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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1853.
Vol. ... No. ... NEW SERIES.
Vol. X of the ... Whole No. 7000.

THE DAILY BEE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 15, 1853.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

A FAMOUS BUBBLE.

The Washington *Union* has a special talent for some things We have seen no paper better able to blow bubbles. The *Union* seems to consider it an organic function periodically to manufacture something portentous and alarming in our foreign relations, and then proceed to lead in anticipation the flame and patriotism with which the President is prepared to meet the crisis. The *Union* does this so frequently that at length its revelations have ceased to startle the public mind. "Wolf," "wolf," has been cried so often, that the people only shake their heads at every exclamation, and pay little attention to the feigned alarm of the organ.

The last bubble inflated by the organ was the Cuba Africanization Scheme. It blew with all its might at this aerial structure, until finally the bubble assumed proportions truly gigantic and loomed so majestically, that it looked like a substantial creation, not to be knocked over by a touch, or pricked by a pin into mere flatulence and vacuity. Yet after all, it proved to be quite as empty as its predecessors. The New York journals and the Washington *Intelligencer* hardly touched it, ere it dissolved into thin air; and though the *Union* has again and again blown forlornly, and sought to expand it, the collapsed bubble remains flaccid and formless.

The latest attempt of the *Union* to insist upon its absurd story of Cuban Africanization is the following:

"It cannot be a matter of serious doubt with any intelligent mind that there is a scheme on hand to Africanize Cuba by resorting to the apprentice system. *The only question which can be made is, as to the agency of Great Britain in carrying it out.* Of course, it will not be supposed by any one that that Government will take an open part in the scheme. To do so would be to concede, by her own example, the right of intervention on our part, which she knows her determination to resist at every cost. It will surprise no one to hear ere long that Great Britain had disclaimed any connexion with the scheme. But it does not follow that because her finger is not distinctly seen in the transaction that therefore she is not actually pulling the wires."

This is tantamount to a confession that the story is a bambog from beginning to end. For observe. The *Union* very gravely and delberately set forth in the first instance the settled design of Great Britain to Africanize Cuba—treaties had been agreed upon, and terms accepted. The Island was to be overrun by negro apprentices, who at the expiration of ten years, were to be free. This was the work of Great Britain—she was the guilty party, and the wrath of our nation was invoked to combat the base scheme. Column after column of comment was furnished by the *Union* in reference to this grand and unspeakably important discovery. Finally, other papers took up the subject, questioned the authenticity of the intelligence furnished by the *Union*, pushed the clever lads to a corner, pressed it very hard, and in the end extorted from it the above sentence which is a virtual acknowledgment that it knows nothing. There is a scheme on foot, quote the *Union*, to Africanize Cuba, but the agency of Great Britain in carrying it out is unknown, as of course she will take no open part in the scheme." So as the *Union* does not know that Great Britain is not taking an active part in the scheme, that print sagely concludes that she is "pulling the wires." We think afterwhile, the people of the South may draw their night caps quietly about their ears at midnight, and sleep without apprehension of the conversion of Cuba into a second Hayti!

The total vote in New Orleans, in 1852.—The total vote for President one year ago was 9,345. Within that year nearly 15,000 persons have died, and among them an small portion of the voters and yet the vote has increased 4,000.—We wonder not that the Whig presses cry out fraud. The Whig vote has increased about 200 to 500; the democratic vote about 3,800.—Plaquemine has surrendered its notoriety—New Orleans must in future wear the badge.—*Natchez Courier.*

Very true, neighbor—but you must remember that though several thousand voters died of the Fever, their "papers" were not buried with them. The Democrats take care of that. It is well too to bear in mind that the genius which presided over the Plaquemine vote in 1844, conducted the canvass on the Locofoco side in New Orleans on the 7th. Put this and that together.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Col Hunt's majority for Congress will be probably very large, despite the large fraudulent vote cast in favor of his opponent in the Second and Fourth Districts of New Orleans. As far as heard from, the vote stands as follows:

	Hunt.	Davis.
Orleans ...	maj.	466
Jefferson ...	do.	51
St Charles ...	109	97
St John the Baptist ...	151	6
St James ...	310	116
Assumption ...	240	251
St Mary ...	257	157
St Martin ...	501	225
	1670	1381

Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne to be heard from. They will add from 700 to 1000 votes to Col Hunt's majority.

ELECTION RETURNS.

St Mary—Hunt 357, Davis 157; King 276, Marks 147; Hawthorn 351, Greenman 150, Lemon 251, Carrigan 157, W J Palfrey elected Senator and Messrs Bethell and Baker, Representatives—all whigs.

St John Baptist.—Hunt 151, Simon 137, Davis 6, Hawthorn 150, Gelsenz 144, King 150, Marks 145, Lamon 137, Carrigan 145; Kennes for Senator 155; Bossier (l. f.) for Representative, without opposition.

St Charles—Hunt 108, Davis 97, Simon 10; Hawthorn 111, Greenman 98, King 113, Marks 81 Carrigan 98, Taylor (w) 118, Trudeau (w) 92, Gaulden (d.) 8 for Senators; Trepanier (d.) 94; Foucher (w) 43 for representative.

Ascension.—Hunt 940, Davis 331; Kenner 56, Welham 308; Gaudin (w) 307, Richard (l) 317 for Representative.

Carroll.—For Congress, Perkins, (D.) 849, Pond, (W.) 941; Treasurer, Greenaux, 784, Hawthorn, 291; Auditor, Marks, 960, King, 345; Superintendent Public Schools, Carrigan, [illegible]; Senate, Scott (W.) 950, Shadburn, (D.) [illegible]; Representative, Floyd, (W.) 344, Tayler, [illegible].

Ouachita—Morrison, (D.) is elected Representative.

St Helena.—The Democratic majorities are as follows: State Treasurer, C K Greenaux 71; Auditor, S F Marks 67; Superintendent of Education, J N Carrigan 67; Congress, Hon John Perkins 52; Senator, Hardy Richardson [illegible]; Representative, Hon F H Match 98.

West Feliciana.—For Congress, John E Perkins (D) 287, P Pond, Jr, (W) 140; Treasurer, C E Greenaux, (D) 281, J N Hawthorne, (W) 141; Auditor, Neal F Marks, (D) 260; John E King, (W) 136; Superintendent, J Carrigan, (D) 257, A H Lemon, (W) 119; Senator, R C Wickliff, (D) 274; Representative, U B Phillips, (D) 280

Odd Fellows Hall.—With the controversy respecting the claims to originality of the two companies of Campbell Minstrels, now performing in our city, we have no disposition to interfere, but we are bound to admit, that Norris's troupe at Odd Fellows' Hall is one of the most perfect and delightful we have ever beheld. The opening representation last evening drew together a very handsome attendance, and the songs, choruses, comical stories, gesticulations and curious dances, &c, were received with shouts of approbation. The fact is, there is room enough in our city for both Companies, and taste enough for this species of entertainment to secure abundant patronage to the artists who compose them.

Armory Hall.—The Campbells who are nightly holding forth at Armory Hall, are at attractive as ever. The second week of their performances has thus far been fully as successful as the first. The company has its own peculiarities which, though distinct from those of the more prosperous Odd Fellows' Hall, are decidedly great, and warmly appreciated

East Feliciana.—We are sorry to hear, says the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, that the yellow fever is still raging in the heretofore healthy town of Clinton. Mr Noah Waddill, an old citizen, and for some years jailor of that town, was buried on Tuesday, and we understand eight or nine cases were under treatment.—The disease is peculiar and unprecedented, and frost or hard frosts do not seem to stay its progress in one of the most delightful and seemingly healthy towns in the South.

☞ The new democratic Governor of Vermont in his inaugural address, takes strong grounds against the Maine Liquor Law, intimating that the Legislature transcended its powers in enacting it, and that it is tyrannical and inoperative, as well as in some respects unconstitutional.

Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods.—The attention of dealers is called to the catalogue sale of DRY GOODS, to take place THIS DAY, 15th November, at 10 o'clock, at H Sprague & Co's auction room, No. 29 Old Levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

☞ The attending of purchasers is called to the extensive sale of Boots, Shoes, &c, to be made this day by R S Sykes, at Messrs. W. J. Tyler & Co's store, No. 29 Old Levee corner of Bienville street. The choice brands of [illegible] entitled to [illegible] French goods. [illegible] purchasers [illegible] good.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Interesting from the East—Turks Crossed the Danube—Ottoman Marine Moves.

New York, Nov 14,

The Collins steamer Baltic has arrived here bringing dates from Liverpool of the 2d instant, four days later than the accounts brought by the Americas. Her advices report heavy Cotton market in Liverpool, the downward being moderate and prices more in favor of buyers, though without quotable change except for the lower grades. The quotations were as follow: Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling Orleans 6, Fair Uplands 6¾, and Middling Uplands 5¾ @ 6. The sales of the three business days were 13,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and 9,000 for export.

Flour was in moderate request, and the lower descriptions had slightly declined. Wheat was quiet, however, closed at 8d 6d, and Offic at 10s @ 10s 1d.

(If these figures are given correctly, they indicate an advance over the quotations reported by the Americas.—Ed.)

Corn was steady—Yellow was quoted at 44s and White, which was scarce, was held at 45s @ quarter.

Money and Trade.

The Money market at London was rather embarrassed and advanced, and had fluctuated from 94¾ to 94, closing at the latter rate.

There was no change in the rate of interest.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was unchanged.

General News.

The Eastern Question.—The intelligence from the East is of an uncertain character, and admits of much speculation. It is reported that an armistice had been agreed upon between the contending powers, and yet the latest accounts show that the Turks have commenced hostile movements.

A despatch from Constantinople states that on the 27th of October the Turkish cavalry and infantry crossed the Danube and took possession of Kalafat. Russian troops were still passing. The Russians were gathering their forces around Bucharest, and it was expected that a collision would take place the next week.

Another despatch states that on the 30th October twenty thousand Turks crossed the Danube, near the town of Widdin, and occupied Kalafat without opposition, the Russians having retired upon their advance.

New Propositions.—The London Times has a despatch from Constantinople dated October 23d which states that the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople had submitted to the Sultan, the draft of a note from the Four Powers, the said note having been previously accepted by the Emperor of Russia. The Times still thinks that negotiations may prevent a general war.

Further by the America.

New York, Nov 12,

The America's advices state that Persia had disbanded her army on the Turkish frontier.

As Constantinople the Grand Vizier had published a proclamation calling upon the inhabitants of the city to preserve order, to persevere in patience, and to pray for the success of the Turkish army.

The Turkish Minister at the Court of France had resigned and his successor had been appointed.

The French expedition preparing for Constantinople was on a large scale. Orders for its march would be issued as the circumstances should render such a measure necessary.

The report of the abdication of the Emperor of Russia was generally doubted.

Ohio River—Steamboats.

Pittsburg, Nov 12

There is yet about 8 feet water in the channel, and the river is stationary

Cincinnati, Nov 12.

The river Lora but tallies about 3 inches during the last 24 hours

Louisville, Nov 12.

The steamer Golden Gate has arrived here from New Orleans. The river is falling slowly, with 4 feet 4 inches water in the canal

Pittsburg, Nov 14.

There is now 9 feet 6 inches water in the channel, and the river rising.

Cincinnati, Nov 14.

The river here has risen two feet six inches during the last 48 hours. Hogs are sold up at 6¼ @ cwt, with an improved demand.

Louisville, Nov 14.

The river here is now at a stand, with 4 feet 4 inches water in the canal.

The steamboats Herald, Lexington, and Midas have arrived from New Orleans and the Empire State has departed for that place.

The Occident.—We are indebted to the Rev. J. Leeser, editor, for the November number of this well conducted periodical.

Mississippi Election.

Vicksburg, Nov, 9, 9 P M.

Vicksburg city box, 873 votes counted—126 to count. McRae 191, Rogers 178; Singleton 179, McClung 179; Barksdale 155, Bradford 174; Buckley 175; Yerger 181; Handy 177.

Jackson, Nov, 9, 9 P M.

Rankin county—Rogers 360, McRae 316; Horne 364, Muse 524; Russell 376, McAffee 314

Winston county—McRae's majority 185; Handy beats Yerger 431 majority.

Lowndes county—200 Whig majority, except Barksdale, who gets 25 majority

Madison county—All the precincts heard from but one. There will not be ten votes difference. One Democrat elected in the Legislature certain.

Hinds county—No returns from the various precincts. Jackson has not counted yet.

Yazoo City, Nov. 9, P M.

Rogers 663, McRae 374; Horne 667, Muse 375; Russell 621, McAffee 648; Clarke 664; Heaney 525; Glenn 588; Bradford 619; Barksdale 586; McClung 653, Singleton 583.

Columbus, Nov 9, P M.

Cobb (Whig) elected to the Senate. Wade, Scales and Sharpe, (Whig and Union,) elected to the House. Whig State ticket leads 200, with the exception of Bradford, who is beaten 32. Barry beats Hilliard 81 votes. All Whig and Union county officers elected, except Probate Judge.

Woodville, Nov. 10.

Wilkinson county—Circuit Clerk, H J Butterworth 588, John B Palmer 344 y'Legislature, Geo H Gordon 498, P G Thompson 308; Sheriff, Carney, 344, Stamps 338, Richardson 54.

Further Returns.

Jackson, Nov. 10.

Jackson Sox, Rogers' majority 117.

Copiah county—McRae 50 majority.

Attala county—McRae 438 majority.

Scott county—McRae 153 majority.

Rankin county—McRae 187 majority.

Madison county—Rogers 79 majority.

Holmes county—Rogers 88 majority.

Lowndes county—Rogers 178 majority.

Vicksburg, Nov. 10.

Warren county vote just counted. Arthur, (Whig,) elected to the Senate—Buck, (Whig,) to the House. Newman for lower House beats Sanders. Whig State ticket 260 majority.

More of the Eighteen Outrage.—We give below an extract of a letter under date of the 19th September last, in relation to the outrage perpetrated on Mr. Lightner, a citizen of the United States, by Mexican officials, in Chihuahua. The respectability of the author insures also correctness of his statements, and the simon pure can be pleased upon what he has written. It is as follows:

"Everything here is about as usual. Nothing new of importance except the new edict of Santa Anna, prohibiting the use of foreign cotton goods, except cambric, and raising the duties on calico, &c, to five per cent per yard, which amounts to a prohibition. You have seen that when Gen. Trias was here [last spring] to raise funds to feed and clothe his ragged soldiers, he let Mr. Lightner take into Mexico a large amount of goods. The Chaplon house officers of Chihuahua, under the instructions of Santa Anna, refused to recognize Gen. Trias' act, and seized on some fifteen or sixteen thousand dollars' worth of Lightner's goods and cut, was left for what he could get, and made out a claim against Mexico When the custom house officer saw this claim, he refused to receive it, and offered to return the goods if he would pay the expense of the removal &c, this he refused, and they kept the goods. Gen. Trias called on Mr. Lightner and told him that as he had been the cause of his difficulties, he would give him possession of all the goods, or sell them and turn over the money to him, rather than let him be a loser. This Mr. Lightner refused, and then came away, now at home.

Mr Lightner, we have been informed by an officer of the army, recently from New Mexico, is a gentleman of high standing, and unblemished reputation as a merchant, who imports from Philadelphia and New York, every other year, from fifty to eighty thousand dollars worth of goods. His case is not the first of Mexican outrage on the rights and privileges of our citizens trading in Chihuahua, and demands attention from our government.

Yellow Fever at Victoria.—The *Advocate*, of the 29th ult, announces that the yellow fever has broken out at Victoria. The San Antonio *Ledger* says:

At first the physicians pronounced it the *Aftosa* fever, but it soon assumed unmistakable indications of the genuine yellow fever. Col. Smith, town of Clinton. Mr Noah Waddill, an old citizen, and for some years jailor of that town, was buried on Tuesday, and we understand eight or nine cases were under treatment.—The disease is peculiar and unprecedented, and frost or hard frosts do not seem to stay its progress in one of the most delightful and seemingly healthy towns in the South.

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Message of the Governor of Georgia.

Governor Cobb's Message to the Legislature of Georgia was delivered at Milledgeville, on the 8th instant. It is a very lengthy document, and touches on a great variety of subjects.—In many says the Charleston *Courier*, that we can only notice a few of them. From it we learn that the present debt of Georgia is $6,035,678, 28, and that the balance in the Treasury on the 30th October, was $74,887,85. Governor Cobb considers it unwise to redeem the Treasury issues with the remaining assets of the Central Bank, which, he says, will continue worthless and unavailable as long as they remain the property of the State, and leaves of no better disposition that could be made of them than by selling them for whatever they would bring.—To "hasp them and spur on their collection, would involve the State, he says, in continued expense and litigation, without any commensurating benefit.

In relation to the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, he submits for the consideration of the Legislature, a plan, which, he says, will secure the three great objects to be attained; first, the retention of the State's interest in the road; second, a uniform and permanent system for its management; and third, a certain and reliable revenue from it. It is to lease the road under an act of incorporation, to such character be granted with a capital of $4 millions divided into shares; in shares of a hundred dollars each. The charter should provide that the company should make semi annual payments to the State, and that the first fifteen shares paid on each work its forfeiture. The company required to be paid by the company for its issue, should be at least five per cent, on the capital invested by the State, which might be entrusted to the fire commissioners of dollars. The charter should be for a limited time, and perhaps twenty five years would be sufficiently long. The company should be required to retain the road at the expiration of their lease in as good condition, and as well equipped as when they received it. The improvements which the increased business of the road will require them to make, would afford a reliable property upon this point. On the other hand the State should agree to pay the company for any increased value given to the road by the improvements made by them. Provision would also be made for the charter, to prevent connecting roads from a partial and unjust administration of its affairs, unless such penalties as great as were imposed upon the first road. Legislature could be empowered to call the road if necessary. He has confidence in the ability of the road to complete order. The Legislature could hereafter increase it, if the business of the road should require the laying of a double track.

Speaking of the Penitentiary, the Governor says that the system, though comparing favorably with the systems of preceding years, is not, and in his opinion, never will be a source of revenue to the State. The number of unskilled convicts now in the Penitentiary, and the character of the labor which they are capable of performing, render such a result impossible. The Governor recommends that some provision be made by the present General Assembly for the final settlement of the claims of the creditors of the Bank of Darien, either by submitting the questions involved to the decision of the Courts, or some other tribunal to be selected by the Legislature, and agreed to by the parties concerned.

In relation to the question of boundary between this State and Georgia, he transmits the correspondence between the Governor and Attorney-General of this State and himself on that subject, and his views being so fully presented in that correspondence, he deems it unnecessary to add anything further thereto, merely remarking that the suggestion contained in the last letter of our Attorney General be acceded to, and that provision be made for submitting the question of boundary to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, if consenting to his opinion the most satisfactory mode of settling a dispute which, he says, if left unadjusted, might at some future day lead to unpleasant consequences.

He recommends the submission of the law, giving judicial elections to the people, to the remaining cases of State officers elected by the Legislature.

He likewise recommends that in the event of the Governor's case being carried before the Supreme Court, the Executive be authorized to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia; and concludes his able message by stating that the general condition of our Federal relations presents a flattering prospect, and that since the happy termination of those angry controversies, which for a time threatened our peace and quiet, no country has retained to a state of calm repose, and all the indications of the present point to a happy, peaceful, and prosperous future.

☞ Mr. Cooley—one of the defeated candidates of the Adamantines in New York—delivered himself of a harangue the other day. In which he took occasion to enter a vote dash of foul personal abuse of the President of the United States. This Mr. Cooley must be excessively ignorant, or a very great blackguard. Under the first supposition, he has many hosts by imagined that it was tasteful and judicious to speak of Mr. Pierce in language of the vilest invention; under the second, he simply developed his own character. We have no doubt that the returns of the election will show that Mr. Cooley has made a capital mistake, and has injured himself by his stupid vulgarity.—If the hannet ran the lowest on the ticket, we shall believe that the tastes of those who contained him are akin to his own.

Arrest of Yankee Sullivan.—A requisition having been made upon the Governor of New York, by the Governor of Massachusetts, for the arrest of Yankee Sullivan, as an alleged fugitive from justice, growing out of the late prize fight, and a warrant granted, Sullivan was arrested by the Sheriff, and brought up before Judge Edwards, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground of irregularity. After some discussion, the *habeas corpus* was discharged, and Sullivan remanded to the Sheriff to be delivered up under the warrant, to the Governor of Massachusetts

The prisoner appeared much dejected at his arrest, and complains of his left hand, which he carries in a sling. His physiognomy bore no traces of his having recently engaged in a pugilistic encounter.

A Contrast—The Man who Thinks of Himself.—"I wish I could see a pleasant face when I come home. Tired? Yes! that's always the reply. A large gas stroll—oh, no! Customers to please—clerks to overhaul—accounts to cast up. Hush! I shall hate the child. Now walk the floor and spell him. Bill, hand up my slippers. Mary, clear up the *Other* men have three things ready for them.—There's Saunders, he takes comfort. His wife's a handsome as she was the day she was married. 36 there's anything I hate it's a faded woman. Light the lamps, and give me my newspaper! If I can't read here in peace, I'll go over to Saunders'."

The Man who thinks of Others.—Mary, dear, how tired you look. Give me that great, strapping boy. No, no, never mind your dress. Oh! never mind me. I'm always O. K., as soon, you know. Take the rocking chair yourself, and just be comfortable. Ain't tired! Why, yes, I am—a little; but then I've fasted on fresh air and sunshine to-day, which you have'nt. Besides, don't have such a temp of perpetual motion as this to manage. Bless my soul, how do you like these hot days? Never mind the room, every thing looks well enough—you included—except that you look a little bothered. How do you manage to keep so young and pretty bonny wife?" Well maybe the waiting for her. "The freshness and fullness of my husband's love leaves my heart green."

Destruction of a Steam Ferry Boat by Fire.—Serious Disturbance Among the Firemen.—About two hours after midnight on Saturday last, the ferry boat Liverpool, which was moored to the wharf at the foot of Barclay street, North River. This vessel has for three or four years past been regularly plying between this city and Hoboken, for which route she was originally built by Messrs. Stevens, the owners of the ferry. When the fire commenced raging at the ferry house the steamer was partially enveloped in flames, and before the Engine and Hose Companies could bring their apparatus into requisition, the fire had spread fore and aft, and all efforts to subdue it proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the Fire Department exerted themselves in a praiseworthy manner. Finally the vessel was set loose from the wharf and towed into the stream, in order to prevent the flames communicating with the bridge, ferry houses and other property in the immediate vicinity. When the boat left the dock there was no prospect of saving her; and it was designed to either scuttle her or run her upon the bench of the Jersey shore.

While the various engines, hose, and hook and ladder companies were rendering assistance, a cowardly attack was made upon Engine Company No. 33, while passing through Barclay street, near College place. It appears, a rival fire company, living in the immediate vicinity of the ship, had a grudge against "Company 33," and availed themselves of the above opportunity. The company with No. 33 flaring only answered some twenty five men; and as they arrived on the Sixth Avenue Rail road Arch, in Barclay street, they were assailed by a band of men, who appeared in a body from their place of concealment, and commenced the assault by attacking the horses, bridle bits, and other utensils. The party whom they assailed made no effort to defend themselves, but their foes, not satisfied with this victory were about to retreat, the police arrived on the ground in great force, and effected the capture of the disorderly crew, whom they conveyed to the 3d ward station house, where they were locked up, awaiting this morning before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs.—*N. Y. Mirror* 5th.

The Steamer South—The Fruits of St. Mark's Vespers.

[illegible]

☞ The people of [illegible] poor appreciation of [illegible] as many as possible [illegible] office. All [illegible] are solicited [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, Nov. 7, 1853.

The Cotton market continued to-day with an unabated energy, and the sales of the day amount to 3000 bales. Prices for all qualities of staple, and for the better grades, the advantage is rather in favor of buyers.

[illegible]

We forward from this morning's report, as follows, for seven days past.

[illegible]

The Sugar market to-day was active, and fully 700 hhds changed hands both for shipment to the North and West. The marketable grades continue to be in good demand, but without change in prices. The remainder of our stock, not without change in prices. The remainder of our stock, not without change in prices. The remainder of our stock, not