked; Virginia Home, 100 par, 100 asked; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 91 bid, 94 asked; City, 100 par, 84 asked; Old Dominion, 100 par, 87 asked; Commercial Fire Insurance Company, 25 par, 24 asked; Richmond Fire Association, 25 par, 24 asked.

Miscellaneous.—James River and Kanawha Packet, 12½ par, 10 bid; Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 70 bid.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 13.—*Noon.*—Stocks active and strong. Money, 5 bid. Gold, 112⅝. Exchange—Long, 488½; short, 488⅞. Governments steady. States quiet and steady.

Evening.—Money easy at 3. Sterling steady at 484½. Governments active and strong; new fives, 116¼. States quiet and strong.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Virginia 6's, peelers, 46¾; consols, 68⅝. West Virginia's, 9. North Carolina 6's, old, 16; new, 8; special tax, 2. Bid today.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, January 14, 1876.

OFFERINGS.

WHEAT.—*White* 222 bushels. *Red*, 444 bushels.
CORN.—*White*, 746 bushels.
OATS.—182 bushels.
RYE.—6 bushels.
SHUCKS.—23 bales.

SALES.

WHEAT.—*White*, 20 bushels at $1.30; 76 bushels on private terms; 34 bushels at $1.20; 32 bushels at $1.12—total, 162 bushels. *Red*, 52 bushels at $1.30; 56 bushels very good at $1.45; 24 bushels at $1.32; 50 bushels at $1.42; 134 bushels at $1.25; 78 bushels at $1.38—total, 394 bushels.

CORN.—*White*, 100 bushels good at 55c.; 502 bushels very good at 56c.; 16 bushels common at 54c.—total, 618 bushels.

OATS.—182 bushels very good at 53c.

SHUCKS.—23 bales at 50c.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Flour.—The quantity of flour exported from the city of Richmond to foreign countries *direct* during the year ending December 31, 1875, was 163,239 barrels. The quantity shipped coastwise for foreign countries and places in the United States beyond the precincts of Virginia was 126,513 barrels. Total shipments for the year to points outside the State by Dunlop & McCance, the Gallego Manufacturing Company, Haxall, Crenshaw & Co., and Walker & Saunders—in other words, by all the city flour-mills—289,752 barrels. In addition to this, there is the quantity manufactured by the four mills for consumption within the State, which amounted to at least 35,000 barrels, and we have a total for the year of 324,752 barrels.

Various estimates are formed of the quantity of wheat required to make an average barrel of flour—that is, *the average of all grades.* Some put it at 4 bushels and 40 pounds; and if we assume that as a basis, then it required 1,515,509½ bushels of wheat to make that quantity of flour. But by far the major portion of the 324,752 barrels being for Brazil, where Richmond flour stands next to the best in the world—to wit, the Trieste—we believe that it took more than 1,515,509½ bushels of wheat to make the quantity of flour given—in other words, that 4 bushels and 40 pounds of wheat do not make a barrel of the kind of flour that our millers ship to Brazil.

It would take more time than we have at our command to make a careful estimate of what the millers paid for the above-given quantity of wheat, but if they only paid $1.30 a bushel for it on the round it would go to show that they have expended for the year's wheat $1,970,161.70; and if they paid $1.35 on the round it would amount to $2,045,937.15. These figures show what a highly important element our mills form in the commerce of our city.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

Country Produce.

Roots: Ginseng, 80c.; seneca, without tor, 50@65c.

Beeswax: 28c. ℔ lb.

Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 23@25c.; fair to good, 15@22c.; common, 10@12c.

Corn Meal: 60@65c. ℔ bushel.

Eggs: In barrels, 19@20c. ℔ dozen; in crates, 20@21c.

Flour: Virginia country is quoted to-day: Fine, $4.75@$5; superfine, $5.50@$5.75; extra, $6@$6.25; family, $7@$7.25; fancy, $8@$8.50.

Feathers: Prime live-goose, 50@55c.; common, 25c.

Flaxseed: $1.25 ℔ bushel.

Hay: Virginia timothy, 90c.@$1.10; clover, 75@80c.

Oats: Baled, 90@95c.

Pork.—Dressed, 8½@9c.

Poultry: Dressed turkeys, 14@15c.; ducks, 14@15c.; chickens, 10@12c.

Potatoes: Irish, 30@40c. ℔ bushel.

Lard: Country, 13@14c.

Rye: 70@72c. ℔ bushel.

Sumac: 75c.@$1.25, according to quality.

Baled Straw: 50@60c., and in demand.

Tallow: 7½@8½c. ℔ lb.

Venison: Hams and saddles, 10@13c.; whole deer, 5@9c.

Wool: Washed, 35@40c.; unwashed, 25@28

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c.

Cement: Rosendale, $1.75 ℔ barrel; James River, $1.75.

Lime: Agricultural, 10c. ℔ bushel; Virginia, Indian Rock, $1.20@$1.30; Rockland, $1.40.

Plaster: Lump, $4.75@$5; ground, $8.50@19, delivered; calcined plaster, $2.25.

Dry Goods.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 7½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 6½c.; ⅞ Manchester, 5½c.; 4-4 James River, 7½c.; ⅞ James River, 6½c.; ¾ James River, 5½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 9½c.; ¾ Graniteville, 7½c.; 4-4 Rockbridge, 7½c.; ¾ Rockbridge, 7c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 9½c.; ⅞ W. Conestoga, 8c.; ¾ D. Conestoga, 7c.; 10-4 Pepperill, 35c.; 10-4 City, 30c. Cotton-yarns, $1.16.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 13c.; 4-4 Masonville, 11½c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 11c.; 4-4 Home, 10½c.; 4-4 Oneida, 12½c.; 4-4 Avondale, 9c.; 4-4 Social, 8c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 10½c.; Whitestone, 9½c.; ⅞ Barnsley, 7c.; ⅞ Red Dog, 6½c.; 8/8 Seituate, 7c.; Methuan, 5½c.; Peterborough, 6½c.; 10-4 Waltham, 35c.; 10-4 City Mills, 32½c.

Brown Drills: Petersburg, 8½c.; Graniteville, 10c.

Corset Jeans: Pavonia 9c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hallowell, 10c.

Denims: Harlem, 12½c. Boston Steam Mills, 9c.

Prints: American, 7½c.; Allen's, 7½c.; Richmond, 7½c.; Sprague, 7c.; Manchester, 7½c.; Washington, 7½c.; Hamilton, 7½c.; Merrimack, 7½c.; Mallory, 7½c.; Oriental, Pacific, 7½c.; Arnold, 7½c.; Amoskeag, 6½c.; Wamsutta, 6c.

Cambrics: Rice, 6c.; English, 6c.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c.

Alum: 5c.

Alcohol: $2.75 ℔ gallon.

Concentrated Lye: $4.75 ℔ case of four dozen.

Copperas: 3c.

Cochineal: 90c. ℔ lb.

Extract of Logwood: 18c.

Indigo: $1@$1.10.

Madder: 14c.

Oils: Linseed, 72c.; machine, $1@$1.75; sperm, $2.25; whale, 82c.; straits, 58c.; Labrador-cod oil, 80@85c.; lard, $1.10; sweet, $6 ℔ dozen; best salad, $10.50; castor, $1.50 ℔ gallon; Virginia lubricating, 25@30c.; kerosene, 15½c. ℔ gallon.

Race Ginger: 16c.

Soda: Sal., 2¾@3c., in kegs; English soda, 6c.; American, 4½c.

Spirits Turpentine: 48c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy.

Candy: 14c. ℔ lb.

Lemons: $8 ℔ box.

Oranges: $4.50 ℔ box; $9 ℔ case.

Groceries, &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 10½@10¾c.; clear rib-sides, 13½c.; ribbed, 13½c.; Virginia nog-round, 14½c.; Virginia hams, 15@17c.; sugar-cured, uncanvased, 16c.; plain hams, 14c.; canvased hams, 15c.

Buckets: Painted, two hoops, $2.25@$2; three hoops, $2.25.

Brooms: Two strings, $1.75@$2; three strings, $2@$3.50; four strings, $3.75@$4.50.

Coffee: Rio—Common, 21@21½c.; fair, 22@22½c.; good, to prime, 23@23½c.; Laguayra, 24@24½c.; Java 35c

Candles: Adamantine candles, 17½@18c.; ℔ set, 14@15c.; half-boxes, 14½c.; tallow, 14c.

Cheese: Prime cutting, 14½@15c.; Northern and western prime cutting, 13c.; common, 9@12c.; English dairy, 18@20c.; Pineapple, 25c.

Lard: Prime, barrels and tierces, 14½@14½c.; in half-barrels, 14¾@15c.

Molasses: Common syrup—hogsheads, 26c.; tierces, 28c.; barrels, 30c.; genuine golden syrup, 60@65c. ℔ gallon; Cuba and Muscovado, 50@60c.; Porto Rico, 50@65c.; New Orleans prime, 70@75c.

Rice: Carolina, 8¼@8½c.; Rangoon, 8c.

Fish: Herrings—North Carolina, No. 1 cut, $9.50; North Carolina gross, $7; Eastern gross, $4.25@$4.50; North Carolina roe, $4@$4.25 ℔ half-barrel. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, $15@17; No. 2, in barrels, $15@$15.50; No. 3 mackerel, $10.50; No. 1, in kits, $2.50; No. 2, in kits, $2; No. 3, $1.50. Mess shad, in kits, $3.

Salt: Liverpool, in round lots, from wharf, $2; from store, $2.10@$2.15. Ground alum, in round lots, from wharf, $1.10@$1.15; from store, $1.20@$1.25 ℔ sack.

Sugar: Crushed, 11½c.; powdered, 11½c.; granulated, 11½c.; A, 10¾c.; B, 10¾c.; extra C, 10¼c. C yellow, 10c.; cut loaf, 12½c.; Porto Rico, 9½@9¾c.; Demerara, 10½@10¾c.

Soap: Common, 5@8c.; best washing, 11@11½c.; toilet, 15@20c., and fancy prices; country, 4@5c.

Teas: Black, 55c.@$1.—the last a prime article; imperial, $1.10@$1.60; gunpowder, $1.45@$1.75 for strictly choice.

Hides, Leather, &c.

Hides: Green, 4@5c.; dry salted, 9@12c.; dry flint, 10@11c.; wet salted, 7@9c.; wet salted calf-skins, $1@$1.25.

Leather: Sole leather, oak, 35@45c.; sole leather, hemlock, 20@32c.; country upper, 25@45c.; city finish, 18@22c. ℔ foot; kip, 50c.@$1 ℔ lb.; harness, country, 25@30c.; city finish, 35@40c. ℔ lb.; calfskins, French, $1.25@$2.25 ℔ lb.; rough skirting, 22@28c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Iron: American refined, Old Dominion, 2¼@2.7-10c. ℔ lb.; English and American sheet, 4½@5½c.; swedes, hammered, 6¾@7c.; hoop, 5@6½c.

Horseshoes: $5.25@$5.50 per keg.

Mulesshoes: $6.25@$6.50 per keg.

Nails: Old Dominion, $3.25 per keg for standard—that is, tenpenny; other sizes extra.

Plough-Castings: Wholesale, 4½c.; retail, 6c. ℔ lb.

Rope: Manilla, best, 23@25c.; jute, 9½c.

Guano: Peruvian (Guanape), $60 ℔ ton; Sea-Fowl, $50; Pacific, $46; Powhatan Rawbone Superphosphate, $50; Flour of Rawbone, $54; Piedmont, $60; Maryland Tobacco-Food, $60; Quanahani, $55; Turner's Excelsior, $52.

Powder, Shot, Etc.

Fuse: Toy's mining, 50, 60c.@$1.25 ℔ 100 feet.

Powder: $5.75 by the five kegs—less than five kegs, $6; blasting, $3@$3.25.

Shot: Northern, $2.40@$2.50 ℔ bag of 25 lbs.

Grindstones: 1¼@2½c. ℔ lb.

Licorice.

Licorice Paste.—J. C. & Co., 31c.; R. R., 23c.; A. O. C., 23c.; K. & Co., 24c.; P. S., 25c.; Anchor, 27c.; A. C. C., 26c.; G. y G., 28c.

Lumber, Staves, Etc.

Lumber: White oak, $14.50 ℔ 1,000; Western Virginia poplar, $15@$25 ℔ 1,000; white pine, $35@$75 ℔ 1,000. Yellow pine boards, $10@$14 joist, $12@$18, according to lengths. Shingles—Pine, $2.50@$5; cypress six-inch, $7.50@$12.50 ℔ 1,000. Laths—Split, $1.50; sawed, $2@$2.25 ℔ 1,000.

Staves.—Whiskey-barrel timber, green, $18@20 ℔ 1,000; seasoned, $20@$25 ℔ 1,000. Flour barrel timber, $6@$7.50 ℔ 1,000. Flour barrel poles, $7@$8; hogshead hoops, no demand; hickory hoop, $12.50.

Rags.—Mixed cotton, 3½c.; white, 4@5c.; woollen, 1½@2c.

Liquors, Wines, &c.

Ale: Scotch, best brands, pints, $2@$2.15 ℔ dozen, gold.

Rectified Whiskeys: Market quiet; proof, nominal at $2.30.

Rye Whiskeys: Medium, $1.50@$2; pure old, $2@$4; Virginia Mountain, new, $2@$2.50; old, $2.50@$3.50 and upwards.

Gin: Domestic, $1.25@$2; imported, $8 case.

Brandies: Domestic, $1.25@$2; fruit, $1.35@$1.50; apple, new, $2.25@$3; Virginia peach, $2.50@$3.

Rum: New England, $1.65@$1.85; Jamaica and Santa Cruz, $4@$6.

Mill-Feed.

Shipstuff: 55c. ℔ bushel.

Brownstuff: 30@35c. ℔ bushel.

Shorts: 25@30c. ℔ bushel.

Wheat Bran: 20@25c. ℔ bushel.

Corn Bran: 18@20c. ℔ bushel.

Tobacco Markets.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

January 13, 1876.

Business was resumed at the Tobacco Exchange on Monday the 3d of January, but since that time the sales have been light, and much of the tobacco sold of an inferior quality. Prices remain about as they were before. The changes will be found in our revised quotations below. Not much loose tobacco is being offered now. The breaks during the week were 402 hogsheads, 109 tierces, and 26 boxes.

The breaks to-day were 81 hogsheads, 35 tierces, and 3 boxes.

The offerings at auction on 'Change were 60 packages, of which 41 were sold at prices ranging from $3.20 to $28.50. Bids on 19 packages rejected.

NEW IN HOGSHEADS.

DARK.—*Primings*—$1.25@$3.50.

DARK.—*Lugs*—Very common, $2@$3; medium to good, $4@$5; extra, $5@$8. *Leaf*—Common, $4.50@$5.50; medium, $5.50@$7.50; good, $8.50@$10; fine, $10@$12.

BRIGHT.—*Lugs*—Common, $4.50@$6; medium to good, $6.50@$8; fine smoking, $12.50@$15; extra smoking, $18@$20. *Leaf*—Common to medium, $6@$8; good to fine, $7@$11; extra fillers, $9@$13. *Wrappers*—Common, $10@$15; medium to good, $14@$20; fine, $20@$35; extra, $40@$50.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

[Reported expressly for the Richmond Dispatch.]

JANUARY 13.—Large breaks.

Lugs.—Very common, $3@$5; common, $4@$6; medium, $6@$8; good, $8@$10.

Fillers.—Common, $6@$8; medium, $9@$12; good, $12@$15.

Smokers.—Common, $8@$10; medium bright, $10@$15; good to fancy, $15@$30.

Bright Wrappers.—Common, $12@$15; medium, $15@$30; good, $30@$40; extra, $40@$45; fancy, $45@$50.

Mahogany Wrappers.—Common, $12@$14; medium, $14@$18; good, $18@$20; extra, $20@$40.

ALPHA.

LYNCHBURG TOBACCO MARKET.

JANUARY 10.—Receipts were light the past week, with some improvement in prices, especially for the better grades and for such as was in