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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT GALVESTON FIRE.

LOSS OF NEARLY \$2,500,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

Galveston (will be benefited, instead of losing, by the fire.

(Special to the Democrat.)

GALVESTON, June 8.—A fire broke out on Market street, between Centre and Twenty-second, in Gardner's Restaurant kitchen, spread west to the corner, and took off moyer's saloon, thence south, taking the Grand Southern Hotel, Blum's wholesale establishment and Jas. Brown & Co.'s hardware store. Besides those named as losers are: T. C. Thompson & Co., wholesale druggists; T. C. Crawford & Co. dealers in crockery, Shaw & Blalocke, printers; James Sorley's three story building, in which were the Cotton Exchange office and also M. Kappert's office, as well as G. A. Hill & Co.'s, and John A. Caplin's auction rooms; Geo. Seeligson & Co., wholesale grocers; Marx & Kempner, wholesale grocers; and Geo. Schneider & Co., wholesale grocers. There are many other losers, but they are small.

It is supposed that the loss is \$2,500,000, but it is almost entirely covered by insurance. Our home companies lose about \$120,000. Foreign companies are heavy losers.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Washington Fire Company No. 1, have lost their fine building, as also have the First National Bank and Henry Seeligson & Co.'s bank. Frank D. Harwar, plumber and gasfitter, lost all.

Not a foot of the ground burned over can remain vacant; it is too valuable, and consequently arrangements are already made for the erection of new buildings. Four to six hundred laborers and mechanics will be put to work at once. Galveston will be benefited by the fire instead of losing.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Northern and Western Insurance Companies the Principal sufferers.

(Special to the Democrat.)

GALVESTON, June 8.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the New York Restaurant, on Market street, near Twenty-second street, and spreading north and east, was not extinguished until it had destroyed nearly all the buildings between Market street and the bay, and Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. After consuming a number of shops and retail stores on Market street, the fire crossed the alley and attacked the Grand Southern Hotel, Murphy & Brackelmann's hardware store, and several frame buildings on the south side of Mechanics' crossing, Mechnic street.

The old Washington Hotel, Old Fellows' Hall, Seeligson's Bank, First National Bank, Marx & Kempner's wholesale grocery house, Jacobs & Beckhardt, wholesale clothing; J. C. Thompson & Co.'s wholesale druggists; J. S. Brown & Co.'s wholesale hardware; Rantlett & Co., ship stores; George Schneider & Co., wholesale grocers, all on the south side of the Strand, were destroyed. Crossing the Strand, L. & H. Blum, wholesale dry goods; A. C. Crawford & Sons, crockery; G. Seeligson & Co., grocers; Freiburg, Klion & Co., liquors; D. J. Ayres, grocers; the Cotton Exchange, and other buildings were destroyed.

The total number of buildings destroyed were twenty-six. The loss is estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. It is impossible to get details, owing to the excitement and confusion here. It is said that the leading houses are fully covered by insurance, of which there is only \$100,000 in home companies. Eastern and Northern companies lose heavily. The details of the losses and insurance will be forwarded as soon as they can be obtained. L. & H. Blum's losses on stock amount to \$600,000; on building \$150,000; insurance about \$650,000. Marx & Kempner's loss on stock amounts to \$107,000; on building \$22,000; fully insured.

CAPITAL NEWS.

THE FELICIANA POSTOFFICES.

GEORGE SHERIDAN TO INVESTIGATE THE TROUBLES CONCERNING THEM.

Postmaster General Key Does Not Think that He Will be Able to Appoint Many Negroes to Postoffices in the South.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Some days ago, during the absence of Mr. Key, the acting Postmaster General had his attention called to the postoffice troubles in the Felicianas. He immediately decided to send a special agent there to investigate, and selected a man formerly from Indiana, notorious for his bloody-shirt proclivities. As soon as Mr. Key could give his personal attention to the matter, he revoked the action of his subordinate and employed George Sheridan to proceed immediately to Louisiana and investigate all cases of that nature which may require attention.

Mr. Key manifests great solicitude on this subject. He says he cannot be expected to make distinctions on account of color, but admits that there are very few negroes in the South who are fit for Federal offices, because those who are honest are too ignorant, and those who are sufficiently educated are too dishonest, as a rule, to be trusted with important official duties.

The selection of George Sheridan for this duty, as the confidential advisor of the Post-office Department, means that Mr. Key has become disgusted with the misrepresentations of Kellogg and that gang generally, and no more appointments will be made upon their recommendations unless indorsed by more reliable parties.

Sheridan left for New Orleans on the 2:30 train this morning. The people of St. Francisville and Clinton can rest assured that they will have fair play.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Utah and Mexican Questions Discussed.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, June 8.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, at which United States Dis-

trict Attorney Howard, of Utah, was present, the Utah troubles were discussed at length, and it was agreed that the United States authorities in that Territory should proceed with firmness in the prosecution of offenders brought to justice for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, and should the Mormons make an attempt to prevent the punishment of their leaders the government will see that sufficient force was sent to the Territory to enforce the decrees of the courts. The Secretary of State read a communication just received by him from our Minister to Mexico to the effect that the Mexican authorities would co-operate with the United States authorities on the Rio Grande to prevent raids into Texas, and break up the cattle stealing in that section.

United States Deputy Marshal Franks. WASHINGTON, June 8.—S. Lusk, United States District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, arrived here this morning as a witness in the trial of Franks, United States Deputy Marshal from North Carolina. Franks was arrested upon a charge of defrauding the United States government. Marshal Douglas, J. W. Dick, Deputy Marshal, and J. W. Payne, United States Commissioner, are also summoned, and are expected to reach here to-morrow.

The Kemper County Massacre. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi has been instructed by the Department of Justice to investigate the facts attending the death of McClellan, in the Kemper county massacre, in compliance with a request made by the English authorities, who claim that McClellan was a British subject.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A CONNECTICUT HORROR.

THE WALLS OF A HAT FACTORY FALL IN ON A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

Thirty-two Burned and Disfigured Corpses Taken from the Ruins.

(Special to the Democrat.)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 7.—The most disastrous fire ever experienced here occurred last night. At 10:30 p. m. a light was discovered in the fourth story of Grover, Sanford & Son's hat factory. An alarm was at once sounded, followed by a second and general alarm, and the whole department responded to the call at once. The water supply proved, however, insufficient, and the fire gained in consequence complete mastery of the building. The flames were first seen in the dyeing or mixing room, in the northwest corner of the third story of the main building, and running along that floor, communicated through an opening to the stairs below.

The main building was two hundred and eighty feet long, fifty feet wide and four and a half stories high. The top of the basement walls were sixteen inches thick; above that was a story eighteen feet high, and above this two others, each eleven feet high, surmounted by an attic, all supported by twelve inch walls. The windows were forty-eight inches wide and the columns between them forty inches.

While volunteer firemen were removing the goods from the office, the back and front walls of the one-story structure suddenly and without warning fell out, leaving the two highest walls unsupported. One of the adjoining offices leaned outward, and as shrieks went up from the spectators, fell upon the roof of the office, crushing through it to the basement and burying those within. One man, who escaped with a gash, stated that there were a dozen men in the ruins, and already eleven bodies have been recovered. Nearly all the wounded men are fearfully crushed and more or less burned.

At the same time the east end of the wall also fell, carrying the fire into the wing, 110 feet long and 50 feet wide. This was also completely destroyed, together with the engine and boiler rooms adjoining. The walls fell about 12:30 a. m., and as soon as possible a search for the missing was commenced, but it was 5 o'clock a. m. before the first body was recovered. During the next hour eight were found, and by 10 o'clock thirty-two others had been taken from the ruins. The bodies were placed in wooden boxes and are awaiting the action of the coroner's jury.

The names of those whose bodies have been recovered are: O. J. Acker, aged 50, limbs burned off to knees, who leaves a wife and two children; George Acker, son of O. J. Acker, aged 20, crushed; J. Gallagher, aged 35, leaves a wife and two children; Edward O. Toole, aged 35, leaves a wife and child; Charles F. Dart, aged 33, leaves a wife and four children; John Maloney, aged 28; Wm. McIntyre, aged 22, head severed from body; John Tomlin, aged 30, burned beyond recognition, but identified by warts and a ring. One other body, supposed to be that of a young man named Sweeney, was found with his limbs burned completely off. Another body was so crushed and burned as to be unrecognizable, but it is supposed to be that of a man named Coyne.

The original building was erected at a cost of \$110,000. Sandford's loss on the building machinery, stock, etc., will reach about \$250,000; insurance \$150,000.

There were about 15,000 hats ready for shipment, most of which were destroyed. The hat shop gave employment to 250 hands, and was to have started Monday with a full force of men.

REOPENING OF THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Missing Link in Tichborne's Testimony Reported Found.

(Special to the Democrat.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—A few days ago the Call published an advertisement asking for the captain, officers or crew of the schooner Osprey to communicate with Gray & Haven, attorneys. The Call also printed a column article to the effect that the Osprey referred to was the schooner by which Orton Tichborne claimed that he was picked up while adrift in a boat on the Atlantic ocean. It stated that Capt. Mitchell Owens was in the city and had responded to the advertisement; also, that he had his log book in his possession, which was expected to furnish the missing link in the claimant's evidence. Further inquiry shows that the story lacks authenticity.

Gray, of the above legal firm, states that

some months ago, at the request of the secretary of the Tichborne Release Association, he employed a man named F. L. Gordon to search for the track of the Osprey and her captain. Gordon reported after a while that he had found Capt. Mitchell Owens, who had the log book of the vessel. Mr. Gray was at that time surveyor of this port, and being pressed with business and having full confidence in Gordon, he reported the information thus received to the secretary of the association. In reply, he received a letter inclosing an order for \$100 and asking him to continue the investigation, and, if possible, to obtain possession of the log book and induce Capt. Owens to go to England to testify. At this point Gordon intimated that the reward was ridiculously small for the service performed, and declined to have anything further to do with the matter.

Mr. Gray expresses his opinion that Gordon is holding back for a higher bid for his knowledge. It seems equally probable that Gordon's whole story is a job. No one seems to know of the whereabouts of the captain, although it is given out that he has gone to Virginia.

As to the schooner Osprey, it is claimed that the log alleged to be in the captain's possession shows that she arrived here in 1853, sailed early in 1854 for some Atlantic port, thence to Melbourne, during which trip he rescued Tichborne. She is stated by the secretary of the association to have been an American three-masted schooner of four or five hundred tons burthen. The custom-house records of that year have been destroyed by fire, but the records of the Merchants' Exchange, which are believed to be full and trustworthy, show that the only vessel at all answering that description trading to this port was the British three-masted schooner Osprey, Capt. Griggs, which was here in the spring of 1852, and did not return until 1853. She was a small craft of only 149 tons. Mr. Gray has never seen Capt. Owens, and the advertisement was inserted to remedy the defect of Gordon. The inquiry is still progressing.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Prof. T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans, Elected President.

(Special to the Democrat.)

CHICAGO, June 8.—The American Medical Association, with over 700 members in attendance, has just honored Prof. T. G. Richardson, of New Orleans, with the presidency.

GREENBACKS.

Peter Cooper's Letter to the President on the Currency.

(Special to the Democrat.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—Peter Cooper, candidate for President of the United States at the late election, has just addressed a long open letter to President Hayes, criticizing the past financial policy of the government, and also marking out a proper course, in his opinion, to be pursued in future. Mr. Cooper begins his letter with these words: "Allow me to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the wise and independent course you have adopted in the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties that you have been called upon to perform." Mr. Cooper argues that our national currency must be made receivable for all purposes throughout the country, and interchangeable with three per cent government bonds. He says: "Such currency would be worth more to the American people than all the gold mines that have ever been discovered on the continent of America." He advises that silver be withdrawn from circulation and used in the purchase of foreign bonds, and that fractional paper currency be revived.

A Freshet Threatened in the Arkansas.

(Special to the Democrat.)

MEMPHIS, June 8.—It has been raining here since yesterday morning. The rainfall measures over nine inches. The river rose to-day twenty-two inches. All the small streams here are greatly swollen, and a number of timber rafts have been swept away. Advice received here state that a freshet is threatened along the Arkansas river. White river rose seven feet at Batesville last Tuesday, and boats started for points above.

A Heavy Loss to Underwriters.

(Special to the Democrat.)

BOSTON, June 8.—The loss of the ship Daniel Marcy involves a heavy loss to the underwriters, the insurance on the cargo in Boston offices being about \$120,000, and on the vessel and freight money \$550,000. The Marcy had on board a valuable cargo, consisting of 4706 piculs of hemp, 300 piculs Japan wood, 75,000 cigars and 285 quintals of indigo.

A Fugitive Bankrupt.

(Special to the Democrat.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—E. W. Baxter, a well known furniture dealer of Canal street, has fled the city. It has been known on the street for a long time that Baxter was sorely pressed financially, and apparently he has never recovered from his failure in the early part of 1875. The liabilities of the firm are placed at from \$45,000 to \$50,000; assets at \$10,000. On the passenger list of the steamer China, which sailed from Boston for England, appears the name of E. W. Barker, which is believed to be the name assumed by Baxter.

Connolly's Compromise.

(Special to the Democrat.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—Richard B. Connolly, of the Tammany ring, has opened negotiations looking to the restoration of a part of his plunder, now held in the name of his son-in-law. The terms under consideration primarily concede the peaceful return of Connolly from exile. The restoration of over \$1,500,000 will probably be demanded from the ex-controller.

Prize Fight.

(Special to the Democrat.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—The prize fight between McLaughlin of Brooklyn and Williams of Jersey City took place to-day in a bar-room on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Twenty-one rounds were fought when McLaughlin was declared victor. Both men were badly punished.

Base Ball.

(Special to the Democrat.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 8.—Memphis Reds 7; Rochester, 0.

FOREIGN NEWS.

No Petitions or Addresses to be Allowed in France.

(Special to the Democrat.)

PARIS, June 8.—A circular has been issued ordering the prosecution of all persons circulating for signatures addresses or petition of certain factions of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies.

The French Prosecutions.

(Special to the Democrat.)

PARIS, June 8.—M. Bonnet Dondelidier, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, recently arrested, charged with insulting President MacMahon and inciting civil war and assassination, has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of two thousand francs. Five other participants in the meeting at St. Denis incurred lesser but severe sentences.

Ulysses Grant, D. C. L.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—Oxford University has offered ex-President Grant the honorary degree of D. C. L.

The General attended a levee of the Prince of Wales yesterday.

Grant's Movements.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—At Oxford University, the honorary degree of D. C. L. will be conferred on ex-President Grant on Wednesday next. The ceremonies of presenting him the freedom of the city will take place on the 15th.

Bullion—The Bank of England.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £20,000.

WAR NOTES.

Russia's Threats to Turkey.

BRUSSELS, June 8.—Le Nord last night published an article about peace rumors. The following are the significant extracts from it: "Russia will not lay down her arms until guarantees corresponding to sacrifices already made have been obtained from Turkey. There is no question of Russia concluding a cheap bargain."

"Demonstrations must be complete and the results decisive; it is necessary for the security of the future."

"Turkey should be perfectly convinced of her isolation and inferiority, and absolute necessity of submitting to the conditions she herself has rendered necessary."

British Occupation of Egypt Demanded.

LONDON, June 8.—Among the reports circulated yesterday in the Stock Exchange were those that England is about to purchase the founder's shares in the Suez canal and the Porte's sovereign right in Egypt. Some papers think that this buying indicates a good foundation for the belief that England is about to take further important steps to consolidate her interests in Egypt, while others think the steps already taken are ample to justify a return of confidence in Egyptian securities, and that all the reports of further action are mere stock jobbing canards.

The Pall Mall Gazette advocates the British occupation of Egypt forthwith.

The Roumanian Army.

(Special to the Democrat.)

BUCHAREST, June 8.—The Roumanian army is ready for actual fighting. It numbers 55,000 regulars. This number includes infantry, cavalry and artillery, and is divided into two army corps. There are also 5000 or 6000 militia under arms and available for field service; 5000 regulars are employed in non-combatant duties.

The Russians to Cross the Danube at Nikopolis.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—There is an impression at Shumla that the Russians are about to cross the Danube at Nikopolis, where the river is only half a mile wide. The Turks are massing troops toward Nikopolis, and must be reducing the garrison of the Quadrilateral.

The Czar Visits Prince Charles.

(Special to the Democrat.)

PLOESTI, June 8.—The Czar and Grand Duchesses proceeded to Bucharest to-day, to visit Prince Charles. They return to-day.

Mukhtar Pasha Falling Back.

(Special to the Democrat.)

VIENNA, June 8.—Mukhtar Pasha has abandoned the idea of defending the heights from Erzeroum, although he intends to defend the town. This backward movement is caused by an advance of the Russian column on Olti threatening communication between Erzeroum and Trebizonde.

More Rumors of Peace.

(Special to the Democrat.)

BERLIN, June 8.—The arrival of Sahndullah Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, who leaves Constantinople to-morrow, is looked forward to as an event of the greatest importance, for it is believed the German government will, with the concurrence of England, advise Turkey to conclude a peace as soon as possible, Russia having already informed the Cabinets at London, Vienna and Berlin that it would agree to conclude a peace on the basis of a protocol and accepting a concession of territory in Asia Minor, instead of an indemnity.

Sanguinary Fighting in Herzegovina.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 7.—A correspondent at Vienna says that from the Herzegovina side the news is that Suleiman Pasha, after taking Krizac Kretzacs, sent Ali Pasha to reinforce and provision Piva before he, Suleiman, attempted to force Duga Pass.

A later telegram states that Piva has been reoccupied. A special from Ostrok shows the fighting at Krizac was very sanguinary. The Montenegrin losses reported six hundred killed and wounded on Monday night, and twelve hundred Turks killed. Fifty officers' sabres are reported to have been taken and brought in.

Preparing to Cross the Danube.

(Special to the Democrat.)

WIDIN, June 8.—A dispatch of Thursday says that the Russians continue concentra-

tion of their pontoon trains. A great force of artillery has arrived and the crossing of the river, it is believed, will be attempted immediately.

The Russians to Cross at Nikopolis.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—A special from Schumla says that it is generally believed at the Turkish headquarters, that Russia's main force will attempt, within the next few days, to cross the Danube near Nikopolis.

Roumanian Atrocities.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—A Vienna dispatch says it is stated that the houses of 150 Jewish families were pillaged by a mob at Dawbani, in Roumania, on Sunday. Eleven Jews were killed, twenty-four wounded and 90,000 ducats stolen.

Turkish Outrage.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—The news is confirmed that Christians in Thessaly pillaged the Monastery of Ragnae and killed the monks.

Roumania Under Martial Law.

(Special to the Democrat.)

BUCHAREST, June 8.—Out of the thirty-three districts into which Roumania is divided, twenty-eight have been virtually placed under martial law. This is done because capital punishment is not recognized by the civil law of Roumania, and the frequent discoveries of spies render the measure necessary.

Prince Gortschakoff Seriously Ill.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch from Ibrail says that Prince Gortschakoff looks very ill, and is a mere ghost of himself. It is thought that he will not live long.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Lord Derby.

PARIS, June 8.—The communication which Russia sends to London is not a note, in a diplomatic sense, but a letter from Prince Gortschakoff in reply to the letter of Lord Derby, which Count Schouvaloff took with him to St. Petersburg.

In his letter Lord Derby drew the attention of Russia to various points where English interests would be affected if Russian action extended so far. They were mentioned in Mr. Cross's speech in Parliament, and are the Suez Canal, and Egypt, Constantinople, Dardanelles, and Persian Gulf. The Prince's letter successively takes up these points and explains that Russia does not mean to interfere with any one of them. Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges the great international and commercial importance of the Suez Canal, and gives the most positive assurances that Russia does not intend to touch it. Russia, indeed, thinks herself entitled, as a matter of right, to carry the war into Egypt, but explains that any action in that direction has never been even taken into consideration. This is even more the case as regards the Dardanelles. Russia thinks that so important a maritime passage as are the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement, and not by one power alone. She disclaims any intention of acquiring Constantinople, though at the same time she could not consent to its possession by any other Christian power.

The communication is silent as regards the temporary occupation of Constantinople, which may become necessary and ensue in the course of Russia's military achievements. The letter goes on to say that Russia has remained true to her programme in aiming solely at improving the condition of Christians in Turkey, which can only be done by opening the Porte. As soon as Russia has achieved this, she will fall back on the resolutions of the Constantinople conference, and content herself with what she can insure the efficacy of the reforms, asking the powers to take up the thread where it was broken by dissolution of the conference.

RIVER NEWS.

(Special to the Democrat.)

MEMPHIS, June 8.—Departed: Church for New Orleans at noon. She added here 757 sacks of meal. She will fill out her cargo with cotton and oil cake at the mouth of White river. Heavy rains. River rising.

The city of Augusta, which left Little Rock for New Orleans, when twenty hours run above Pine Bluff, got aground. Being in a dangerous position, 1200 sacks of cake were thrown aboard. The cargo consisted of 250 bales cotton, 500 sacks of cake and 1500 sacks seed meal.

CAIRO, June 10.—Departed—Port Eads for New Orleans at midnight. Raining since day-light.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived: Labrador. Arrived out: Hilda, Marie, Bathna, Wisconsin, Adelaide Harris, Mary G. Reed, Hour, Ernst and Maria, Resova, Taber.

MARKETS.

Foreign.

(Special to the Democrat.)

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Flour 2s 6d/32s 6d. Wheat—Milwaukee red 12s 10d/13s 4d; California white 12s 10d/12s 10d; California club 12s 10d/12s 10d. Corn 2s 3d/2s 3d. Pork 57s. Beef 85s. Bacon—long clear 36s 9d; short clear 38s. Lard 45s 6d. Tallow 40s 9d.

Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July, 6d. Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 1/2; July and August, 6 3/4.

Domestic.

(Special to the Democrat.)

CHICAGO, June 8, Evening.—Wheat quiet; \$1 47 July, \$1 39 August. Whisky quiet; sales—50 bbls at \$1 07. Provisions irregular. Pork \$12 70 July, \$12 82 1/2 August, Lard 8 00 July, 9 August. Corn steady; 45 1/2/46 July, Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 rye dull and nominal; 68 cash and time, 66 July.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Flour firm. Wheat scarce and firm; \$1 70/81 80. Corn quiet, 45 1/2/46. Oats dull, 38 1/2/43. Whisky steady, \$1 06. Pork nominal, \$13 75/14. Lard quiet, \$1 06. Fair demand at 4 1/2/4 1/2. Bacon, fair order trade at 5 1/2/5 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Flour firm, unchanged. Wheat higher, inactive; No. 2 red fall \$1 75 bid. No. 3 do, \$1 63 bid. Corn easier, 42 1/2 bid. Cash 42 1/2/43 1/2. July, 43 1/2/44 1/2. Oats dull; 38 1/2 bid. Rye dull; 65 1/2 bid. Whisky quiet, \$1 07. Pork lower; \$13 July; \$13 20 August. Bulk meats—buyers and sellers wide apart; no sales. Bacon 5 1/2/5 1/2. Lard dull; kettle offered 8 1/2. Hogs lower; slow; light shipping \$4 20/24 35; mixed and heavy \$4 10/24 15; receipts 2500.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Flour more active and firmer; Western super \$4 70/55 00; extra \$4 25