

LUETGERT DECLARED GUILTY.

The Sausage-Maker Laughed When the Verdict was Pronounced.

HE GETS LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Motion for New Trial Entered—His Lawyers Do Not think the State Will Convict Him the Second Time.

Chicago, (Special).—Adolph L. Luetgert was on the night of the 9th convicted of the murder of his wife, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life. Luetgert received the verdict with a laugh.

It was 10:30 when the word was sent to the courtroom by the jury that they had agreed upon a verdict and were waiting to bring it into court. Quickly as possible after the jury had sent word of an agreement Judge Gary hastened to the court room. The news of the verdict spread like lightning to the street and in a few minutes the court room was jammed with newspapermen, policemen, witnesses, who had given evidence in the trial, and curious spectators. At 11:15 Judge Gary entered the room and at the same instant Luetgert and his guards came in through the door leading from the jail to the rear of the court house. The prisoner was calm, to all appearances, and did not seem nervous in any degree. Not one of the jurors glanced toward the prisoner, who tried vainly to catch an eye of some of the men who had determined his fate.

Judge Gary wheeled sharply in his chair as the jury entered, and watched them silently as they filed into their seats. Then he spoke in his usual calm, even tone: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," was the reply.

"Mr. Clark, read the verdict," said Judge Gary the same tone.

Clerk Knopf stepped forward, took the verdict and then read with a tremor of excitement in his voice: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, as charged in the indictment, and fix his punishment at death by hanging."

There was a hush and all eyes turned to Luetgert. He laughed and laughed in a manner that showed plainly that he did not think the verdict a serious matter, comparatively speaking.

The sound of Clerk Knopf's voice had not died away when Attorney Harmon was on his feet with a request that the jury be polled. This was done, each juror affirming the verdict. Then Mr. Harmon made a motion for a new trial, which was granted, and will be argued within a few days.

Luetgert was led back to jail in apparently good spirits, glad for one thing, that his long suspense was ended at last, and comforted by the assurances of his lawyers that he will get a new trial, and that the State will not be able to convict a second time.

After the announcement of the verdict and the polling of the jury, Luetgert was immediately surrounded by a crowd of reporters and friends eager to hear his first words. At first he refused to say anything. At length he yielded enough to say that the verdict was a surprise to him.

"I don't see how the evidence justifies such a verdict," he continued, "but one thing is sure, the Supreme Court will give me a new trial, and I shall be acquitted."

From the time when the prisoner was led in to receive the verdict till the bailiffs conducted him back to his cell, his face showed not one tremor of any emotion. He smiled repeatedly, even when the verdict was read by the clerk, and others who gathered around him. After arriving at the jail he retired as usual, apparently undisturbed by the adverse verdict.

The jury reached a verdict in the first ballot. They retired at 4:50 and took their first ballot at 5:10. It was unanimous for conviction. Some little time was consumed in arriving at the punishment to be inflicted, but this was settled by 8:30, and then the jury sat around in their room until 10 o'clock, when they announced their verdict.

Pistol Duel in Newbern, N. C.

A special from Raleigh to the Charlotte Observer says: "Newbern had an unpleasant social sensation on the night of the 8th. James Duffy, son of Dr. Samuel Duffy, shot Thomas Hill, Jr., son of Dr. Thomas Hill, of Goldsboro. The shooting occurred in the rear of Dr. Duffy's premises. There was a woman in the case, but there was an interchange of shots between Duffy and Hill, each firing three. Duffy was hit in the ankle each time. Wounded as he was, he took off his coat and covered the woman's head and concealed her identity, and then took her to a nearby house. A special train was sent to Goldsboro after his father and took him to Newbern. Hill was taken to Goldsboro."

Church Corner—Stone Robbed.

A Winston (N. C.) special to the Charlotte Observer says: "Cherry Hill Lutheran church has stood near Jerusalem, in Davie county, for many years and on Monday night last it was visited by one or more parties who were evidently looking after old relics. They dug down under the corner of the church building until the corner-stone fell out, when they rifled it of its contents."

Big Fire in Pittsburg, Pa.

At Pittsburg, Pa., fire destroyed the six-story cold storage plant of the Chattanooga Lake Ice Company, with about \$1,000,000 worth of all kinds of merchandise. Walls were blown out by the exploding of whiskey, and six people are reported killed.

Devoted to Good Roads.

At St. Louis, the entreaties of the first day of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen was devoted to the discussion of good roads. A number of papers on the various branches of highway improvements were read by delegates prominently engaged in the work. Chairman Otto Dorner, of Milwaukee, presided over the meeting, and in his opening address he said that reports were coming in from all over the country, and that farmers had entered into the good roads movement with a zeal.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Both the Senate and House Day By Day.

THE SENATE.

37TH DAY.—In the Senate Frye, of Maine, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a House bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury either to purchase or have constructed a suitable revenue cutter, for use on the Yukon river, Alaska, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000. It was passed. In the executive session Senator Teller, of Colorado, occupied about four hours in discussing the Hawaiian annexation treaty. Reed denied that he had changed his mind.

38TH DAY.—In the Senate strong Cuban resolutions were introduced. Cannon wanted the United States to serve notice on Spain to withdraw her forces from Cuba and give that Republic liberty. Mason's resolution calls upon the President to notify Spain that the war must once cease, and that the United States declare and maintain peace on the Island. Allen wanted the belligerency of the insurgents recognized.

37TH DAY.—For more than three hours the Senate chamber rang with eloquent appeals in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Cannon, of Utah, and Mason, of Illinois, being the principal speakers. Mason in his remarks, urged the President to take immediate action, and Cannon spoke in support of his resolution introduced the day before to give Spain until March 4th to stop the war. Hale made a cool-headed speech and had the resolution referred.

38TH DAY.—During the entire session of the Senate, the Indian appropriation bill was under discussion. The reading of the bill was completed, and all of the committee's amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure. Allen, of Nebraska, envisioned the proceedings a few minutes before adjournment by making an attack upon Speaker Rice, of England, founder of the Salvation Army officiated as chaplain at the opening session today. Mr. and Mrs. Booth Tucker, the son-in-law and daughter of General Booth, were in the gallery during the prayer. Previous to the meeting of the Senate the entire party held a brief reception in the Vice-President's room.

39TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill, after being amended somewhat by Pettigrew, of South Dakota. The bill carries nearly \$8,000,000. Allen, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to inquire whether the United States should be bound by the R. H. B. has been seized and is being held by the Spanish government. The resolution was agreed to.

THE HOUSE.

39TH DAY.—The House had under consideration the bill making appropriation for fortifications. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed carrying \$4,144,912 against \$9,714 in the year.

40TH DAY.—The House there was more debate on the question of prosperity. The military academy appropriation bill was passed, the bill carries \$453,540, being \$26,032 less than the amount carried by the current year.

41ST DAY.—The House entered upon the consideration of the Aldrich-Plowman contested election case, from the fourth Alabama district. The majority of the committee reported in favor of seating the representative named, or vigorously denied by the minority. Mr. Plowman's plurality, on the face of the returns, was 2,957. The majority revised the figures so to give Aldrich a plurality of 342.

42D DAY.—The House by a vote of 143 to 113 rejected Plowman's appeal from the seat to Aldrich (Rep.). A special deficiency appropriation bill was passed carrying \$309,000 for the payment of jurors' fees in the United States Courts, and \$175,000 for witness' fees.

During the debate on the contested election case of Plowman vs. Aldrich, Linney said the negroes in the South were steadfast in their loyalty to the Republican ticket. "As well expect to be able to shoot off the horns of the moon with a pop-gun," said he, "as to expect the negro voluntarily vote the Democratic ticket."

43D DAY.—The House was in a very bad temper, and the whole session was consumed in filibustering against two bills of minor importance, and the other to make Rockport, Me., a suburb of one. Neither got further than on grossness and third reading. Roll call followed roll call all day long, and finally feeling reached a high pitch. Finally, when it became evident that the progress could be made with the bill presented, an adjournment was taken until Monday.

Vegetarians Found a Hospital.

Vegetarianism has taken a stand in England which entitles it to respect from people who are not entire believers in the doctrine. The restaurants of the vegetarians are clean and they provide a menu of reasonable variety. One of the latest steps in the line of the work has been the founding of a vegetarian hospital, which a writer in the London Daily Chronicle describes. It was started in 1895, though little was said about it at the time, as the founders did not wish to advertise it until they were sure of its becoming successful. It was to be for nonvegetarians, it being understood that vegetarians are never ill. Consequently there was some prejudice to overcome. It was also thought that there might be difficulty in putting an invalid accustomed to eating meat suddenly upon a vegetable diet. But no trouble was found, patients did as well as could be desired, and the result has been altogether very satisfactory. The hospital authorities believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating. Pine baths and massage treatment, with plenty of fresh air, are included in the hospital regimen.—New York Times.

ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.



(Spanish Minister to the United States who has resigned because of the publication of a letter in which he criticized President McKinley.)

THE BIRTHDAY OF LINCOLN.

A Notable Celebration by the Marquette Club at Chicago.

EX-PRES. HARRISON SPEAKS.

In His Speech He Said That Europe Did Not Know Lincoln and the South Hated Him.

The anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed on the 12th. At Chicago there was a notable celebration by the Marquette Club, ex-President Harrison being the speaker of the occasion at the Auditorium Hotel. He said in part: "In the broad, common-sense way in which he did small things he was larger than any situation in which life had placed him. Europe did not know him. To the South and to not a few of the Northern States, he was an unchristian, an ambitious upstart, a reckless disturber. He was hated at the South, not only for his principles, but for himself. The son of the cavalier and the slave-holder. He was despised by the South as a man who had passed this son of the people, this child of toil."

"He was distinguished from the abolition leaders by the fairness and kindness with which he judged the South and the slave-holders. He was open to human slavery, not because some masters were cruel, but upon reasons that kindness to the slave did not answer. 'All men' included the black man. Liberty is the law of nature. The human enactment cannot pass the limits of the State; God's law embraces creation."

"Mr. Lincoln loved the 'plain people,' of whose ranks he came; but not with a class love. He never pandered to ignorance or sought applause by appeals to prejudice. The equality of man in rights and burdens; justice to all, a government by all the people for all the people, was his thought—not favoritism in enactment or administration—the general good. He had the love of the masses and he won it fairly; not by art or trick. He could therefore admonish and restrain with authority. He was a man who spoke to all men and was heard. Would there were more such. There is great need of men now who will stand both in the directors' meeting and in the labor assembly. 'Qualities of heart and mind combined to make a man who has won the love of mankind. He is loved. He stands like a great lighthouse to show the way of duty to all his countrymen and to send afar a beam of courage to those who beat against the winds. We do him reverence. We bless tonight the memory of Lincoln.'"

At New York Addison F. Andrews, son of the late Rufus F. Andrews, who was surveyor of the port of New York under Abraham Lincoln, presented to the New York Press Club the pen with which Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation of emancipation. At the thirty-third annual banquet of the Lincoln Association of Jersey City, N. J., Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln from the Southern standpoint."

Died from Vaccination.

James Herbert Martin, son of Osborne F. Martin, of Shelby, N. C., died Feb. 10th, at 11 a. m., with spasms from vaccination. The child was one year six months and ten days old.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Ensign Breckinridge Drowned.

A cablegram has been received at Washington from Consul-General Lee, at Havana, which says: "Ensign J. R. Breckinridge, of the Cushing, was washed overboard and drowned a few hours before the arrival of the vessel at this port. The body was recovered, and I am arranging to have it embalmed and sent home. His remains will be interred at Lexington, Ky., his home."

WORLD OF BUSINESS.

A Much More Cheerful Tone to the Southern Situation.

Bradstreet's commercial review for the past week says in part: "What might be regarded as a minor feature in the business situation, though at the same time conveying much to the interests involved is a quite general improvement in the Central West and the South, where the spring trade is reported opening in good shape. Less favorable features of the week are the slowness of spring trade in dry goods to develop at New York and other eastern centres except Boston, and the mild weather in the Northwest rendering it likely that retailers' stocks carried over will be larger than earlier expected. Although the advance in cotton has been claimed to be too rapid, it has undoubtedly imparted a much more cheerful tone to the Southern business situation and the situation with iron and steel has done much to add to the confidence with which the trade outlook for 1898 is regarded. Business failures continue to make favorable comparisons with previous weeks and years, the total for the week just ended numbering 278, against 301 in the corresponding week of 1897. Exports of wheat fell slightly below last week's reduced total, aggregating for the week 3,419,594 bushels, against 3,635,000 bushels last week, and 2,051,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897. Corn exports show a gain, amounting to 4,508,000 bushels, against 4,104,000 bushels last week, and 4,169,000 bushels in this week a year ago. Bank clearings continue to point to an immense business doing in the country at large, in a total aggregating for the week \$1,434,000,000, less than 3 per cent. smaller than last week."

TAKING OF TESTIMONY ENDED.

President Spencer, of the Southern, Declines to Answer Questions. At Salisbury, N. C., the hearing of the case of the State of North Carolina against the Southern Railway in the North Carolina Railroad lease was resumed before Special Master Craig on the 11th. President Spencer, of the Southern, was examined regarding the earnings, expenses and other details of the system; but declined to state the amount of his salary or those of the other general officers. This ends the taking of testimony. It will be sent to Judge Simonon, of the Circuit Court, for his decision as to whether there was a fraud in the making of the Southern Railway of the lease for ninety-nine years of the North Carolina Railroad, which belongs to the State.

Sunday Racing Defeated.

At St. Louis, Mo., after three days of work, the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen the all-important question of local option in the matter of Sunday racing was again defeated. An amendment providing that State divisions be granted the right to determine for themselves whether or not Sunday bicycle races are to be permitted was introduced but defeated by six votes.

Battlefield Park Bill Approved.

The Governor of Virginia has approved the bill incorporating the Battlefield Park Association, of Fredericksburg and vicinity.

Against Home Quarantine.

The net result of the three days' session against the extension of the quarantine convention at Mobile, Ala., is a square declaration in favor of a national and uniform quarantine system that will make impossible another such disgraceful exhibition as marked the late yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States.

A Hotel Chartered.

The Swanannoa Hotel Company of Asheville, N. C., has been chartered. Capital \$7,000.

ORGANIZE SOUTHERN LABOR.

Southern Confederacy of Labor is Now Being Agitated.

WHAT EDITOR LOVERING SAYS.

New Organization is Being Discussed by Labor Men Throughout the South.

The plan suggested by A. F. Lovering, editor of The Tocsin, to form a Southern confederacy of labor, or some organization that will be to the South what the American Federation of Labor is to the North, is meeting with great favor among the working men and the labor organizations of the South.

The American Federation of Labor does not give the reason to the Southern working man that it should, and there are many reasons why the working men of the South want to be out of that organization and in one of their own. The main reason for the discontent is found in the following extract taken from the articles of agreement of the American Federation of Labor: "We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement, that the working people must unite and organize irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics."

The word "color" is what causes the trouble. The greatest trouble that the working man in the South has is having to compete with cheap colored labor, and while it is the very thing they are fighting, it is useless, they say, for them to belong to an organization that takes the negro in and gives him the same protection that it does the whites.

This is the main trouble and the trade unions of the South claim that the American Federation of Labor does not help them in other ways. The American Federation takes in their money as dues, but when they have occasion to call on the federation for help they do not get it, they say. The members of the Southern working man and his Northern brother are not the same and for this reason it is thought best to have an organization in the South that will be to the South what the American Federation of Labor is to the North.

The idea originated with Mr. Lovering and through the columns of his paper he has suggested the idea of having a convention of labor organizations of the South to be held in Atlanta to discuss the plan and organize. Letters have been received from labor organizations all over the South in which the plan is heartily endorsed and the writers signify their willingness to take part in such a convention.

It has not been decided yet when the convention will be held, as arrangements are pending with the railroads, but it is thought now that it will be called for the middle of March. The idea in forming the new organization is not to take the labor unions out of the American Federation unless they so desire and it is not to be hostile to that organization. Labor unions may belong to both, but it is hardly likely that they will affiliate with the American Federation after they are members of the proposed organization.—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

ADVERTISING THE SOUTH.

How the Southern Railway is Exploiting Advantages of This Section. At the Congressional Church, Washington, D. C., there was delivered by Rev. A. G. Rogers, of Reading, Pa., a lecture entitled "In Nature's Paradise," illustrated by some 200 colored views of scenery and cities of the South on the line of the Southern Railway.

His treatment of "Nature's Paradise," particularly Western North Carolina, known as "The Land of the Sky," illustrated a scene of our country which he described as beautiful in natural grandeur, and being rarely equaled in our history. This method of placing the South as a place of resort for health and pleasure at all seasons, as well as business opportunity, and familiarizing one section of country with the other is an enterprise of the Southern Railway.

Pensions in Virginia.

In the Virginia House Capt. Parks introduced a bill, the object of which is to eliminate from the pension list such names as should not be upon it. The bill changes the present law so that all applications for pensions shall first pass through the county courts, where each applicant shall make out a written form and be examined by two reputable physicians. All pensions now granted shall be null and void, and those wishing to be pensioned shall go through the process provided in this act.

Flour Rate War On.

The Illinois Central has finally taken a hand in the flour rate war. It is announced that a reduction in the rate from Chicago to New Orleans of 4 cents will take place at once. The low rates affect practically every point in the East, Southeast and South and indirectly the Southwest. Never before has flour been carried so cheap.

Greatest Grain Crib in the World.

Yong Joseph Leiter, the king of the wheat deals, will, so it was said, erect the largest elevator of the world, in Kansas City, Mo. It will be completed in time to handle next year's crop.

The Murphy Resolution Passed.

A resolution concerning United States Senator Murphy for his recent vote on the Teller resolution has been adopted by the New York Assembly. The vote was 79 ayes and 63 nays.

Pittsburg's Awful Fire.

Eleven people dead, 26 missing and 19 injured, and a property loss of \$1,600,000, with about \$1,000,000 insurance, is the awful record of the big fire at Pittsburg, Pa.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE NEWS.

The South.

By a decisive vote in the Virginia House the bill to re-establish the whipping post was defeated.

J. W. Rice was arrested at Roanoke, Va., charged with counterfeiting cent nickels.

President Andrews, of Brown University, will deliver the commencement address at Wake Forest College, May 24.

The North Carolina penitentiary will put in cultivation 300 acres of rice land near Wilmington.

Arthur Garvey, of Rocky Mount, N. C., had his jugular vein severed by falling through a pane of glass at Richmond, Va. He died to death from the wound.

At Camden, S. C., the jury in the case of J. Hale Stephenson, a merchant, on the charge of assault on Jesse W. Arrants, a 15-year old girl, last September, resulted in a mistrial, and Stephenson was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,000.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades condemn the movement for a Southern Confederacy of Labor. One of the principal reasons given is that it will result in renewing the bitterness and hatred caused by the late war and will divide the country into factions.

Seven convicts were sent to jail at Covington, Ky., for contempt of court.

John W. Carroll, one of the wealthiest tobacco manufacturers in this country, died at his home in Lynchburg, Va.

Near Wadesboro, N. C., a colored girl, six years old, was burned to death.

Savannah, Ga., has recently experienced a disastrous fire amounting to \$25,000.

Winston, N. C., raises \$50,000 necessary to secure the building of a cotton mill.

West Virginia is now producing more high grade petroleum than any other State in the Union.

Postmaster J. H. Polk was murdered and his store at Goodwin, Ga., robbed by unknown assassins.

In the Virginia Legislature a bill has been passed incorporating the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park Association.

At Lexington, Ky., a crowded staircase gave way, resulting in the injury of ten colored persons, one or two of whom are expected to die.

In revenge for being ordered to cease his visits to his daughter, Peter Pfeffer was shot and killed by John Schofield, at Louisville, Ky.

Two well-diggers at Lexington, N. C., were entombed by the bricks of the side giving way, and died before rescuers could reach them.

A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that there are 1,000 cases of smallpox in Northern Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Kentucky and Virginia.

Firebugs are getting in their work at Wilmington, N. C. A few days since three dwellings and one storehouse went up in flames.

The Louisiana Constitutional convention, at New Orleans, will amend the franchise laws and disfranchise many negroes.

The Virginia State Senate, after cutting down the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$100,000 ordered to its engrossment the bill providing for enlarging the cell accommodations of the penitentiary. The money is to come out of future earnings of the prison.

Col. Thomas E. Moore, of Bourbon county, Ky., has challenged Desha Breckenridge, son of Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, to a duel.

The majority report in the contested election case of Thorp vs. Epes from the Fourth Virginia district, filed in the House, reverses Thorp's plurality of 2,621, and gives Thorp a plurality of 512.

The New York board of health's estimate of the population of the consolidated city gives a total of 3,438,899.

The milling industry of the Northwest is vigorously pushing the bill to punish adulterations of flour.

Booker T. Washington, of Alabama, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Armstrong Association, at New York, on the 12th. This association is for furthering negro industrial education and promoting the work of Hampton Institute. Ex-President Cleveland was expected, but did not attend.

The United States navy ranks fifth among the naval powers of the earth.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer "Teese" sailed from Victoria, B. C., on the 9th with 100 miners for Klondike.

Warrants have been issued at Guthrie, O. T., for seventy-three members of the mob who lynched the two Seminole Indian recently.

The United States is said to have had over 40,000 hogs at the beginning of the year 1897. Iowa alone having nearly 4,000,000.

The extensive milling industry of the Northwest is organizing to secure favorable action on the "pure flour" bill introduced by Beards, of Missouri.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Jack Everhart knocked out Eddie Donnelly in the sixth round.

It has been decided to send ten companies of troops to Dyea and Skagway, Alaska, immediately for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property.

Washington Jottings.

The United States House committee on labor has reported favorably the bill providing for a commission to inquire into labor, agriculture, etc.

A Washington special says Senator Butler has had Hon. H. G. Ewart's nomination to be judge of the Western district of North Carolina postponed.

THE MARKETS.

RESTER'S COTTON ANALYSIS.

Secretary Rester's analysis of the cotton movement for the five months of the season from Sept. 1st to Jan. 31st, inclusive, shows that compared with the corresponding movement of 1935, Texas, including the Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season around figures, 238,823 bales less, while other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 319,029 bales more, and the group of Atlantic States, which include North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show an increase of 262,154 bales. In other words all of the States outside of Texas and Indian Territory have increased over the big crop year 881,780, against a decrease for Texas and Indian Territory of 238,823, leaving a net increase in the total crop marketed 642,957.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York.—Cotton quiet. Middling upland, 61-16; Middling Gulf 65-16. Futures closed steady.

Table with columns: Opening, Closing. February 5.92 5.85, March 5.92 5.85, April 5.95 5.90, May 5.99 5.93, June 6.01 5.96, July 6.05 5.98, August 6.09 6.04, September 6.09 6.03, October 6.11 6.07, November 6.11 6.07, December 6.09 6.02, January 6.09 6.02.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool.—Middling. Futures closed steady.

Table with columns: February and March, March and April, April and May, May and June, June and July, July and August, August and September, September and October, October and November, November and December, January and February. Values range from 3.15 to 3.19.

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7-16. Wilmington.—Cotton firm; middling 5 7-16. Savannah.—Cotton steady; middling 6 5-16.

Norfolk.—Cotton steady; middling 6 5-16. Memphis.—Cotton firm; middling 6 5-16. Augusta.—Cotton firm; middling 6 5-16. Baltimore.—Cotton nominal; middling 6 5-16.

New Orleans.—Cotton steady; middling 6 5-16. Columbia.—Market quiet; good middling 6 5-16. Charlotte.—Market steady; good middling 6 5-16.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore.—Flour dull; Western superfine \$2.80; do extra \$3.45; do 4.10; do family \$4.40; do winter wheat patents \$4.85; do 10; spring do \$5.10; do 5.30; spring wheat straights \$4.90; do 5.05.