NOTES FROM LONDON.

GAMBETTA—MR. BROWNING—MR. BELT—MR. BOWLES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, February 6.

It is noticeable that of the articles on Gambetta in the three leading monthly reviews, *The Fortnightly*, *The Nineteenth Century* and *The Contemporary*, not one is by an Englishman. Yet there are Englishmen capable of writing on a French statesman with knowledge and point. Mr. Frederic Harrison is one. Time was when Mr. Frederic Harrison's views of French affairs were strangely perverted by sympathy with a Commune in which he saw merits it did not really possess. But the mist which then clouded his vision seems to have been dispelled. On Sunday he read a lecture on Gambetta, which is a neat, striking and admirable performance; basing his discourse on these four cardinal facts: First, Gambetta was the true creator of the Republic; second, he was a typical statesman of the people; third, he was the representative of the union of order and progress; and fourth, the representative of the secular as opposed to the religious idea of life. Mr. Harrison, in his antithetical way, says: "The week before his death the Constitution in France seemed as much a matter of course as the Constitution in England. The week after his death everything seemed an open question, almost as much as on the eve of Sedan." I doubt whether either of these propositions could be successfully supported. Gambetta himself was in favor of a revision of the Constitution, and he quitted office because he could not induce the Chamber to reorganize the whole electoral system of France. If Mr. Harrison means not the Constitution but the Republic, what he says is still too sweeping. The Republic, solidly as Gambetta had founded it, was not quite free from remote peril when he lived, and the peril of to-day, though it seems nearer, is not a very real peril. We make too much of the storms that ruffle the surface, forgetting how deep and fast the anchor holds below. What Gambetta did was to establish the Republic in the affections and convictions of the French people, and in their interests also, to which last they are seldom fickle. A great deal of work which he deemed of the utmost need he left, unhappily, unfinished, but the most urgent work of all had been done. The Republic, it is true, presents just now but a sorry spectacle with its *ad interim* Ministries, its clash of selfish ambitions, its Chamber of Deputies incapable of constituting a majority, and its centre of political authority undetermined. But the facts of the situation are pretty much what they were before Gambetta's death, except that then they were overshadowed by that one vast individuality; now they stand out in clear view. While Gambetta lived it mattered less that the Constitution left it doubtful whether the Chamber or the President of the Republic or the President of the Council was to be the depository of power. The Constitution may be said to have reflected accurately for the time being the real condition of things. It established no one seat of power because the real power was Gambetta, and you could not very well put Gambetta into a Constitution. Mr. Harrison truly says he seemed to gain authority when he left the Ministry. Whether in or out of office he was the real governing force of France. "Death, the true measure of genius, had revealed with startling force what was the Republic with Gambetta and what was the Republic without him." There is, I admit, a panic now that he is gone; now that the depth and breadth of the void left by the abstraction of that vast intelligence become visible to every eye. Republicans in France are doing and saying weak things, but it does not follow that the panic will be permanent or that wise counsels may not prevail.

A Clerical organ in Paris thinks it convenient to contradict the story that the personal relations between Gambetta and the Papal Nuncio Czacki were of an intimate kind. But the contradiction, in its source, which is the *Figaro*, and in its character, which is that of the Jesuit, rather confirms than discredits the original and generally believed story. The writer's account of the beginning of the acquaintance is an admission that the first conversation lasted three hours and that each was enchanted with the other. Nor is any reason given for a breach between them, except that Gambetta one day told the Nuncio he had rather, for political reasons, call on him at his own house than receive him at the Palace Bourbon, where the visits of a Papal Nuncio were sure to be remarked and criticised. Monseigneur Czacki, who was a man of the world, is represented as indignant at this, which is nonsense. It is admitted that they saw each other often afterward, and the theory of alienation can serve no particular purpose, except to soothe the shocked susceptibilities of ultramontane exclusives. In France, no doubt, political opposition implies, in most cases, personal hostility, but the Italian suppleness of nature allows friendly relations to exist between eminent men whose views on public affairs are antagonistic.

M. Camille Barrère is the author of the article on Gambetta in *The Fortnightly Review*, to which I recently referred. M. Barrère has had a checkered history, the darkest spot in which was his connection with the Commune of Paris in 1871. Escaping to London, he wrote a series of letters which attracted much notice, signed "A Communard," and published in *The Pall Mall Gazette*. Sir Charles Dilke much befriended him, and as M. Barrère was a man of pleasant and and plausible address he was well received by people in London, whom his communardism did not shock, or to whom the extent of it was not very clearly known. Presently he found his way back to Paris, and by some means—perhaps through Sir Charles Dilke—became known to Gambetta. Nobody had so keen an eye as the great tribune for capable and useful young men, and he soon found M. Camille Barrère a serviceable adherent; an agreeable companion also. After some years' work in Paris as one of Gambetta's many lieutenants, the ex-Communist was appointed representative of France on the Danube Commission; a post of dignity and profit which he still retains. He is at this moment in London to attend the sittings of the Conference on the Navigation of the Danube, over which Lord Granville presides and in which the Ambassadors of the various countries concerned will take part. It is, I suppose, for some scruple about diplomatic conventionalities that M. Camille Barrère chose not to sign the excellent paper which he has written about his former chief.

Mr. Browning's new volume of poems, entitled "Jocoseria" is out of his hands. He has read the proofs, and the book will appear as early as may suit the convenience of the printer and the binder; the latter personage having in these days much to say as to the date of publication in nearly all cases. The title has been complained of as bad Latin. If there be anything the matter with the Latin the man to be found fault with is not Mr. Browning. Some fifty years ago the poet's father (from whom he inherits a large number of curious and valuable books) put into his hands a queer volume published in the first half of the seventeenth century and bearing the very title which Mr. Browning has borrowed for his newest collection of poems. The editor was a learned Dutchman, one Otho Melander, and he it was who put together the word Jocoseria as a fit description for some 1,600 pages of tales and stories grave and gay, and all in the Latin tongue. Melander was a good Latinist, and the coinage which passed current in days when there was a public for such a miscellany in Latin may surely be accepted by a public which cheerfully leaves Latin and Greek to professional scholars.

It is one of the odd coincidences of literature that Melander's book, which has lain unnoticed for a century or two, should be the subject of a review in *Blackwood* just as Mr. Browning's poems under the same title are about to appear. The reviewer could have heard nothing of the poems, the name of which was not disclosed, perhaps not chosen, till after the article was in manuscript, though not in type. It is another coincidence that Mr. Browning is mentioned by the writer in connection with the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, which appears in Melander's book under the title "De Diabolo Horrenda Historia," the Piper turning out to be none other than Sathanas himself.

The report that the defendant in the Belt libel case does not mean to proceed with the rule *nisi* he has obtained for a new trial had no foundation. M. Lawes will not only press to have his rule made absolute, but is confident, or rather his lawyers are, of success and of a new trial. If the Court grant it, the plaintiff will probably appeal to the next higher tribunal, and it is probable enough that the argument may be heard and re-heard till the Court of ultimate jurisdiction in such matters has given its decision. I hear that the judges, or many of them, will not be averse to pronouncing a marked censure upon Mr. Baron Huddleston. This is not the first cause in which his pressure upon a jury has occasioned comment, and not a few of his colleagues will welcome the opportunity of administering a needed rebuke to their erring brother. Not even "two Duchesses in my own family" will save him. As to Mr. Belt, his only chance is to prevent the rule for a new trial from being made absolute. Nobody supposes the case will be tried again should the judges decide that the last trial was a miscarriage of justice.

If the report above contradicted had any other source than the imagination of its author, the negotiations in respect to Mr. Belt's action against Mr. Bowles may have set it afloat. Mr. Bowles is the Editor of *Vanity Fair*, the paper in which the so-called libel appeared, and Mr. Belt sued him as well as Mr. Lawes. This action stood in the February list for trial, and the plaintiff's solicitors applied last week to the defendant's solicitors to take it out of the paper. The effect would be to postpone it till next term. To this proposal the defendant's solicitors have agreed, on condition that it shall not again be set down for trial till the motion in the Belt case has been finally decided; and that if a new trial takes place in the Belt case, the action against Mr. Bowles shall not be proceeded with till after that trial.

Mr. Bowles, it may be worth noting, has thought fit to reproduce in *Vanity Fair* the fictitious St. Louis interview with Mrs. Langtry. The most offensive passages are given in full, and the fact that they are due to the inventive genius of the reporter is omitted. Mr. Bowles's paper has a certain degree of currency in London society, and the effect of this publication will be injurious to a lady for whom Mr. Bowles has at times professed a certain regard. When such things happen in a city so remote as St. Louis we all know what to say of them. London is half amused and half shocked by the indecency and the wanton lying of the Missouri reporter. But to reprint it all here, where Mrs. Langtry still has friends and admirers, is, I suppose, a perfectly correct proceeding.

G. W. S.

LITERARY NOTES.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's desk—the one which he used during his custom-house service at Salem—is preserved in the venerable First Church of that town. It is a tall desk and was evidently used by the novelist in a standing position.

Marshal Bazaine's book, "Episodes of the War of 1870," is going through the press.

An elaborate Life of General John A. Dix, in two thick 8vo volumes, with portraits, will be brought out by the Harpers early in May. Other books announced by this house are a 12mo edition of Nasmyth's autobiography (a cheap edition in the Franklin Square Library has already appeared), and a volume of "Games and Songs of American Children," collected and compared by W. W. Newell. This last book is devoted to formulas of play which children have preserved from generation to generation without the intervention of older minds. The collector declares that this view of folk-lore in the United States is both richer and purer than that so far worked in Great Britain.

Victor Hugo's private secretary, M. Richard Lesclide, is contributing a series of papers on his distinguished employer to *The Youth's Companion*. A pleasant description of the poet's Guernsey home appeared last week. A number of original poems by Dr. Charles Mackay are now in course of publication by *The Companion*.

A translation of the powerful novel "Ein Goldmeusch," by the Hungarian writer Maurus Jokai, will soon be published in this country. The translators are Mrs. L. C. Bullard and Miss E. Herzog.

Mr. R. P. Graves's Life of Sir William Rowan Hamilton will shortly be published here by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

At a recent sale in London a copy of Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters" brought $115, though the first two volumes were of the sixth edition and the plates throughout were badly spotted.

Mr. Curtis, in the forthcoming number of *Harper's Magazine*, steps forth with his own peculiar grace and courtesy to the defence of Mr. Howells and Mr. James, against the attacks of their irate American critics. The Europeanized American, he declares, in whatever form he may be viewed, is as distinctive an American figure and as legitimate a study for the satirist, the novelist or the philosopher as Billy Bowlegs, or Leatherstocking or a party boss.

Dr. George Macdonald's collection of essays entitled "Orts" will be reprinted by D. Lothrop & Co. under the title of "Imagination and other Essays."

Mr. J. F. Morse's biography of Thomas Jefferson will be brought out this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same firm announces a memoir by Samuel Longfellow of the late Samuel Johnson, the author of "Oriental Religions."

Arthur S. Hardy, the young professor of mathematics at Dartmouth, is about to follow his scholarly work on "Quaternions" with a novel, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish.

Seven editions of Miss Cobbe's speculative "Peak in Darien" have already been published in America.

Complete sets of the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" will hereafter be very valuable, as the work was printed from type and will not be reprinted.

The first number of a new magazine, historical, biographical and genealogical, has been published in Philadelphia, under the title of *Borgher's Repository*.

A translation of Frederick Douglass's autobiography has been welcomed in Paris with remarkable cordiality. It is called "*Mes Années d'Esclavage et de Liberté.*"

The volume of selections from Browning's poems for which Mr. Richard Grant White has been writing an introduction, will be brought out immediately by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The *Nouvelle Revue* of February 15 contains an interesting series of hitherto unpublished letters from Louis XIV. to Marshal Tallard, his ambassador at the Court of St. James. They discuss at great length the Spanish succession. Tallard is instructed to convince William that an extension of England's colonial power would be seriously jeopardized by the formation of a vast Indo-European empire such as Charles V. ruled over, and that an alliance with France is necessary to defeat the ambitious schemes of the House of Hapsburg. These letters are said to have escaped the notice of historians until now and to have been accidentally found among the archives of the French Foreign Office only a short time ago.

ACCLIMATION OF PLANTS.

AN INEXPLICABLE AND IMPASSABLE LINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: With all the attempts to do so by individuals and governments, there is not a case on record in which a plant has been acclimated by any change in its constitution which would adapt it to environments not suitable thereto. If a plant requires certain elements in the soil, certain meteorological conditions, certain temperatures and arrangements thereof, for its perfect development, it must have these or it will not yield the various secretions and matters which render it of service to us. In India common hemp, which is a native there, yields a resinous substance—churrus—remarkable for its curious effects upon the human constitution. It grows vigorously in this country but does not yield the drug. The only true indications of the climatic adaptation of a plant are its power to perfect its seeds and so perpetuate its species, and its producing its own peculiar secretions. If they do not do this, they are not acclimated in the proper sense of the term. In all the supposed cases of acclimation, the plant has not changed its natural constitution, but has simply been transferred from one locality to another, in which the conditions necessary for its perfect life have been identical in each.

It is a popular notion that plants growing in any given latitude can be made to grow or become acclimated in any other country lying under that latitude. This is a great fallacy. Take the latitude of forty degrees north as an instance. It is absurd to suppose that the orange, the lemon, the citron, the pomegranate, the fig and other fruits growing under this latitude in some countries can ever be acclimated under it in this country. Because the allantus tree, which is a native of the Spice Islands, is naturalized in this country, and thrives only too well in this latitude, it does not follow that we shall ever be able to acclimate its fellow-countrymen the nutmeg, the allspice, the clove, the camphor tree and other similar trees. This notion is a fallacy, based upon the idea that a plant is a mere aggregation of cells arranged in various ways in different species, which are mere chemical laboratories in which certain processes are carried on. There is an asymptotic parallelism between vegetable and animal life. There is a vital principle in each, very similar in its character, which all our investigations fail to comprehend. This principle exists in varying character in every species, and in proportion as we understand its operations, in that proportion do we become good horticulturists or physiologists.

Latitude does not make climate, which depends almost altogether upon varied and intricate combinations of physical causes; mountains, plains, pools, rivers, lakes, oceans, ocean currents, winds, atmospheric changes and similar causes. Plants require different climates according to the vital principle which controls their existence. Even in our own country we find that we cannot acclimate our Southern plants northward. Nature does not do it and we cannot bring it about. The live oak has no doubt grown about Wilmington, N. C., for ages; in all that time it has not advanced any further northward. It has shed its acorns year after year for we do not know how long, and if acclimation were possible it ought to have crept to the north centuries ago. So it would if with all our Southern trees, if it were not for a line of demarcation which prevents their progress. What causes that line of demarcation we know not. There are some plants so circumscribed in their limits that they have never been found outside of a limit of one or two square miles. I think, therefore, it would be a useless expenditure to have our Government send, a "globe trotter," however efficient he might be, abroad to make collections of such trees and plants as are useful in arts or manufactures or desirable as food products—as Dr. Sturtevant lately suggested in THE TRIBUNE. Any plants likely to suit any of our local climates, and which might add to our agricultural and horticultural resources, could be as readily and far more cheaply obtained through our Ministers or Consuls resident abroad.

JAMES HOGG.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1883.

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THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE,
Per North River, Vessels and Railroads,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1883.

Ashes, pkgs	5	Peas, bush.	200	C'tm'ts, pks	4,991
B W flour, p	129	O Meal, bbs	260	Lard, tcs...	792
Beans, pbls.	520	Grass, pkgs	54	Lard, kegs	375
Bullion, bars	300	Q Seed, b'gs	448	Butter, p'ks	4,365
Cott'n, bal's	5,693	Hides, No...	40	Cheese, p'ks	896
Copp'r, c'ks	163	Hides, bal's	66	D Hogs, No.	341
D fruit, pks	50	Hops, bales	67	Rice, pkgs..	10
Eggs, pkgs.	2,522	Lead, pigs..	2,701	Rice c'ns, bgs	100
Flour, bbls.	18,530	Leather, sds	14,581	Starch, p'ks	2,203
C Meal, bbls	343	Sp Tur bbls	40	St'rine, pk's	29
C Meal, b'gs	260	Rosin, bbls.	364	Tallow, p'ks	315
Wheat, bush	67,500	Oil, bbls.....	50	Tow, bales.	170
Corn, bush.	139,450	Oil cake, pks	1,031	T'ba'co, hds	57
Oats, bush..	27,040	O Lard, bbls	100	T'ba'co, pkg	482
Rye, bush...	2,500	O Stock, pks	120	Whisky bls	887
Malt, bush.	14,400	Pork, pkgs.	477		
Barley, bsh	14,850	Beef, pkgs.	388		

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 6, 1883.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged; Pots, 5¼@5¼c.; Pearls, 6¾c.

BEESWAX—Was firm; Western and Southern are quoted at 35c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Bricks, Cement, Lime, Lum. ber and Laths are all respectively firm and a moderate business is reported.

CANDLES—Quiet, unchanged.

COFFEE—Raw options opened strong, afterward declined 15 points and closed steady at the decline; sales 22,750 bags; spot Rio was quiet and steady at 9¼c. for Fair, with 9¼c. asked in some cases; stock here, in first hands, 32,192 bags, United States stock, including supply, 653,912 bags. Mild quiet but steady; most of the business was from second hands.

COTTON—Spot Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales, 726 bales (562 bales last evening), including 226 sales for spinning and 500 bales for speculation. Delivered on contracts, 200 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 25,544 bales, against 23,876 bales this day last week, and 8,662 bales last year; since September 1, 4,968,117 bales, against 4,942,461 bales same period last season. Middling 1 plands, 10¾c. Futures quiet, closing dull at a decline of 5 to 6 points; sales, 38,700 bales. Prices paid—March, 10.17@10.26; April, 10.28@10.34; May, 10.39@10.45; June, 10.51@10.58; July, 10.65@10.71; August, 10.76@10.83; September, 10.51; October, 10.19@10.25; November, 10.10@10.15. Closing prices—March, 10.16@10.17; April, 10.28@10.29; May, 10.39@10.40; June, 10.52@10.53; July, 10.64@10.65; August, 10.76@10.77; September, 10.40@10.49; October, 10.19@10.20; November, 10.09@10.10; December, 10.10@10.12. Transferable orders, 10.20.

CHICORY—Unchanged.

COAL—Anthracite was steady at $1 20@$4 75 for all grades. Bituminous is quiet and unchanged.

COCOA—Quiet, nominally unchanged.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A fair trade is reported at Philadelphia and Portland; here the market is rather quiet, but the small stock is held prices in a steady position. Molasses Shooks and Heads, $2 35@$2 75; Sugar do., 38 inch, $2 25@$2 45; do., 36 inch, 1 85@$2 10; Old Shooks and Heads, 38 inch., $1 .5@$1 40; do., 36 inch, $1 [illegible]@$1 25; Rum shooks and Heads, $4@$4 25; Empty hogsheads, $2 25; Hoops 14 feet, $3.00@$3.00; 12 feet, $2.50@$2.

DRUGS—Ginseng quoted $1 60@$2 for Northern, and $1 35@$1 50 for Southern. Market generally quiet and unchanged. The merchants are more occupied with the tariff revisions than anything else; Quinine is still free and Chlorchinida will after July 1 also be admitted free, it is said, though some outs express as to how the tariff will be interpreted in this respect; the stock of German Quinine here was estimated to-day at 150,000 ounces; there have been no importations of French Quinine here for some time and most of the English received goes to Canada; the duty on Opium remains the same.

FISH—Mackerel quiet and about steady; No. 1 $14@$17; No. 2, $9@$14, and No. 3, $9 50@$10, the higher figures only obtainable for small lots. Cod quiet, Georges, 7¾@7¾c. Bank, 6¾@7c. Box Herring in good demand and firm; 13,000 boxes have arrived and mostly sold at 30@32c. for Scaled, 22c. for Tucks, and 23@25c. for No. 1. Barrel Herring quiet; no sales of Portland since the trade on southern account at $4; for small lots $4 50 is quoted; Eastport quoted $4; they sell just as well to the South at $4. Halifax are in some demand from the West as the catch of Herring on the great lakes last season was light; Split quoted $6@$6 25 for large, and $4 50@$4 75 for small.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Dried selling slowly, but generally steady. Green fairly active and steady. Layer Raisins, $2 [illegible] loose do, $1 75@$1 80; Valencia, 8¾@8¾c.; Currants, 5¾c. Turkish Prunes, 7@7¾c.; French do., 13@17c.; Languedoc Almonds, 15¾c.; French do, 14¾c.; Tarragona do, 15@15¾c.; Walnuts, 8@12c., Filberts, 8¼@9c.; Sardines, 21@23c. for half-boxes and 13½@14¾c. for quarter do; Sicily Lemons, $2@$3 50; Co Oranges, $2@$3. Valencia do, $4 75@$7. Cocoanuts, $10@$4 50. Bananas, $1@$2 25.

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—Market still in buyers' favor, except for Common Grades, which are not very plenty, and are fairly held with a fair demand; export inquiry quite moderate, and the jobbing trade confined mainly to small parcels to cover urgent wants. Sales, 17,800 bbls., of which 12,000 bbls. were for export, including 1,300 bbls. Low Grade Extra, $4@$4 30; 1,500 bbls. Superfine, $3 70@$4 10; 11,000 bbls. No. 2, $2 75@$3 75. 6,000 bbls. City Mill extra, $5 40@$5 80; 5,000 bbls. Spring and Winter Wheat Extra, mainly within the range, $4 25@$5. Quotations—No. 2, $2 75@$3 75, latter extreme; superfine, $3 70@$4 10, latter extreme. Common to Fair Extra State, $4 10@$4 30. Good to Fancy do, $4 40@$7. Common to Good Extra Western, $4 10@$4 50; Good to Choice, $4 60@$6. Common to Good Extra Round Hoop Ohio, $4 10@$4 80; Good to Choice do, $4 85@$7 25. Common Extra Minnesota, $4 10@$4 50. Clear, $5 50@$6 75. Hybrid, Mixture, $3@$5 75; Bakers' Extra, $5 50@$6 50; Straight, $5 75@$7 50; Patent, $6 75@$8. St. Louis Common to Fair Extra, $4 10@$4 75. Good to Very Choice, $4 80@$7 50; Patent Winter Wheat Extra, $6 75@$7 75; City Mill Extra, for West Indies, $5 40@$5 80. South America, $5 45@$6; market closed quiet. SOUTHERN FLOUR dull, declining; sales, 300 bbls. Common to Good Extra, $4 50@$5 25; Good to Choice, $5 30@$7. RYE FLOUR unchanged, sales, 700 bbls. Superfine, $3 75@$4 10, the latter an extreme. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR dull, $2 70@$2 85, with small sales fancy at $3. CORN MEAL quiet. Sales, 200 bbls Brandywine, $3 85, quoted $3 75@$3 85, and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85.

FERTILIZERS—Generally quiet and rather weak. Muriate of Potash and Kainit firm. Muriate of Potash, $1 72½@$1 75 per cwt. for 80 per cent. Kainit, $7 for future shipment. Ground Bone, $30@$30 50 per ton; Boneblack, $23@$23 50; per ton. Dissolved Bone, $27@$27 25. Phosphate Ground Rock, $12@$12 25; Dry Fish Scrap, $35.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Market generally unsettled; opening ¼@¾c. better, subsequently the advance lost, and prices fell off ½@¾c., closing steady at ¼@¾c. above the inside prices; limited export and City Milling demand; large trade in options; sales, 1,127,000 bush. Spot, 500,000 bush. Ungraded Winter Red at 93c@$1 24. Ungraded Spring, 95c@$1 25. Including State at $1 20@$1 25. No. 2 Red, $1 18½@$1 19¾; No. 2 Red, $1 21¾@$1 22¼ for certificates, $1 22¼@$1 22¾ delivered. Ungraded White, 95c@$1 25. Including State at $1 20@$1 25. No. 2 White, $1 08@$1 09¼. No. 1 White, $1 16¼@$1 17¾. No. 2 Red March, $1 21¾@$1 22¾, closing $1 21¾. April, $1 23¾@$1 24½, closing $1 24; May, $1 25¾@$1 26¼, closing $1 26¼; June, $1 26¾@$1 27¼, closing $1 26½. CORN—RYE dull, declining; Western, 72@77c.; Canada and State, 73@78c. carloads and boatloads; sales, 8,000 bush. State, for export, on private terms, quoted 77¼c. bid. BARLEY—Market firm and quiet; sales, No. 2 Canada, 97c.; No. 1, $1 02; No. 1 Bright, $1 04@$1 05; sales, 10,000 bush. Minnesota, to arrive, 72½@77 c.; 5,000 bush. Ungraded Canada, 90c.; 1,500 bush. Six-Rowed state, 86c. in store. BARLEY MALT quiet; Two-rowed state, 90@98c.; Six-rowed State, $1@$1 10; Canada, $1 05@$1 15, all on a cash basis. CORN—Market unsettled; cash lots ½@¾c. lower; options opened ¼@¾c. better, subsequently advance lost, and prices fell off ¼@¾c., closing dull at a trifle above the inside prices; export and home trade demand moderate; a good business in options; sales, 2,048,000 bush. future, 175,000 bush. cash, including Ungraded Western Mixed at 63@73½c.; No. 3, 63¼@63¾c. Steamer Mixed, 69½@70¼c. in elevator, 71½c. delivered; No. 2, 72¼@72¾c. in store; 73¾@74c. delivered; White Southern, 73½c. delivered; No. 2 Mixed March, 72¼@73c., closing, 72¾c.; April, 72½@73¼c., closing 72¾c.; May, 72¾@73¾c., closing 72¾c.; June, 72¾@73¾c., closing 72¾c.; July, 74c., closing 74c. Steamer Mixed Seller March, 70c. OATS—Cash lots firm; options opened ¼@¾c. better, subsequently advance about lost, closing dull and heavy; sales, 642,000 bush., including No. 3 at 52¾c.; No. 2, 53@53¼c. for certificates, 54¼c. delivered; No. 1 quoted 53¾c.; No. 3 White, 55@55¾c.; No. 2, 56¼@57c.; No. 1 quoted 59c.; Mixed Western, 51@56c.; White do., 54@60c.; White State, 57@63½c.; No. 2 Mixed March, 53@53¼c., closing 53¼c.; April, 53¼@53½c., closing 53¼c.; May, 53¼@53½c., closing 53½c.; June, 53¼@53½c., closing 53½c. RYE—Steady; 40 lb., $1 10@$1 17½; 56 lb., $1 10@$1 17½; 80 lb., $1 10@$1 17½; 100 lb., $1 20@$1 25; Sharps, $1 25@$1 30; Rye Feed, $1 05@$1 10.

GUNNIES—Quiet and unchanged.

HIDES—The market is firm with the demands increasing. We quote: Dry—Buenos Ayres, 24c.; Montevideo, 24¼@26c; Corrientes, 22½@22¾c.; Rio Grande, 22@22½c. California, 23c.; Matamoras, 19@19½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@18½c.; Trujillo, 18c. Wet salted—Buenos Ayres, cows, 11½c.; Rio Grande, Cow, 11@11½c.; H. A. and H. B., 12@13c.; California, 10@10½c.; Para, 9c.; New Orleans City, 8½@9c.; Texas pouled and packer, 10½@11c.; do knife, 10½c.; Southern, 7½@7¾c.; Country and Western, 9@11c.; City slaughter, Ox, 9½c.; do Cow, 8@8½c.

HOPS—Were quiet and essentially unchanged.

HEMP, ETC.—Jute Butts quiet at 2@2¼c.; Hemp barely steady; 2,000 bales Manila sold on private terms; Manila quoted at 6¼c.; Sisal, 6½@6¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—A better tone is noted; receipts and supplies are good, but the demands have sensibly improved. We quote: Hay—Medium to Prime Timothy, 70@85c.; Shipping Grades 60c.; Clover, 55@70c.; No. 1 Rye Straw, 55@60c.; Short do, 50@55c.; Oat, 45@50c.

LEATHER—All grades are in demand, particularly the non-acid tannages of Hemlock. Light Sides and damaged of all kinds have a quiet sale. Buffalo is wanted; the stock is small.

METALS.—American Pig Iron is slow of sale, and apprehensions of weakness and loss are expressed by many of the brokers and dealers here. Scotch Pig, to a certain extent, sympathizes. We quote: American Pig, No. 1, $24 50@$25; No. 2, $22 50@$23; Forge, $19 50@$20 50; Scotch Eglinton, $24; Glengarnock, $22@$22 50; Coltness, $24 50@$21 50@$22; Glengarnock, $22@$22 50; Dunmore, $22@$23; Langloan, $24 50; Gartsherrie, $24 25; Carnbroe, $22@$23; Summerlee, $24 50. Steel Rails were quiet; sales at tide water at $39@$40; Old Iron Rails quoted at $24@$25 for 1's, and $27@$27 50 for 2's. Scrap from more active for 1's, and $27@$27 50 for 2's. Scrap from more active at $25 ex ship and store. Ingot Copper has declined; Lake is quoted at 17¾@17¾c.; Baltimore, 13¾@16c. Pig Tin is still irregular; the English advices are by no means satisfactory; stocks here are good, and the tendency is toward lower prices; Straits, 20¾@21¼c., the latter for jobbing lots; English "L. and F.," 22c. Tin Plates had a moderate call, and prices were about the same. Charcoal Tin quoted at $6@$6 50; do. Terne, $5 25@$5 50; Coke Tin, $5 10@$5 30; do. Terne, $4 87@$5. Lead was quiet at 4.55@4.60c. for common Domestic. Spelter quiet at 4¾c. for domestic, and 5¼c. for Silesian. All the Iron and Metal Exchanges, Iron quiet, with no change in tone.