

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

VOLUME I—NO. 303.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

A Contrast.

In the course of an article on the lack of harmony between the State and city governments, the *New York Herald* remarks: "New York is as much a dependency of Albany as it was in other days. The Mayor governs New York, not in obedience to his oath, but as a satrap of Gov. Tilden. What the *Herald* would say of the affairs of New York city, if subjected to the absolute rule of her State Legislature, we can not surmise. If that city has been in former years largely controlled by a somewhat jealous and somewhat hostile Legislature, her citizens have the satisfaction of knowing that her own Representatives and Senators were not denied seat in that body, and that, however erroneous or selfish or interested or partisan its action, it was yet a legal body, duly and truly authorized to act and deliberate within the sphere of a State constitution, the work of the people of the State. They have the pleasure to know that their Legislature does not presume to tax city property in New York higher than like property is taxed in all other cities and counties, on an assessment carefully adjusted and always far below the actual market value. If in part governed from Albany, New York has not been made to feel the hard and heavy hand of Federal oppression. What New York city is to the State, New Orleans is to Louisiana. The population of the State, which in 1870 counted 1,382,000, is now probably rather over than under 4,000,000; that of the city, then 942,000, now probably exceeds a million, or between one-fifth and one-fourth of the State's aggregate. Similarly the population of Louisiana, which in 1870 was rated at 727,000, may now be rated at about 750,000, while that of the city of New Orleans is not far from 240,000, or a little less than one-third of the aggregate. But New York city, reasonable as her complaints of legislative intermeddling may be, may thank her propitious stars that she bears no such load as now weighs down her sister city of the Gulf. The Solons at Albany may annoy but they do not plunder her. She is not compelled to support a police force twice as costly as need be, which she neither appoints, organizes nor controls. She is not deprived of the control of her city schools yet forced to pay a heavy tax for their support. She is not subjected to a tax by the State at a rate so high as to amount to virtual confiscation, together with an enormous State license tariff on all business and vocations. She is not forced to contract an enormous debt and then forced to pay interest on it. She is not obliged to buy from speculators, at quadruple price, lands for a park which is altogether useless. She once had a metropolitan police, but, like a giantess, she soon freed her limbs from the coils of the unclean monster, and the legislative imposition has never been repeated. New York has endured many abuses and much misrule, home, State and Federal, but her influence has not been fettered nor her legislators forced by bayonets from their seats. She has never felt the pollution of the sway of intrusive mountebanks and adventurers. She has never known what it is to bear all at once the neglect of Congress, the angry hatred of the President, the visitation of dragging and harrying soldiers, a usurping Governor, a false Legislature, an army of greedy officials, a subsidized political press, a remorseless gang of tax-collectors, all contented, defended, stimulated and sustained by military power. New York can appeal from her State Legislature to the people of the State, and her appeal is heard. New Orleans can appeal to her State likewise, but the court of the people of Louisiana is ousted of jurisdiction by Grant's soldiers. She can do nothing now but wait for the day of re-venge."

POLITICAL ON DIT.

Now that the arbitrators are in session and at work over the Louisiana returns in New York, there are a hundred and one rumors cropping up relative to their action. Yesterday afternoon it was said that they had adjourned without taking any action, but dispatched subsequently received show this to be fallacious. Major Burke last evening received a telegram from Mr. Zacharie stating that the committee were hard at work and had canvassed and compared the duplicate returns made up by the Conservatives, with the originals sent on by the Returning Board, and found them to be substantially correct. Most of the parishes had been finished and the committee were progressing rapidly.

Significant. Very.

A private dispatch is said to have been received here from a prominent Louisiana Radical, now in New York, to the effect that from what transpired before the Arbitration Committee yesterday, it was probable compromise was dead. The telegram was shown to many, but how much of truth it tells remains to be seen. One thing, however, is evident, and that is, the rebellious "crowd" were happy last night over something. They appeared as jubilant as field hands on a Saturday night, and showed signs of much satisfaction.

The General Appropriation Bill.

There was some stir yesterday at the State House, and considerable swearing in a mild way—all about the General Appropriation Bill.

Billy Viger was chased around town, captured, and induced to turn in the bill, which was hurried to Kellogg for his signature. While in his office it underwent an examination, and it was found, it is said, that Billy had made a mistake. It was a General Appropriation bill, but not the one that passed the crowd, and that was what caused the stir and the "cussing."

There is great anxiety to see Billy. The members want to take a look at him, and Kellogg wants to interview him, but he cannot be found. There will be a vigorous search for him to-day, and if captured, he will suffer the full penalty for his offense.

From the Front.

Later last night the following dispatch was received here from Mr. F. C. Zacharie. From it, it will be seen that Kellogg, with his usual amount of trickery, has failed to send on the returns of Bienville. Those taken by the Conservatives are now in New York, but those in the hands of the *de facto* are not to be found. Is this a little game they are attempting? The telegram is as follows:

New York, March 12, 5:35 P. M. To Major E. A. Barker: Committee in session to-day. Frye is expected to-morrow. Adjourned until to-morrow.

No returns of Bienville, original or duplicate, here. Cavanaugh will be here to-morrow. F. C. ZACHARIE.

What Does It Mean?

It is stated that, within the past few days, a quantity of quartermaster's stores have been shipped from this city to a point in Texas, thence to go direct to the Mexican border. **Departure of Gov. McEnery.** Gov. McEnery left the city last evening, for his home in Monroe, for a short visit. He will return here in about a week. This is the first visit of Gov. McEnery to his family in the last six months. His sense of duty detained him at his post, where he has stood firm and undaunted, courageous when others feared, and hopeful when others were despondent, and in deed as well as in name he has been the representative of the people.

IS IT GOOD BAIL?

The Detectives Go for Matt Hogan.

He Gives Them the Jump, and Makes his Escape.

Jack Connors Defends His Door With a Knife.

Matt is Defended by United States Soldiers.

Last night the detectives made a raid on Girod street to find Matt Hogan. They found him, but he stayed not long with them, as will be seen by the following report.

The following is the statement of Bob Harris, detective:

Judge Evans accepted John Connors, No. 66 Girod street, and Joseph Boute, who keeps a colored gambling den, as bondsmen for Matt Hogan. Connors signed bonds for Matt Hogan in the Danziger robbery case. He is not worth a dollar. In fact, a dollar could not be collected from Boute. J. L. Smith made an affidavit against Hogan, charging him with stealing two State warrants from Judge Kilbourne. Harris, Smith and Walsh met Hogan at the corner of Magazine and Girod streets, last night at 7 o'clock. Just as Smith put his hand on Hogan, he started and ran down Girod street. We could have all shot him, but we were afraid of shooting some innocent person. Hogan ran into Jack Connors' whisky shop, which was filled with United States soldiers. As the detectives advanced, Connors, the proprietor, placed himself in the door with a large cheese knife, and said the first man who entered or attempts it he would kill. The soldiers also showed signs of hostility towards the detectives.

At this juncture the detectives went away, and returning with a warrant and a squad of metropolitan officers entered the house of Connors, 66 Girod street, and searched for Hogan, but in vain; he had already made his escape. The affidavit was taken out by J. L. Smith, detective, charging Hogan with stealing warrants Nos. 640 and 682, one for \$125 and the other for \$200, drawn to the order of J. C. Kilbourne, which were found on Hogan on Thursday night, when arrested for having two stolen watches in his possession.

The detectives avow their intention of taking out a warrant for the arrest of Jack Connors.

Don't blame anybody. But yourself, if you miss the chance. If you miss the chance. Of making a fortune. Of making a fortune. Single number drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery.

The Maine Legislature was in session fifty days, but during that short time managed to pass no less than two hundred and forty-four acts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Ex-Congressman White, of Alabama, declines the Assistant Attorney-Generalship. Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, will vote for the seating of Pinchback.

NOMINATION.—Boswell, for Postmaster of Camden, N. C. CONGRATULATION.—Rankin, as Pension Agent at Vicksburg.

The Senate had two hours wrangle over the order of business in executive session. They will vote on Pinchback Tuesday. His rejection is almost certain.

The last part of Morton's resolution declaring Kellogg the legal governor of Louisiana will not come up.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Freedmen's Bank is in a worse condition than heretofore supposed, and, therefore, the Commissioners, Cresswell, Leopold and Paris, were asked to be relieved from any further responsibility for or on account of said trust, provided their bond may be released from liability after their retirement and new commissioners be substituted in their places. They assign as an excuse for their action a failure to obtain from Congress such legislation as they deemed essential to the proper and speedy execution of the trust reposed in them.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Senate the Vice President presided, in compliance with a resolution adopted some time since.

The report of Surgeon Frank W. Reilly, of the Marine Hospital service, in regard to the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution to print 3000 copies of the report of the Commission of Engineers appointed to investigate and report upon a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, referred to the argument of Mr. Morton, but said he desired it to be distinctly understood that he would make no reference to the blood and thunder part of the argument of that Senator which he held in reserve, and which would be poured upon the Senate at the conclusion of this discussion like melted lava.

He (McCreery) in his place, with all the responsibility of a Senator resting upon him, and without fear of successful contradiction, did not hesitate to declare that the Senator from Indiana (Morton) was the ablest on the subject of outrages now living, and he made this remark for the benefit of the new Senators. It had been charged here that the Democratic Senators by their silence encouraged outrages in the South. Such was not the case, and he would embrace this opportunity to declare himself the enemy of all criminals and all crime. He did not hesitate to declare that the President in regard to his sympathy with the people of Louisiana in their prostrate condition, and stating he would do all in his power to relieve them, and said the people of Louisiana might be inclined to thank the President for his consideration, but they could not help asking the question: Why his sympathizing heart had never been able to suggest anything in their behalf.

He charged that the President was cognizant of the action of Durell. He commented at some length upon the organization of the Kellogg Government, and asked if it could be true that the first-born of their devilish machinations was to be admitted to the Senate because he presented a certificate signed by the man who was the chief instigator in the whole matter. He (McCreery) deplored the fact that there was a perfect carnival of crime throughout the length and breadth of our country, and those guilty of the greatest crimes, in many instances, were whipped of justice. There were outrages everywhere. All violations of law were committed by Ku-Klux in the South, Molly Maguires in Pennsylvania, or Vigilance Committees in California, Indiana, or elsewhere.

Mr. Sansbury, of Delaware, also opposed the resolution, and commented at length upon the condition of affairs in Louisiana. Mr. Christianity, of Michigan, said this was not a mere partisan question, but was one of law and fact. The Senator from Indiana (Morton), argued that the applicant should be sworn in on his prima facie evidence; he (Christianity) did not question the power of the Senate to treat this certificate as a prima facie case, yet he thought it better to enter upon the inquiry as to the legality of the Legislature, and the Governor sending the applicant here instead of waiting until after his admission and then go over the ground again.

He referred to the testimony taken by the Senate Committee, and said he had read it carefully. The report made by Mr. Carpenter, in his (Christianity's) opinion, contained a fair result of that investigation. That report was drawn by no untried hand—so far as the Kellogg government was concerned. He denied the charge of anyone to claim admission to the Senate on the ground of being sworn in by a *de facto* government. Who gave the Kellogg government its *de facto* character?

It did not receive it from the people of Louisiana. The McEnery government, though covered with fraud, would have been inaugurated without Federal aid. The Kellogg government was set up and imposed upon the State by the Executive Department of the Federal Government. This a great occurrence in any State, north as well as South.

The people of Michigan were a law-abiding people, but it would take several regiments to impose upon them a government of this kind, and more than all the army of the United States to make them love such a government. The argument, he urged, in behalf of seating Pinchback, would revolutionize every State government in the Union. Such principles could not be sound; the argument began in falacy and ended in absurdity.

He believed the President was clear of any such intention, but he had to act without having all the evidence before him and the Senate, and besides he (Christianity) did not think the President had very sound legal advice and it was not strange he erred under all the circumstances. The President had called in vain upon Congress to relieve him. The time might come when the poisoned chalice now being administered to Louisiana might be administered to other States.

It had been urged that Louisiana was entitled to two Senators here, and upon this ground Pinchback should be admitted. According to all the evidence before the Senate the majority of the people of that State were opposed to the Kellogg government, and therefore opposed to Pinchback. They would prefer to be not represented than to be misrepresented.

It is said to-night, by leading Senators, that a vote on the Pinchback case will be reached on Tuesday next.

SUSPENSION OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The National Insurance Company suspended.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Two negroes were hanged to-day in Maryland for murder.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, March 12.—Both houses adjourned for Easter. The Budget will be presented April 15th.

LONDON, March 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says Germany is irritated by the conduct of Spain in the Gustav affair and the clerical leanings of Alfonso.

The correspondent says this feeling will find expression when the new Spanish Ambassador presents his credentials to the Emperor.

COBK, March 12.—The election in Tipperary is quiet. About a third of the constituency, including Roman Catholic clergy and leading tradesmen, have abstained. It is estimated that Mitchell has 1000 majority.

MADRID, March 11.—Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister of the United States, to-day presented his credentials to King Alfonso. He said he had been instructed to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations and to convey to the King the wishes of the American people for the prosperity of Spain. He alluded to Alfonso's predecessors on the throne, and particularly to those who were illustrious.

PARIS, March 12.—In the Assembly to-day M. Buffet read a declaration on behalf of the new Ministry to the effect that its policy would be distinctively conservative and devoid of characteristics either of provocation or weakness. This statement is made, he said, to reassure the industrious and orderly population. The government renews confidently the President's appeal for the support of moderate men of all parties. M. Buffet continued, we have the greatest confidence in the experience of the administrative staff, who may rely on our constant support.

It will be the duty of the Cabinet to insure obedience and respect for the constitutional laws, and we are resolved to defend them against all intrigues, but we shall never pursue a vindictive policy. Firm but conciliatory conduct is alone suitable to the state of things produced by our misfortunes. Would we not strike the blow against the power of France, if we exhibited to the world a spectacle of internal dissension? The Government will be unable to raise the state of siege until the press laws are modified, and a bill in this connection will be submitted.

The declaration asks that the present law regarding the appointment of Mayors be continued for a stated period, and concludes by challenging a vote of want of confidence.

The declaration received with joy cordiality by the Assembly. There was no manifestation either of satisfaction or dissent.

The Left was at first irritated at the omission of all mention of the Republic, and at the passage, "concerning public functionaries," and "the raising of the state of siege."

At the meeting of the Barons, M. Gambetta said the promise to prevent factions intrigues was an essential feature of the programme, and he urged that the new government be judged by its acts only.

COBK, March 12.—The following is the vote cast in the parliamentary election in Tipperary yesterday: Mitchell, 3114; Moore, conservative, 716.

ROME, March 12.—The *Vice Di Verbis* says the Pope confers the cardinal's hat on Archbishop McCloskey not only on account of the personal merits of that prelate, but because the Holy See is desirous of honoring the Catholics of America, and of marking the progress of Catholicism in the United States.

CONFLAGRATION.

TRIO, March 12.—The bridge at Stillwater was fired. Two stores, nine dwellings, and Flowers' Store were burned. Loss \$50,000.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Charles Mitchell died from yellow fever on the bark Gamaliel, from Rio de Janeiro hitherto.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION RESTRICTED.

RALEIGH, March 12.—The Senate passed, by a vote of 37 to 12, restricting the Convention bill to convene September 6, 1875. The House will do likewise to-morrow.

THE ATLANTA RACES.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.—First race—mile dash, for three year old colts; three entries. Maitland won. Time, 1:50.

Second—Hurdle race; distance one and a half miles. Capt. Jack won. Time, 2:31.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The Western Savings Bank, a small institution in the western part of the city, closed its doors to-day. The officers say they will pay every dollar of indebtedness.

CONGRESSIONAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Louisiana Congressional Arbitration Committee met here to-day. All of the committee, except Mr. Frye, are present. It was decided that the committee deliberate in secret, and reporters were rigidly excluded. The proceedings to-day were confined to reviewing the election returns and examination of poll lists and affidavits. The work, in fact, was only commenced, and not much progress may be expected until the arrival of Mr. Frye. Only such preliminary matters as his absence would not be discussed.

MR. LEONARD'S TELEGRAM TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following was furnished the associated press:

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1875. To Hon. W. A. Wheeler: We want the entire committee, or those who will act. Accept; it will not injure the Republicans, and will help me. ANSWER.

A. H. LEONARD. The above dispatch had the following indorsement: "The within shows how Leonard regarded the matter after he got home."

THE COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Committee of Arbitration on Louisiana Affairs were to have met at 10 o'clock this morning in the office of Wm. Walter Phelps, Messrs. Hoar and Frye, who were absent yesterday, arrived this morning. The duplicate returns were also received from New Orleans, but up to noon all the members had not arrived.

Mr. Phelps said that Congress had left the matter to this committee to decide as arbitrators and not as a Congressional Committee, and the meeting was to be held with a view to effecting the "Wheeler compromise."

The session will be a private one, and will probably last some days.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 12.—The entire returns of the State election have not yet been received. The Republicans still claim a majority in the House of 13 which, they say, will not be reduced below 3. The Democrats have a majority in the Council which will be an obstacle in the way of removals from office. The Democrats elect two Congressmen; Jones in First District and Bell in the Second.

Blair, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Third District. The excitement consequent upon the election has not entirely subsided.

The political prospects and probabilities in the next Legislature are being generally discussed.

CHARLESTON MATTERS.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—For two days past there has been almost a dead lock in the cot-

ton market here, owing to the general and concerted demand of buyers for certain conditions regarding the reweighing of bales upon delivery, which the sellers decline to concede. Efforts are making to adjust the matter.

The movement in the Legislature against State Treasurer Cardozo, is being actively pressed. The Joint Committee have framed and presented in both Houses an address to the Governor demanding the removal of the Treasurer, who has been notified to appear before the Joint Assembly next Tuesday with his defense, after which a vote will be taken on the adoption of the address.

Gov. Chamberlain in an interview with the correspondent of the *News and Courier*, warmly expresses unshaken faith, and treats the movement against him as notoriously originating in the buffed cupidity of those who view the public service as a mere chance to make money, and who could not in Cardozo to lend himself to jobbery.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ALABAMA.

MONTEGOMERY, March 12.—Several negroes applied at the ticket office of the theater last night to purchase tickets of admission to the parquette, to Cal Wagner's minstrel performance and were refused. Afterwards Deputy United States Marshal Randolph arrested Cal Wagner upon complaint of four negroes for a violation of the Civil Rights bill.

A bond of \$500 was signed for Wagner's appearance before Commissioner Dimmick this morning at 10 o'clock. The negroes who made application are notorious politicians, and two of them were beaten by their own color for county officers at the last election.

MONTEGOMERY, March 12.—The complaint of four negroes against Cal Wagner for not admitting them to his minstrel entertainment was heard to-day before United States Commissioner Dimmick. Defendant's counsel moved to quash the complaint for imperfection in the complaint in various particulars and on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill. Counsel cited the Slaughter-House case and Mrs. Myra Bradwell's case. United States District Attorney McAlister, for the complainants, cited the case of Luther vs. Borden, and contended that this was a political question. At 4 P. M. the Commissioner quashed the complaint, but gave no opinion in the matter. It is understood that the negroes are trying to get up a complaint that will stick.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, southerly and easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather, and occasional showers. The rivers will probably rise at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Louisville.

SUB-TREASURY BALANCES.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold \$49,303,914, currency \$47,531,251.

The Sub-Treasury paid out \$62,000 on account of interest, \$917,400 for bonds. Customs receipts \$491,000.

FIRE.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—At Bryant, Ohio, about 6 o'clock to-night, a fire broke out in Letcher's block, occupied by J. J. Goller's boot and shoe store; J. N. Regan, jeweler; Letcher & Co., produce, and express office. Second story by Dr. Keiser, and third story by billiard saloon.

The fire communicated north to a building owned by Thomas Kent, and occupied by D. A. Wolf, clothier, attorneys' offices, and a cigar-room. The goods were nearly all saved. The north wall fell, demolishing a two-story frame adjoining, owned and occupied by McQuinn Bros., grocers, whose stock was removed. On the south the fire extended to the Myers' block, occupied by Bryan, Willett & Co., dry-goods, and Free Masons' Lodge. The loss is estimated at from forty to fifty thousand dollars, about half of which is covered by insurance.

POSTS FINANCIAL ARTICLE.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Post's* financial article says: Gold opened at 115, has since declined to 1. It now appears some of the shorts covered yesterday and the market has been left down to encourage others to sell short. On gold loans the rates have been 3 1/2, 3, 1-16, 1-32, 1-64, per cent per annum.

Shares opened at about yesterday's closing prices. During the first half hour the market was steady, in the next half hour there was a decline of 1/16, from then until 12:30 prices advanced 1/16, the latter Union Pacific; since then the market has been dull and steady.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Stocks closed strong and active; New York Central 102 1/2, Erie 27, Lake Shore 73 1/2, Illinois Central 100 1/2, Pittsburg 91, Northwestern 53, Northwestern preferred 88, Rock Island 105.

COMPARATIVE WEEKLY COTTON STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The following is the comparative statement of cotton for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports for the week	61,756
Total week last year	79,660
Same week since Sept. 1	3,650,138
Same week last year	3,229,761
Exports for the week	62,536
Same time last year	101,252
Total exports since Sept. 1	1,885,658
Same date last year	1,963,359
Stock at all United States ports	724,777
Same time last year	109,278
Stock at all interior towns	193,278
Same time last year	122,171
Stock at Liverpool	734,000
Same time last year	728,000
American cotton about for Great Britain	623,000
Adopt same time last year	319,000

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 12. Noon.—Cotton, spot quiet; Ordinary 15, Good Ordinary 25 1/2, Low Middling 17, Middling 16 1/2, Middling Alabama 16, Middling Orleans 16.

Futures quiet; low middling for March 16 1/2-16 1/2, April 16 1/2-16 1/2, May 17 1/2-17 1/2, June 17 1/2-17 1/2, July 17 1/2-17 1/2, August 17 1/2-17 1/2, September 17 1/2-17 1/2, October 17 1/2-17 1/2, November 17 1/2-17 1/2, December 17 1/2-17 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 12. Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands 16 1/2, Orleans 16 1/2, sales 2255.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 390 bales, as follows: March 16 1/2-16 1/2, April 17 1/2-17 1/2, May 17 1/2-17 1/2, June 17 1/2-17 1/2, July 17 1/2-17 1/2, August 17 1/2-17 1/2, September 17 1/2-17 1/2, October 17 1/2-17 1/2, November 17 1/2-17 1/2, December 17 1/2-17 1/2.

Southern flour firm, moderate inquiry. Wheat about as better, fair demand, \$1 23 1/2 for winter red Western, \$1 27 1/2 for amber do. \$1 25 1/2 for white Western, \$1 38 for do. State. Corn a shade firmer, fairly active, 85 1/2 for Western mixed, 86 1/2 for yellow Western, 86 for yellow Southern, 85 1/2 for white do. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar less active, scarcely so firmer. Rice steady, fair jobbing business.

Tallow steady, \$3. Rosin easier, \$2 05 @ 2 15 for strained. Turpentine steady. Pork firmer, new mess, job lots, \$19 7 1/2 @ 19 8 1/2 for extra prime, \$15 for prime; mess \$18 20 Beef unchanged. Lard firmer; prime steam 14 @ 14 1/2-14 1/2. Whisky firmer, \$1 13 1/2 @ 1 13 1/2.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Sugar, 7 1/2 @ 8 for fair to good refining, \$8 for prime, 8 for good Muscovado, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 for molasses; refined dull and easier; 100 for crushed, 100 for powdered, 100 for granulated. Molasses foreign grades quiet and firmer; New Orleans firm; 62 @ 70.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling 15 1/2. Flour steady, demand moderate. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady, demand moderate, 68 @ 69. Oats—demand fair, market firm, \$19 25, held higher at the close. Lard steam 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2, kettle 14 @ 14 1/2. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2, clear rib 10 @ 10 1/2, clear 10 @ 10 1/2. Bacon—demand good, shoulders 8 @ 8 1/2, clear rib 11, clear 11 1/2. Whisky \$1 11.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Cotton and flour unchanged. Wheat irregular, No. 2 red winter \$1 08 @ 1 09. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 64 @ 65. Oats—No. 2, 57 @ 57 1/2. Whisky firm, sales \$1 10, generally held \$1 12. Pork \$19 25. Dry salt meats—shoulders 7 1/2, clear rib 10, clear 10 1/2. Bacon—shoulders 8 @ 8 1/2, clear rib 11 @ 11 1/2, clear 11 1/2 @ 11 1/2. Lard firm, \$1 11. Bagging 12 @ 13.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Flour—demand active. Wheat—No. 1 spring Chicago 93 1/2, No. 2 88 for regular, 89 for strictly fresh. Corn—demand light; holders firm; No. 2 mixed 64 1/2, oats demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 52 1/2 @ 53. Pork excited; \$18 75. Lard—demand fair,