SENATOR HILL'S ELECTION.

IT PLACES HIS FRIENDS IN AN EMBARRASSING POSITION.

To Hold a Grand Art Exhibition—Eva Hamilton's Startling Admission—A South Carolinian Arrested—A Woman Commits Suicide—New York Topics.

NEW YORK BUREAU, RICHMOND DAILY TIMES, January 21, 1891.

At noon to-day, in the presence of a great throng of spectators, which filled the galleries and lobby of the Assembly Chamber, the Legislature met, and, on joint ballot, elected David Bennet Hill United States Senator. Every member of the Legislature was present. The vote was eighty-one for David B. Hill and seventy-nine for William M. Evarts. The Democratic member accused of forgery, Frank Demarest, voted for Hill. One of the Governor's friends says: "I fear that the Governor has sacrificed his chances of securing the Presidential nomination next year, and has placed the anti-Cleveland Democrats of the State in a most embarrassing position."

EVADING THE POLICE.

The Brooklyn police are at a loss to discover the mysterious individual who has been guilty of the hair clipping assaults upon school girls within the past month. The fifth victim of this offense is thirteen-year-old Emma Whitehead, a pupil in No. 44 public school, at Putnam and Throop avenues. In this instance the hair clipper did not entirely accomplish his purpose, but he succeeded in mutilating the young woman's hair to such an extent that it might just as well have been severed entirely.

TO HOLD A GREAT ART EXHIBITION.

A project for the holding of a great art exhibition in Madison Square Garden in 1892 has been put forward with success at a meeting of sculptors, artists and others. It will in no wise conflict with the Columbian Fair, to be arranged on a most comprehensive scale.

SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET.

All the devices of the gold-beater's art were employed to give to Delmonico's banquet hall an appearance of splendor for the second annual banquet of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade to-night. It is estimated that from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 was represented by the banqueters.

EVA'S STARTLING ADMISSION.

At the continuation of the Hamilton will case to-day Eva made admissions that she was Josh Mann's mistress, not his wife, and that the child in the case was neither hers nor Hamiltons.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN ARRESTED.

A young man of handsome features and stylish dress, who stated to Judge Taintor that he was "a Southerner and a gentleman," was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning charged with wholesale abduction. The prisoner was William E. Rhett, of 84 west Seventeenth street, a clerk in the office of the Savannah Fast Freight Line at 317 Broadway. The Rhett family is one of the best known in South Carolina, and the prisoner said he was a member of it. The charge made by the police against him is that he had been in the habit of enticing from their homes in Jersey City and Newark young girls of tender years and bringing them to this city for immoral purposes. He was committed for trial.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

From the enthusiastic reception accorded Miss Winnie Davis by the Confederate Veterans on last Monday evening, it may be inferred that Miss Davis' presence at the initial banquet of the Camp was considered a great compliment by that body. Cheer upon cheer greeted her entrance accompanied by Colonel Dickinson, and her presence lent wonderfully to the carrying out of the object of the assemblage.

MRS. DAVIS' BOOK.

Miss Davis is spending her time quietly with her mother at the New York hotel, while the memoir of the late President Davis is being completed. [From Mr. James Redpath, the venerable literateur, who is assisting Mrs. Davis with her works, THE TIMES correspondent learned that it was expected that the memoir would be ready about the first of February. It will be published by Messrs. Belford, Clark & Co., of this city, in two volumes. The first edition will contain about 750 pages, and the second about 1,000, making in all something like 300,000 words. Mrs. Davis will not return to Beauvoir, on the completion of the book, but will go to Colorado springs to visit her eldest daughter, where she intends spending the summer months.

AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

Ever since the Duke of Marlborough espoused the pretty American widow, Mrs. Lillian Hammersley, titled foreigners have been looking toward the United States with longing eyes. Some of these gentlemen might be dazzled if they were informed that there are ten New York ladies who are reputed to own two hundred millions in their own right, and some of these women are still eligible for the bonds of matrimony. A well-known club man gives the following interesting figures: Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, $10,000,000; Mrs. Frederick Neilson, $5,000,000; Mrs. Hicks-Lord, $5,000,000; Mrs. William Astor, $60,000,000; Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, $35,000,000; Mrs. Mary G. Pinckney, $10,000,000; Mrs. William Lynch, $10,000,000; Mrs. Paran Stevens, $10,000,000; Mrs. August Belmont, $15,000,000; and Mrs. Hetty Green, $40,000,000.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

The many friends of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., will be very pleased to learn that she has improved greatly in health during the winter, and that aside from a slight lameness she is nearly as well as she ever was. This lameness, it is expected, will disappear in time, and under the skillful treatment of her physician, she will be able to take up the plans next summer or autumn she was compelled to abandon eighteen months ago. She goes out occasionally and receives as frequently as her physician allows in her rooms at the New York Hotel.

SOUTH AND THE FORCE BILL.

Louis Ross, a wealthy citizen of Boston, who has always been a warm friend and admirer of Senator Hoar, with a number of Boston capitalists have recently invested a large sum of money in property in Georgia and other Southern States, and are consequently interested in the development and prosperity of the South. They believe that if the Force bill is passed that it will work a great injury to the South, as well as to their interests, and on this account they propose to vote the Democratic ticket in the future. Mr. Ross has been gathering some statistics of Southern interests that are controlled by Massachusetts capital, and if the other capitalists feel in the same way regarding the Force bill as do Mr. Ross and his associates, the Bay State Democracy are likely to achieve another victory at the next State election.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Danville and New River railroad has been reorganized under the name of the Danville and Western. The road will pass into the control of the Richmond and Danville system. The reorganized road will issue stock to the amount of $15,000 on each mile operated, and on this basis new bonds will be issued, the principal and interest to be guaranteed by the Richmond and Danville road.

GENERAL AND PERSONAL.

It is now formally announced that Mr. John Jacob Astor, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, of 350 Fifth avenue, is engaged to Miss Ava Willing, daughter of Edward S. Willing, of Philadelphia.

The marriage of William J. Lane, M. P., from North Cork, Ireland, to Miss Mary Armstrong, of 431 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, previously announced in the columns of THE TIMES, took place this evening at the Church of the Nativity, corner of Madison street and Classon avenue, Brooklyn. Rev. Michael Moran, the rector, officiated.

Miss Erminee Duplessos, eighty years of age, a native of New Orleans, died on the steamship Yumuri from Vera Cruz, Mexico, when off Barnegat this morning.

Lucatio C. Harrington, of 152 west Twenty-eighth street, ended her life last night by shooting herself with a revolver. She was born in Baltimore twenty-two years ago. Her father, Silas W. Harrington, was an officer in the United States navy. When seven years old she ran away from home and joined a circus. She played small parts in the theatres here.

Uncle Jerry's Mistake.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Uncle Jerry Rusk's best friends are bitterly regretting that, twelve months ago, he did not resign from the Cabinet and issue an address to the country, declaring that his agricultural fellow-citizens must no longer be imposed upon, and that the tariff must be reformed. Had Uncle Jerry Rusk done this, the McKinley bill might never have been passed, and Uncle Jerry could have stepped into the White House, to stay for eight years. As matters now stand, the American people will never read in their great newspapers, the glorious name and title, Jeremiah Rusk, LL. D., President of the United States.

FITS. All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The Existing Law Better For Silver Men Than Free Coinage.

[For the Richmond Times.]

No subject occupies more of the attention of the public, and especially of all thinking men, than the silver question. A few years ago many of the ablest men in our country, including Senator Sherman and John W. Daniel, were led astray by the greenback delusion. The same disease in the body politic, which produced that delusion, now gives feverish strength to the free coinage craze.

It is stated upon good authority that the Savings Banks and Trust Companies of the East have loaned more than $2,000,000,000 on Western farm mortgages. The loans are due, or are soon to mature, and the whole West is in a ferment, and is agitating the question how to pay its debts as cheaply as possible. United with the Western debtors in this agitation are the Silver Barons, recently strengthened by the admission of the new silver States whose object is to enhance the value of their product, at the cost of the Government, that is of the people.

The object of this article is to show that the existing law is better for the producer of silver than the free coinage act. Perhaps it is better also for the country.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

Under the existing law the Government must buy 54,000,000 ounces of silver every year and issue therefor United States Treasury notes at the market value. This is equivalent to an annual increase in the currency of nearly about $60,000,000—a steady annual increase, known and reliable, and on which every business man can make his calculations.

It affords a permanent steady market for nearly the whole product of the mines of this country, and has advanced the price of silver about 16 per cent. The country can probably absorb this amount of silver currency annually and yet maintain gold payments. The maintenance of gold payments means the retention of $650,000,000 of gold as a part of our circulating medium.

As far as it goes, the existing law is very favorable to the debtor, by increasing the amount of currency, and is equally favorable to the silver producer, by furnishing him a market, and a purchaser, who pays him more than the article is really worth.

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE.

Look at the other side. Free coinage will neither increase the currency to a very great extent nor furnish the silver producer with as profitable a market as the existing law.

The effect of free coinage will be to suspend gold payments and to make silver the measure of all values for this country. This assertion is made because, in the first place, the banks, bankers, and capitalists of the country do earnestly believe that such will be the case.

Whether it should be so logically, or ex necessitate rei, is of course open to question. But if the banks, bankers, and capitalists believe that it will drive gold out of circulation, then it will do so, because the moment they become satisfied that a free-coinage law will pass they will act upon their belief; they will lock up the gold, and will themselves bring about the suspension of gold payments by putting gold to a premium.

This tendency was made manifest last week, when within two days after the Senate voted for free coinage gold went nearly to the exporting point. And when the New York Bank statement appeared on Saturday the public was surprised to find that the bank showed an increase of $4,600,000 in gold. Where did the increase come from? No gold had been imported. The banks had stopped paying out gold apparently; in other words were hoarding it.

GOLD AT A PREMIUM.

In the second place, it is maintained that free coinage logically and ex necessitate act means that gold will go to a premium and that silver will be the standard of value. Free coinage is an invitation to the whole world to send its silver here to be exchanged for gold.

The supply of gold in the United States Treasury is $270,000,000. Against this has been issued about $170,000,000 of gold certificates, leaving $100,000,000 of gold for a redemption fund. The rest of our gold supply is in the hands of banks and individuals, who certainly will not exchange it for silver. If the free coinage law should be passed in its present shape, and gold did not at once go to a premium, it would operate as follows: The owners of silver in England, France, Germany, or elsewhere, could send their silver to this country for coinage, as soon as deposited at the mint they would receive for it an equivalent amount of United States Treasury notes, which they would exchange for gold, making a profit on the transaction of about twenty to twenty-five cents an ounce. As the Government has only about $100,000,000 of gold to meet this drain, the supply would be quickly exhausted, and then gold would go to a premium.

But it is not to be supposed that our own people are not as smart financiers as the foreigners. The practical result of the free coinage law would be that there would be an immediate scramble for the supply of gold, and it would go to a premium at once.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN SILVER.

The moment gold goes to a premium, silver would cease to come from abroad for coinage, because there would no longer be any profit in such a transaction.

The foreigner could not afford to pay the costs and charges of transportation to exchange silver bullion for paper dollars, which would be worth no more than the bullion in this country, and would be worth much less abroad.

This being so, with respect to foreign silver, how would it be with regard to the home production.

As has been said, the moment gold goes to a premium, all values in this country will be increased in silver. What inducement will there be for the owners of silver bullion to take it to the mint for coinage!

If he takes $100 worth of silver to be coined, he receives back $100 in silver dollars or United States Treasury notes for his equivalent amount, which is worth no more than the $100 of bullion which he surrenders. In other words, he makes no profit by the transaction, and there would be nothing to cause a rush of bullion to the mint for coinage.

There is no reason why after the country comes to a silver basis, there should be any greater demand for coinage of silver than there now is for coinage of gold. No gold bullion comes from abroad to this country to be coined into dollars, or eagles, although the coinage of gold is just as free as it is proposed to make the coinage of silver.

It is a well-known fact that only a small proportion of the gold produced in the United States is turned into gold coin.

HOPES OF SILVER PRODUCERS.

The silver producers' hope of profit from free coinage is based upon the expectation that the Government will be able, in some inexplicable manner, to continue to maintain silver at par with gold.

When it is discovered that this is impracticable, and that there is no substantial profit to be derived from exchanging silver bullion for its exact equivalent in silver dollars or Treasury notes, it will probably be found that the amount of silver coming to the mint for coinage will be far less than the 4,000,000 ounces required by the existing law to be purchased annually.

In other words, the existing law will furnish a better market for the produce of the mines, and therefore keep silver at a higher price than free coinage.

If gold goes to a premium there will be an immediate and large reduction in the volume of our currency. Six hundred millions of gold will instaneously cease to be a part of the circulating medium, and instead of having an inflation we will have a large diminution of the currency. This will probably produce a temporary stringency in the money market and general disarrangement of business. The country, however, will quickly adapt itself to the new standard, and the secondary result will be an advance in value of land and the products of the soil, accompanied by a general boom in business.

What the ultimate effect will be, no man is wise enough to foretell.

JAMES H. DOOLEY.

Summer-time brings colic and stomach-ache. Simmons Liver Regulator cures it.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only in boxes.

You Get a Lot with each share of Fredericksburg stock.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles!

SYMPTOMS: Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sale of a Milling Company.

CLEVELAND, O., January 20.—It was announced yesterday that the Cleveland Milling Company had sold out to a Scotch syndicate. The consideration is withheld, but the amount is large. The company will be operated by the Scotch and three Cleveland directors, and capitalized at £65,000. The concern employs fifty men, and was established forty years ago by Charles Hickon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Situation of Tobacco at Richmond and Other Important Centres—Quotations of the New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets—Provisions and Grain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Money closed at 2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 485¼@488; actual rates, 484¼@484½ for sixty days and 487@487¼ for demand. Governments steady; currency, 6's, 109 bid; 4's, coupons, 120 bid; 4½'s do., 103 bid.

There were sales of only 51,300 shares in the two hours of trading on the Stock Exchange this morning, and most of this small amount was in Union Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, which were all fractionally lower, and in New England, Northern Pacific and Burlington, which were fractionally higher, so that altogether there was hardly any movement of the market at all. The early London prices were reported lower than the closing figures here last night, but there was no selling for London account, and on the whole the market, considering the extreme dullness, was fairly steady. The little firmness shown was due to the growing belief that the prospects for unlimited free coinage are dead. At noon the prices were irregularly changed. There was no improvement in the market after 12 o'clock. The same apathy which characterized the morning's dealings prevailed. The market seemed to sink of its own weight, and gave no immediate evidence of a revival. There was no new current, and balking was confined to board-room traders, who operated for fraternal profits. The only speculative stock that attracted any attention was the Chicago Gas Trust, at one time it advanced ½ per cent. to 47 on the belief that the company had arranged for a compromise with the city of Chicago, by which the latter should receive four per cent of the company's gross earnings, and that the price of gas, $1.25 per foot should be maintained. This is conceded to be the basis of settlement as soon as the trust is reorganized into a new corporation. The closing prices were generally ¼ to 3 per cent. lower. The sales amounted to only 110,955 shares.

	Bid.	Asked.
Oregon 1's	100	....
Alabama—Class A	103	....
Alabama—Class B	105½	....
Alabama—Class C	104	....
Tennessee old set	62½	....
North Carolina 4's	96½	....
North Carolina 6's	128	....
South Carolina browns	99½	....
Louisiana consols	92½	....
Tennessee new set 6's	101½	104¾
Tennessee 5's	98	105
Tennessee 3's	69	....
Virginia 6's	50	....
Do. maturity coupons	40	....
Am'n Cotton Seed Oil	20¾	21¼
Atchison	29¾	29⅞
C. C. C. and St. Louis	63	63½
Canada Southern	50	50½
Ches. and Ohio, common	18	18½
Ches. and Ohio, 1st preferred	46¼	47
Ches. and Ohio, 2d preferred	30½	33
Chicago Gas Trusts	45½	46¼
C. B and Q	90½	90¾
Delaware L. and Western	138½	138¼
Delaware & Hudson	135½	135½
Erie	20½	20¾
E Tennessee common	7⅞	8
E Tennessee, 1st preferred	64	72
E Tennessee, 2d preferred	17¼	18
Jersey Central	113¾	115
Lake Shore	107½	107½
Lake Erie & Western pref	57	57½
Lead Trust	19½	19¾
Louisville & Nashville	77⅜	77½
Mexican Central	23⅞	24
Missouri Pacific	65½	65¾
N. & W. preferred	55	56
N Y and N E	37⅞	38
Northwestern	106	106¼
N Pacific, preferred, ex	71	71½
New York Central	101½	101¾
North American	16¼	16¼
Pacific Mail	34	34½
Reading	32¾	32⅞
R. Terminal	17¾	17½
R Terminal, pref	71¾	73½
Rock Island	69⅞	70
Silver Certificates	104¼	104¾
Sugar Trust	77	77½
St. Paul	54¾	54½
Tennessee Coal and Iron	37	38
Texas Pacific	15	15¼
Union Pacific	45¼	45¾
Wabash preferred	19⅞	19¾
W U Telegraph	70¼	70¾
Wis. Central	21½	22½

RICHMOND STOCK MARKET.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 21, 1891.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 4½-s, R. & C., 1891	103	....
U. S. 4's, R. & C., 1907	120	....
STATE SECURITIES.		
North Carolina 4's C. 1910	96¼	97
North Carolina 6's C, 1919	122	125
Virginia 6's, Consols 1905	42	50
Virginia 3-4-5 Ten-Forties, 1919	32	37
Virginia 3's new, 1932	65¼	65¾
Virginia consol coupons, fundable	32	....
Virginia consol coupons non-fundable	20	....
CITY SECURITIES.		
Richmond 8's, 1904-1910	132	136
Richmond 6's, 1904-1910	113	114¼
Richmond 5's, 1890-1895	100½	101½
Richmond 5's, R, 1921, later	105	108
Richmond 4's, R. 1921	....	100
RAILROAD BONDS.		
A. & C. 1st 7's R., 1907	117	120
A. & C. g't'd int. 6's, R, 1908	....	105
C., O. & A. 1st 7's, C, 1895	106½	....
C. C. & A. 2d 7's, C., 1916	116½	122
C. C. & A. 6's, 1923	105¾	107
C. & G. 1st 6's, C, 1933	....	106
C. & G. 2d 6's, C., 1926	....	84
Georgia Pacific 1st 6's, R. C.	109	110
Georgia Pacific con. 5's, 1922	73	74½
Georgia Pacific incomes	18	19
Petersburg Class A. 5's R. C.	103½	....
Petersburg Class B. 6's, R. C	106	....
C. & O., R. & A. Div., 1st, 1989	68	68½
R. & D. gold 6's, C. 1915	115	....
R. & Danville debt 6's, 1927	100	....
R. & D., general mortgage 5's	86	92
R., Y. R. & C. 1st 8's, 1894	105	....
Rich. & Meck. 1st 6's, 1921	100	104
Va. Midland G. M. 5's, 1936	84	86
Va. Mid., G. M. 5's, guar	84	87
Western N. C. 1st 6's, guar. C.	....	100
Western N. C. 1st 6's C. 1914	....	96
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta & Charlotte	....	96
Georgia Pacific	6	8
Petersburg	....	80
R., F. & Pot. div. obligt'n	....	112
INSURANCE COMPANIES.		
Virginia Fire and Marine	....	30
MISCELLANEOUS.		
American Tobacco Co	99¼	101

GRAIN AND COTTON EXCHANGE.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 21, 1891.

OFFERINGS.

Wheat—2,658 bushels.
Corn—2,216 bushels.
Oats—2,000 bushels.
Rye—14 bushels.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

Wheat—58 bushels.
Corn—1,156 bushels.

QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—Longberry, 95c. to $1.05. Mixed, 94c. to $1.04. Shortberry, 93c. to $1.03.
Corn—White, 63c. to 64c. Mixed, 62c. to 63c.
Oats—White, No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; Mixed, No. 2, 52c. to 52½c. Rejected, 43c. to 48c.
Rye—75c. to 80c.

COTTON REPORT.

Market steady.
Quotations.—Middling, 9c.; low middling, 8½c.; good ordinary, 8c.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE.

[Reported for the Times.]

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 21.—Offerings of tobaccos at auction on 'Change Tuesday, January 20, 1891. Total offerings 62 packages West Virginia bright tobaccos.

Highest price for the week, $28.

Offerings of tobaccos at auction on 'Change Wednesday, January 21, 1891. Total offerings 40 packages West Virginia bright tobaccos.

One package taken in at $25, one sold at $23.50, one at $22.50, one taken in at $20, one sold at $18.50, one at $17.75, one at $16.75, one at $16.25, two at $15.50, one taken in at $15, one sold at $15, one at $14.75, one at $14, one taken in at $13.50, one sold at $13, one at $12.50, one at 11.50, one at $10.75, one at $10.50, one at $10.25, one taken in at $10, three sold at $10, one at $9.50, two taken in at $9.25, one at $9, one at $8.50, one sold at $8.25, three at $8, one at $7.75, two at $7.50, one at $7.25, one at $7, one at $6.00.

Sales of loose tobaccos on the breaks Tuesday, January 20, 1891: Shockoe warehouse, 14,660 pounds; highest price, $13. Crenshaw's warehouse, 46,495 pounds; highest price, $15.25.

Sales of loose tobaccos on the breaks Wednesday, January 21, 1891: Shockoe warehouse, 19,995 pounds; highest price, $13. Crenshaw's warehouse, 34,225 pounds; highest price, $13.75.

Private sales reported to the secretary to-day: Wrappers, 37 hogsheads; fillers, 6 hogsheads; cutters, 1 hogshead; smokers, 6 hogsheads; scrap, 5 hogsheads; dark tobaccos, 1 hogshead. Total, 56 hogsheads.

Office of the tobacco inspector reports today: Inspections, bright, 43 hogsheads; dark, 8 hogsheads. Re-inspections: bright, 110 hogsheads; dark, 1 hogshead.

Farmer's, Wilson's, Old Dominion, Seabrook's, Crenshaw's, Planter's and Merchant's, Davenport's, Shelburne's Neal's, and Shockoe warehouses report to-day: Receipts, 140 hogsheads, 2 tierces and bales; deliveries, 173 hogsheads.

Office of the collector of the United States internal revenue reports collections for the city of Richmond to-day as follows: Tax paid on cigars and cigarettes, $4,304.80; tax paid on tobaccos, $4,128.93. Total, $8,433.73.

Registered at the Tobacco Exchange Wednesday, January 21, 1891: C. W. Caldwell, Putnam county, West Va.; John A. Lester, Chesterfield.

Good sales of loose tobaccos are expected for to-morrow, Thursday, January 22, 1891.

W. C. McDonald, of Montreal, Canada, was on the Richmond Tobacco Exchange to-day, but as usual sales to him are not reported, he making silence a condition precedent to purchasing. If sales to him were reported it would swell the total very considerably, especially of fillers.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 21.—Cotton steady; middling, 9⅛c. Flour easy active; closing quiet; prices unchanged. Wheat—Southern firm and unchanged; Western firm; No. 2 winter red, spot and January, 99¼c. Corn—Southern firm and higher; white, 60@61c.; yellow, 58@60c.; Western firm; mixed, spot and January, 59@59¼c. Oats firm; ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania, 48@51½c.; do. Western, white, 50@52c.; graded No. 2 white, 51¼@51½c. Rye nominal; prime to choice, 80@82c. Provisions—nominal unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 19¼c. Sugar strong; granulated, 6¼c. Whisky dull, 1.23@1.24.

Stocks—Virginia ten-forties, 32; do. threes, 65.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton—Messrs. Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-night say: "The reaction expected from Liverpool came this morning, but the advance was not entirely sustained at the close, being checked by the large movement at American ports, as the receipts are now generally known there just before the close of business. Our opening was firm at an advance of from six to seven points under the execution of large buying orders from Liverpool operators, who sold here on the last advance against their yieldings of cotton there. After the call it became evident that the support was withdrawn, while the receipts checked the disposition to follow the advance, and the market slowly dropped during the day. Receipts at ports to-day estimated at 24,000 bales, against 17,871 bales last week and 17,875 bales last night. The spot market is quiet at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 9⅜; sales, 133 bales. Transactions in futures, 82,000 bales. Futures closed 3 to 6 points lower as follows: January, 9.11@9.12; February, 9.14@9.15; March, 9.23@9.24; April, 9.34@9.35; May, 9.44@9.45; June, 9.53@9.54; July, 9.62@9.63; August, 9.55@9.60; September, 9.46@9.47; October, 9.36@9.38.

Liverpool spot cotton was steady; middling uplands, 5 3-16d; sales, 8,000 bales. Futures closed steady; January, 5.08@5.09; January-February, 5.08@5.09; February-March, 5.10; March-April, 5.13.

Produce.—Flour dull, weak and unchanged. Wheat closed strong; spot sales No. 2 red winter, $1.06¾@1.06¾c.; No. 2 red winter, January, $1.06¾c. Corn closed slightly higher; spot sales No. 2 mixed, 61½@62c.; do. January, 60½c. Oats closed fractionally higher; spot sales No. 1 white, 55c.; No. 2 mixed, January, 51½c. Pork dull; new mess, $11.50@11.75. Lard closed lower; February, $6.06. Sugar—Refined firm; cut loaf and crushed, 6¼c.; powdered, 6-31c.; granulated, 6¼c. Coffee steady; fair Rio, 19¾c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—S. V. White & Co. telegraph C. W. Branch & Co. as follows: Wheat—So far as I could see the principal buyers of wheat during the entire session were bulls, who were terribly wrought up over the misery of the shorts, and were anxious to secure some wheat ahead of these poor unfortunates. To aid them in advancing prices they had the report of some liberal exports which were partially of old frosted and partially some wheat that had been brought, and was to clear for Lisbon not only this time, but several times before. Nevertheless the market was buoyant, and closes at about highest prices. The advance cannot continue unless the shorts scare, and if they do not, a reaction in the near future is inevitable. Corn firmed in sympathy with wheat nothing else.

	Op'ng.	H'gst.	L'west.	Cls'g
WHEAT.				
May	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞	95
July	90¼	90⅞	90	90⅝
CORN.				
May	52	52¼	51¾	52¼
OATS.				
May	45½	46	45½	45⅞-46
PORK.				
May	10.65	10.72	10.57	10.60
LARD.				
May	6.15	6.15	6.12	6.12
C. RIBS.				
May	5.32	5.37	5.27	5.27

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Pork regular at $10.12½@$10.25; family, $11@$11.12½. Lard: kettle dried, 6¼c.@6⅜c. Bacon: short clear sides, $5.75@$5.80. Whisky, sales 840 barrels; finished goods on the basis of $1.14 per gallon for high wines.

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SICK

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