

Both Houses Called to Order at Noon—Organization of the Senate—Nomination of Wm. A. Rorer as Speaker—Nomination of the House of Representatives—Election of Officers—New Members Sworn in—Contested Cases, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The first regular session of the Forty-seventh Congress began to-day, and both houses were called to order at noon.

In the Senate, after the usual interchange of friendly greetings by members, the President pro tempore, Senator Davis of Ills., formally convened the Chamber, and after prayer by the Chaplain, presented the credentials of Senator William Windom, of Minn., chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late Senator March 3rd, 1883, said vacancy having been temporarily filled by the appointment of ex-Senator Edgerton.

After the reading of the credentials Senator Windom, of Minn., was duly qualified and entered upon his duties.

Resolutions for committees of notification to the House of Representatives and the President, and for the organization of the Senate, were adopted.

The annual reports of the Acting Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims, and Public Printer were presented by the Chairman and read on the table.

The hour of meeting daily was fixed at 12 o'clock M.

A number of bills and resolutions were presented and laid over, among which were one by Mr. Beck, to provide for the settlement of the trade dollar and its recoinage into standard dollars.

By Mr. Logan, to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army.

By Mr. Sherman, to provide for the issue of three per cent bonds to the amount of three hundred millions, to be applied to the redemption of three and a half.

By Mr. Garland, to provide for a tariff commission. This is a substitute for Mr. Eaton's bill of 1880, by Mr. Morrill, to investigate the tariff question.

By Mr. Grover, restricting Chinese immigration; being mainly the bill of the vetoed fifteen-passenger bill of 1879.

Mr. Coke, allotting lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pendleton gave notice that he would tomorrow introduce his civil service reform bill.

A recess from 1.15 to 2.30 was taken. Upon reassembling Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution continuing the committees as now constituted.

Mr. Foraker offered an amendment, requesting the President to decide whether the committees should be divided equally between the two political parties or not.

Without decision the Senate adjourned. (The message will not therefore go in to-day.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at noon.

Two hundred and ninety members answered to the roll call; the absentees being Messrs. Sees and Decker.

The vote for Speaker was, Keifer 148, Randall 129, Ford 8; necessary to a choice 143.

Fulkerson and Paul, Virginia Readjusters, voted for Keifer.

Upon calling the States for swearing in new members, Mr. Jones, of Texas, objected to swearing Joseph Wheeler, of Ala., and after some dispute Wheeler stepped aside; Springer, of Ills., objected to Chalmers, of Miss.; Briggs, of Wis., imitating the words and tone of Moore, in turn objected to Moore. All objected to stand aside. The remainder were then sworn in, and Mr. Jones took the floor to state the reasons when Mr. Rand offered a resolution referring the matter to the committee on Elections when appointed. Tabled.

On motion of Mr. Randall, by almost a unanimous vote the objections were then withdrawn in all cases except those of Chalmers and Dibble, and all but these two were sworn. Chalmers was also sworn after some further skirmishing.

Mr. Calkins, in drawing the case of Mr. Dibble, of North Carolina, and offering a resolution referring the matter to the committee on Elections, when appointed. He gave a statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Dibble was elected, and contended that there was no vacancy inasmuch as it might be that Mr. Mackey had originally been elected.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, took the opposite ground, and argued that Mr. Dibble had as good a prima facie right to a seat as any other member.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, moved to lay Mr. Calkins' resolution on the table, and it being agreed to Mr. Dibble appeared and was qualified.

Mr. McPherson was then elected Clerk, the vote being McPherson 148, Adams 129, De La Matry 9, Hooker, Brownlow and Sherwood were then elected. Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keeper and Postmaster on one vote, and all the officers were sworn in. Hiscock, Orth and Reagan were appointed a committee to wait on the President. Mr. Fred D. Powers, of Washington, was then elected Chaplain.

Nothing now intervenes to delay the President's message but the swearing of the Territorial delegates, which will be done in a few minutes.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Caucus—A Resolution Endorsing a Tariff for Revenue Only Indefinitely Postponed—The Old Officers of the House Re-elected—President Arthur to be Summoned in the Guitauze Trial—Etc., or the Compendium of the Currency.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, December 4.—After the adjournment of the Republican caucus, last evening, the Democratic members assembled in the same hall, and organized their caucus for the ensuing Congress by re-electing Representative House, Tenn., Chairman, and Messrs. Frost, of Me., and Willburn, of Texas Secretaries.

Representative Proctor Knott, of Ky., then offered a resolution endorsing the declaration of the Democratic National Committee of 1876 and 1880, the supposed object being to put the Democratic members on record in favor of a plank endorsing a tariff for revenue only, which, if it did not prevent the complimentary nomination of Speaker Randall, would serve as a rebuke.

The resolution was supported by Representatives Knott, of Ky., and Reagan, of Texas, and opposed by Representatives Hammond, of Tenn., McClain, of Md., Hooker, of Miss., and Herbert, of Ala.

Representative Hooker moved to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the resolution, and his motion was carried—aye 83, noes 71.

Representative Kenna, of West Va., then moved that the caucus endorse and put in nomination as the candidates of the Democrats all of the officers of the last House, and the motion was carried *viva voce* , without a roll call.

The caucus then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

At the close of the Guitauze trial yesterday Mr. Scoville said he had issued a subpoena for President Arthur, but he did not care to have him summoned until he had seen him personally, and had instructed Marshal Henry to that effect.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, made public to-day, says eighty-six National Banks were organized during the year ending November 1st, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$9,651,030, to which \$5,288,590 in circulation notes have been issued. This is the largest number of banks organized in any year since 1872.

Twenty-six banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,020,000, have voluntarily discontinued business during the year. There were eight failures of National Banks during the period from June 19, 1880, to November 1, of the present year. National Banks are located in every State of the Union except Mississippi, and in every Territory except Arizona; the total number in operation on the 1st of October last being 2,183. This is the greatest number which have ever been in operation at any one time.

The estimated losses to creditors from the failures of National Banks during the past year, and deposits in circulation notes, of the act, is \$6,240,000, and the average annual loss has therefore been about \$346,000 in the business of the corporations, leaving an average capital of about \$430,000,000, and deposits in circulation notes of \$5,000,000. Twenty-one of these insolvent banks have paid their creditors in full and forty of them have paid more than 75 per cent. each. The individual liabilities of the shareholders of insolvent banks have been enforced in fifty-three instances, and about \$2,700,000 has been collected from this source. After presenting the usual comparative tables showing the past and present condition of the National Banks the Comptroller discusses the question of the expiration of charters of the banks, and recommends that an act be passed during the present session authorizing any National Bank, with the approval of the Comptroller, to extend its charter prior to the date of expiration of its corporate existence, to extend its period of succession for twenty years, by amending its articles of association. The Comptroller then said that the increase of National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$16,510,143. This, together with the increase of gold coin, \$108,686,279 and of silver coin, \$27,716,454, makes a total increase of coin and bank notes of \$152,912,886. The report also shows that the amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

The reason that, has during the past year, urged against the re-issuance of National Bank notes, is the fact that the amount produced was necessary for the support of government and for the payment of the public debt, has long since lost its force, and the repeal of these laws has been urged by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Department of Justice is given to the public. It recommends the abolition of the District Attorneys and assistants, and placing them on salaries. Estimates for expenses of United States Courts for the fiscal year ending 1888, are three million five thousand dollars.

The report also contains a statement of the subject of taxation the Comptroller says the amount paid by the National Banks to the Treasurer of the United States for taxes on capital and deposits, during the year ended June 30 last, was \$5,478,178 and amount paid by banks over to National Bank notes, during the year ended November 1st last, was \$11,496,171, which amount is much less than the annual increase of the National Revenue during the past two years.

THE TRIAL OF GUITAUZE.

Fourth Week—Immense Crowd Through the Court House—Prisoner Trembles for His Safety and Asks for Protection—He Propounds a Question for Expert Witnesses to Pass Upon.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Little later than usual, and the Court was not opened until 11 o'clock. An immense crowd had gathered on the sidewalk and when Guitauze alighted from the van he evinced unusual trepidation and begged the officers to take him around to the back entrance. He was assured that the escort was ample for his safety, and with trembling steps and swinging gait he quickly shuffled through the angry crowd to the court, where he stepped upon his sallow countenance, and it was several minutes after he reached his room before he regained his usual composure.

Ex-speaker Randall appeared in answer to the call of the court, but he has no knowledge why he had been summoned.

Immediately after the opening of the Court Mr. Scoville called to the stand Dr. James Kennon, of Chicago.

Before any question could be asked witness, Guitauze desired to address the Court, and without waiting for assent or dissent on the part of the Court said, in quick nervous tones: "I want these expert witnesses passed upon this court, where a man is impelled to do an unlawful act by a power which he cannot possibly control or overrule and by which his moral agency is dominated, is he to be considered sane or insane?"

"Judge Cox—"We will have that question discussed."

Witness said he was managing editor of the Chicago Medical Review, and lecturer upon Mental Disease at the Chicago Medical Schools. He delivered his first lecture last April. Witness replied to the hypothetical question, predicated upon the trustworthiness of the evidence to which he had listened, that he had no doubt of the prisoner's insanity.

The witness admitted that when a man committed a crime while acting under the delusion of divine inspiration and then conducted himself precisely as a criminal would do, it would be presumptive evidence against his insanity.

Guitauze, who had been quietly but intently following the witness, here broke in rather excitedly, saying, "Nothing of the kind in this case, Judge."

Guitauze angrily—"You are going too fast in this matter. We want facts, not your judgment. The witness has stated one thing right; the Lord injects the inspiration and the Lord takes away his own judgment to work it out; that's just my case; that's the way I get my inspiration. The Lord don't employ fools to do his works; he gets the best material."

Mr. Davidge—"Then put a still stronger hypothetical case, use the term 'like a common vulgar criminal.'"

Guitauze turned to Davidge, and with an air of immense superiority, said, "It's all high toned." [Laughter, quickly suppressed by the Court.]

The witness thought an insane man in carrying out an inspiration would act according to his peculiarities of manner and temperament, although there were types of insanity where the man's general character became changed. The witness gave a scientific name.

Richard J. Hinton, editor of the Washington Gazette, had been present at the Reception held on Washington Dr. Crocker had formed the opinion that the prisoner was an exceedingly illy-balanced, crazy egotist. Witness was asked what he thought of the prisoner's speech. "Garfield was Hancock," and his reply was that in his opinion it was a ridiculous, disjointed affair.

Guitauze, who had smiled complacently when the witness came upon the stand, here became very much incensed, and shouldered his way to the witness' table of the kind. You don't know what you are talking about. My speech received the endorsement of the best men of the country."

Witness resumed by saying that the prisoner seemed to be a perfect nuisance about the rooms, but was interrupted by Guitauze who said, "You were a nuisance yourself. I'd rather be hung as a man than acquitted as a fool, and I won't have any more of this kind of evidence."

Upon the hypothetical case put by Mr. Scoville, Guitauze was pronounced insane by the following physicians: Dr. Charles H. Nichols, of Bloomingdale Asylum, New York; Dr. Charles F. Folsom, Harvard University; Dr. Samuel Wooster, Selma, Mass.; Dr. William Godding, St. Elizabeth's Asylum, Washington; Dr. Crocker, McBride, Milwaukee; Dr. Walter Chevington, and Dr. Theodore Fisher, Mass.

Guitauze announced that he wanted Grant and Conkling summoned.

Adjourned.

FIRE RECORD.

Four Large Flouring Mills and a Cotton Mill Destroyed at Minneapolis, Minn.—Four Lives Lost—Destructive Conflagration.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

ST. PAUL, December 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the milling district of Minneapolis, destroying before it was subdued four large flouring mills and one cotton mill, and causing the death of at least four men. The severe fire broke out in the Pillsbury B. flouring mill, owned and operated by C. H. Pillsbury & Co. It communicated to the Excelsior mill, owned by Dorilus Morrison and operated by C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and to the Minneapolis mill, owned and operated by Crocker, Fisk & Co., which exploded, killing Fred Erickson, first assistant engineer of the Fire Department. The fire then communicated to the Emporium mill, owned by L. F. Watson, of Massachusetts, and operated by C. A. Pillsbury & Co. Burning brands then fell upon the roof of the cotton mill near by, owned by Dorilus Morrison, and it was also consumed, together with the freight cars filled with wheat. The fire had communicated to the mill of Crocker, Fisk & Co., when an explosion occurred and leveled the walls of the structure, crushing the elevated railroad track in front of the mill, killing three persons and injuring others, and several others in a less degree. The loss may be summarized as follows: Pillsbury B. mill, \$140,000; Empire mill, \$125,000; Crocker, Smith & Co.'s mill, \$125,000; Pillsbury & Co.'s mill, \$100,000; Excelsior mill, \$100,000; cotton mill, \$40,000; Crocker, Fisk & Co., on stocks, \$65,000; H. P. Plunkert, on stock, \$10,000. Total, \$668,000.

ST. PAUL, December 5.—Later estimates reduce the aggregate loss by the fire to \$545,000.

ATLANTA, GA., December 5.—A fire at Lowry Branch, yesterday, destroyed several stores.

A fire at Marietta, to-day, destroyed several business houses. Loss about \$75,000.

At Chicago, yesterday morning, Frank Banks, a tailor, cut his young child's throat from ear to ear with a butcher knife, killing the infant instantly, and then endeavored to kill his wife. Afterwards, he cut his throat and stabbed himself several times in the stomach. Banks had been out of employment for some time and became despondent.

KANSAS.

Danford's Financial Difficulties—Probable Settlement of the Trouble.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

HUNTSWELL, December 5.—The committee appointed to confer with Col. Danford, respecting the affairs of his banks here and at Osage City and Caldwell, have accepted his proposition, and left with him this afternoon to meet his friends. This will probably settle the whole matter.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

In St. Louis there is any amount of smog, but the authorities are keeping it quiet.

Samuel Haight's tannery at Milton Centre, N. Y., was burned Sunday night. The loss exceeds \$50,000.

Thomas Chalton, aged twenty-five years, was accidentally shot and killed by James McDavid, aged sixteen years, in New Orleans, Sunday.

A meeting of Jewish citizens at Chicago, Sunday, subscribed \$300,000 for the relief of Jewish refugees who have fled from persecution in Europe.

An old German milk vender was brutally murdered at Detroit, Mich., Sunday night, by Chas. Martin, a young iron moulder. Martin was drunk.

An accident on the Selma & New Orleans Railroad occurred yesterday, near Selma, Ala., in which two men were killed and one fatally injured.

A Huntingdon, Quebec, dispatch says: At 6.30 Sunday night a slight but distinct frost of earthquakes was felt at this place. The movement was from west to east.

The Hessian fly has made sad havoc in the wheat fields of Southwest Michigan. Fully one-half of the whole number of fields have been destroyed with a few weeks.

A special to the New Orleans Times-Democrat from Pittsburg, reports that the killing of J. D. McGrath, planter and storekeeper at Sunny Side Landing, by Samuel Cole, a half crazy negro.

The steamer Glome's Castle, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived at Queensdown, having in tow the steamer Allemonia, from Hamburg for New York. The Allemonia has lost her main shaft; she has some cases of small pox.

The State of California has quarantined against Chicago trains on the Central Pacific Railroad, on account of the introduction of small pox in five counties. In every case the disease was traced to arrivals from Chicago.

A dispatch from Wirrnton, Ontario, says intelligence has been received which leaves no doubt but that the propeller Jane Miller went down in Georgian Bay, with all on board, numbering twenty-five persons, in including sixteen passengers.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 52 1/2 per gallon, with sales later of 125 casks, at 53c, closing firm at the advance.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 80 for strained, and \$1 90 for Good Strained, with small sales of Good Strained reported at quotations.

TAR—Firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2 50 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fourth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11 1/4 per lb for Middling. Market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 9 1/2 cents per lb
Good Ordinary..... 10 1/16
Middling..... 11 1/2
Good Middling..... 11 1/2

PEANUTS—Market dull at 65c for Ordinary, 75c for Prime, 85c for Extra Prime, and 90c, 1 00/10 per bushel for Fancy. Shelled peanuts 4 1/2 per lb.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Noon.—Money featured at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange 480 at 484. State bonds inactive. Government strong at 4 1/4c higher.

Evening—Sterling exchange 480. Government strong, new five 102 1/2; new four and a half cents 114 1/2; new four per cents 114 1/2. Money 6 1/2 per cent, and 1/2 per cent. State bonds dull.

Cotton quiet and easy, with sales of 383 bales; middling uplands 12 1/4; Orleans 12 7/16. Futures barely steady, with sales to-day at the following prices: December 12 1/2c; January 12 3/4c; February 12 1/2c; March 12 3/4c; April 12 7/8c; May 12 3/4c; June 12 3/4c; July 12 3/4c; August 12 3/4c; September 12 3/4c; October 12 3/4c; November 12 3/4c; December 12 3/4c.

Flour quiet and easy, with sales of 883 bales; middling uplands 12 1/4; Orleans 12 7/16. Futures barely steady, with sales to-day at the following prices: December 12 1/2c; January 12 3/4c; February 12 1/2c; March 12 3/4c; April 12 7/8c; May 12 3/4c; June 12 3/4c; July 12 3/4c; August 12 3/4c; September 12 3/4c; October 12 3/4c; November 12 3/4c; December 12 3/4c.

COMMERICAL.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 6 P. M. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 52 1/2 per gallon, with sales later of 125 casks, at 53c, closing firm at the advance.

ROBIN—The market was firm at \$1 80 for strained, and \$1 90 for Good Strained, with small sales of Good Strained reported at quotations.

TAR—Firm at \$2 40 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$2 50 for Hard, \$3 75 for Yellow Dip and \$3 00 for Virgin, being a reduction of one-fourth on Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—Sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 11 1/4 per lb for Middling. Market closing quiet. The following were the quotations of the day:

Ordinary..... 9 1/2 cents per lb
Good Ordinary..... 10 1/16
Middling..... 11 1/2
Good Middling..... 11 1/2

PEANUTS—Market dull at 65c for Ordinary, 75c for Prime, 85c for Extra Prime, and 90c, 1 00/10 per bushel for Fancy. Shelled peanuts 4 1/2 per lb.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 1,800 bales
Spirits Turpentine..... 496 casks
Rosin..... 1,750 bbls
Tar..... 254 bbls
Crude Turpentine..... 150 bbls

FINANCIAL.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Noon.—Money featured at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange 480 at 484. State bonds inactive. Government strong at 4 1/4c higher.

Evening—Sterling exchange 480. Government strong, new five 102 1/2; new four and a half cents 114 1/2; new four per cents 114 1/2. Money 6 1/2 per cent, and 1/2 per cent. State bonds dull.

Cotton quiet and easy, with sales of 383 bales; middling uplands 12 1/4; Orleans 12 7/16. Futures barely steady, with sales to-day at the following prices: December 12 1/2c; January 12 3/4c; February 12 1/2c; March 12 3/4c; April 12 7/8c; May 12 3/4c; June 12 3/4c; July 12 3/4c; August 12 3/4c; September 12 3/4c; October 12 3/4c; November 12 3/4c; December 12 3/4c.

Flour quiet and easy, with sales of 883 bales; middling uplands 12 1/4; Orleans 12 7/16. Futures barely steady, with sales to-day at the following prices: December 12 1/2c; January 12 3/4c; February 12 1/2c; March 12 3/4c; April 12 7/8c; May 12 3/4c; June 12 3/4c; July 12 3/4c; August 12 3/4c; September 12 3/4c; October 12 3/4c; November 12 3/4c; December 12 3/4c.

COASTWISE.

PORTLAND, ME.—Schr Thos R Pillsbury—339,544 feet lumber.

LIVERPOOL.—Nor barque Imanes—1,353 bales cotton.

DR BRIG SAGITTA—2412 bbls tar, 250 casks spirits turpentine.

NOR BARQUE GROSVENER—1,751 bales cotton.

ARRIVED.