THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces.	1 month.	2 mont.	3 month.	6 mont.	12 mont.
1 Square	$7	$10	$12	$20	$30
2 Squares	10	15	20	30	50
3 Squares	12	20	25	40	60
4 Squares	15	25	30	50	80
5 Squares	18	30	35	60	100
6 Squares	20	35	40	70	120
7 Squares	22	40	45	80	140
8 Squares	25	45	50	90	160
9 Squares	28	50	55	100	180
10 Squares	30	55	60	110	200
11 Squares	32	60	65	120	220
12 Squares	35	65	70	130	240
13 Squares	38	70	75	140	260
14 Squares	40	75	80	150	280
15 Squares	42	80	85	160	300
16 Squares	45	85	90	170	320
17 Squares	48	90	95	180	340
18 Squares	50	95	100	190	360
19 Squares	52	100	105	200	380
20 Squares	55	105	110	210	400

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Yearly or Biennial Monthly Type Advertisements each first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 00 per square.

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Advertisements not specified in writing, to be charged as such each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above special prices as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.

All Business Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas. Fortier sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Walker & Dubroule sell real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

McCoven & Co. sell a cottage house, together with a lot of ground, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

COTTAGES, DWELLINGS, ETC., AT AUCTION.—We would call especial attention to the advertisements of Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde in another part of this day's paper, to the list of cottages, valuable two-story dwellings and vacant properties, to be sold by them at auction this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange.

The list embraces desirable locations for residences on Esplanade, Dauphine, Bienville and Miro streets, Second District, and on Lafayette, Constance and Calliope streets, First District. For terms, etc., see advertisements.

LATEST FROM THE WEST.—The Southern Express brings the latest papers from the West, including Cincinnati papers of the 13th. We are indebted to the same Company for Mobile papers of the 15th.

The Red River, says the Alexandria *Democrat* of the 14th, is now higher than it has been since last spring. It is rising here, and as far up as heard from.

The Iberville *South* says the citizens of that Parish deeply lament the death of Capt. Jos. Kleinpeter, formerly of the Lafourche Guards of that Parish, who died on the 3d at his father's residence, on Bayou Plaquemine.

Mr. W. R. Floyd, the present lessee and manager of the Varieties Theatre in this city, has obtained the lease of it for three years following his present term. Mr. Floyd is a cultivated actor, an excellent comedian in certain lines of character, and has proved thus far a judicious and successful manager.

BOOK-BINDERS, &c., WANTED.—"The Brouse Pen," 68 Bourbon street, advertises for three book-binders, two paper-box makers, and two apprentices, to whom constant work and good wages will be given.

COMPLAINTS OF CHEAP FARM PRODUCE IN THE WEST.

The accounts that we have from the West of indignation meetings on the subject of the disastrously low price of farm produce, form a grievance almost identical with that which, in the fact of the distressingly high price of the same produce in this and other seaboard cities of the United States. Usually a species of compensation—such as signified in the adage that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good"—operates between the producer and consumer, so that if the latter pay high prices the other gains, and if one is oppressed by exorbitant prices the other is an equal ratio is benefited. But in this case there is woful lack of compensation at both ends of the chain which connects production and consumption. The consumer and the producer alike complain of hardship. The fact is very significant; indeed, portentous.

The Western farmers are disposed to ascribe their present plight mainly to the enormous crops of the last season. But if their crops were in excess of the market demand, the consumers would surely in some way feel the benefit of such excess in his reduced outlay for subsistence. When the Western farmers shall understand their economic situation, they will know that it is not low prices, but high prices, of which they are victims. They will know that low prices, in the absolute sense of the phrase, but nobody; that, on the contrary, they represent plenty and not scarcity, wealth and not poverty; that, in short, they express compliance, comfort and enjoyment for all.

The test of economic welfare is the condition of consumers. Let producers, if they may, revel in fabulous prices, arising from inflated currency, or from special protection, or from whatever cause; cheap consumption will inevitably, in the last analysis, assert itself as the true measure of the material happiness of the people and of the substantial wealth of the nation. The Western farmers think they are complaining, in the character of producers, of low prices; in reality, when their discontent is construed by the logic of facts, they are protesting in the character of consumers, against high prices. They suffer from the high price of labor, from the high price of agricultural implements, from the high price of clothing, and, in a word, of every article of foreign or domestic manufacture which they buy. They must suffer in this way let them get ever so high a price for their produce, as long as there is special protection for manufactures which operates as a tax on their industry in proportion as they consume the products of other industries.

Some of the Western farmers, having a dim notion that, while scarcity pinches them as consumers, it enriches others as producers, propose to take themselves the beneficiaries, instead of the victims, of that wonderful element of profit. How they would do this is indicated in the speech of one of them at a late meeting in Illinois. The speaker asserted that the greatest blessing which the Western country had ever experienced was the frost of 1864, which destroyed nearly half the crop of that year and secured large prices for the world's market. He was in favor of an artificial frost—in other words, he was for planting only half the usual crop. Thus it is that the protective system tends to work out its pernicious philosophy by universalizing scarcity. The Western farmers, were they to try the experiment, would learn in due time that their artificial frost would be from within. They would find the scarcity which they had set up for their peculiar benefit, playing the part of an economic boomerang. It would come back to plague its inventors, in the form of an increase of the scarcity which they sought to offset. The error of the Western farmers, in such a case, would be in forgetting that the peculiar gains of the protected manufacturers do not consist in mere scarcity, but consist, so to say, in exchanging their scarcity for others' plenty. It is special protection that compels others to submit to this exchange, and to pay the tax which constitutes the peculiar profits of manufacturers thus protected. The Western farmers must themselves have special protection before they can fight scarcity with scarcity on equal terms, and victory, even then, would be very much of the Kilkenny cat order.

It is to be observed, however, that, if the Western farmers misunderstand their case in complaining of low prices, the consumers of their produce make no mistake when they complain of high prices. And there is no doubt that these prices are largely due to an unhealthy condition of trade in which superfluous middlemen swarm between producers and consumers, depriving both classes of the advantages of a more direct and not impracticable intercourse. To get rid of this heavy and needless tax in requisite it has been recommended in some of the Atlantic cities of the North that the co-operative plan be adopted by city consumers as well as by Western producers, so that the latter, consigning their shipments to designated agents in the cities, would realize some of the benefits of high prices, and the former, by purchasing of the agents, would realize some of the benefits of low prices in the West.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Rosedale" continues to be the attraction at the "Varieties." It seems as popular this season as it was the last. In spite of the sharp spell of weather we have had, the audiences have been large and abundantly satisfied. "Rosedale" again this evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Hackett's engagement comes to a close. He will again appear as Falstaff, in the Merry Wives of Windsor. Those who have not seen this consummate Shakspeare memorist, should secure their seats for this evening.

To-morrow night, Mr. J. E. Whiting takes a benefit. Let his friends make note of it.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The small curtain which all the little folks have been looking for during this week, will be given this evening, at noon. All the favorites will appear. The little Eddie will go through his evolutions on tight-rope. "Delphesia" in the pantomime, and Hermanides in his Act night, a vocal programme.

The Rome correspondent of the Paris *Temps* announces that the Pontifical Government has ordered the expulsion of the house of Rothschild's loan of 10,000,000 francs.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,706.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

COLD EIGHTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO IN LOUISVILLE.

WEATHER MODERATING IN THE NORTH.

Attempt to Compromise with the President by Admitting Texans Elected for the Signing of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

COMMERCIAL AND OTHER NEWS.

Nashville, Feb. 16.—Gen. Sheridan and Col. Roberts addressed a thronged house at the old theatre last night. They leave tonight for Pittsburg, where they propose holding a grand meeting of the Fenian brotherhood on the 19th inst., when the plans of their campaign would be determined.

New York, Feb. 16.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says influential politicians are endeavoring to effect a compromise on the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The idea is that if the President signs the bill the Texans delegation will be at once admitted.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Bishop Fitzpatrick was buried to-day with imposing ceremonies. Bishops from various parts of the country were present. There was a large procession, including the Governor of Massachusetts and numerous other civic officials.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Treasurer of Bucks county last night. It contained $10,000. The burglars being disturbed decamped without securing the money.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The convention of commercial travellers have organized a national association with D. M. Osborne, of New York, as President, and A. H. Parks, of New York, as Secretary.

New York, Feb. 16.—The *Post's* Washington special says the Cabinet is considering the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The Committee on Claims have rejected the Utah claim.

Washington, Feb. 16.—*Howe*—Mr. Blair, from the Select committee, reported the bill reimbursing the loyal States for their disbursements in raising troops to put down the rebellion.

The House has ordered 20,000 copies of Geo. Bancroft's oration to be printed.

The House is discussing the Pennsylvania contested election case of Koontz and Coffroth.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Flour dull and declined 15c. Wheat $1 19½. Provisions firm. Pork $36. Lard dull. Hogs $9 75; dressed $11 00.

Washington, Feb. 16.—*Senate*—The bill relating to the Court of Claims was passed. It allows appeals to the Supreme Court and fixes the first Monday in December for the commencement of its sessions.

The Constitutional amendment was then taken up and discussed at some length.

New York, Feb. 16.—Cotton closed dull and heavy at 45c for Middling. Flour declined 10 to 15c. Corn 78c. Oats 42c. Pork 25c. Lard firm. Sugar quiet at 12½c. Molasses dull. Cuba Muscovado 42c. Pork $38 62½. Money more active. Sterling Exchange firmer, at 108. Gold 137½. Government Stocks firm. Stocks better. U. S. sixes, '81 coupons, 104 ⅜. 5-20's, coupons of '62, 103¼.

Louisville, Feb. 16.—Tobacco sustained sales 91 hogsheads. Flour dull at $7. Corn quiet at 75c. Pork $38 75. Bacon Shoulders 14 1-16c. Clear Sides 18 3-16c. Plain Hams 22c. Steam Lard, tierces, 17 ½c. Kettle rendered, kegs, 19 3-4c. Whisky $2 25.

The mercury at seven o'clock this morning was six degrees below and at ten o'clock this evening 18 degrees below zero.

Pittsburg, Feb. 16.—The river is ten feet and falling.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 1100 barrels at $7 25 for Superfine. Wheat, $1 85. Corn, 52c. Oats, 35c. Hogs dull and nominal, sales of live at $10 25 and dressed at $11. Provisions firm. Pork $26 50 to $26 75. Lard, 17 ½c to 18c. Green bulk at 15c. Whisky dull and nominal at $2 20.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—No mails have been taken across the river since yesterday on account of the stoppage of the ferryboats by ice.

Louisville, Feb. 16.—Accounts from the North show that the weather is rapidly moderating.

The trains have not been generally running.

Mobile, Feb. 16.—The sales of cotton to-day were 600 bales at 43c for Middling. Sales of the week 19,000; receipts of the week 9,791; exports of the week 12,093. Stock on hand 79,999.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune's* special says Treasurer Spinner has commenced paying in cash all his vouchers for disbursements of $1000 and under. All quartermasters and other disbursing officers checks under $5000.

All claims amounting to more will be paid half in cash and half in certificate of indebtedness.

As only one-third as many certificates are being issued as formerly, the Treasurer believes they will soon be at par.

Gen. Pope is expected in Washington today, in answer to a summons from the Reconstruction Committee.

The Commissioner of the Pension Bureau decided that a pensioner of the war of 1812, has forfeited his claims to further pension by entering the Confederate service.

The claims of John Rose to the chieftainship of the Cherokees, were ignored by the chiefs in recently sent out to form treaties with the hostile tribes.

The tribes yesterday held a long interview with President Johnson. Rom' mission to Washington is said to be to secure his recognition as Chief of the Cherokees by our Government.

The *World's* special says the Committee on Banking will report in favor of compelling National banks to surrender the interest bearing legal tender notes, and substitute legal tenders. This will be the first move toward a contraction of the currency.

The *Tribune* publishes a table prepared by the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1865. Receipts $211,000,000; amount collected through collectors and assessors, $185,000,000; expense of collection, $4,679,000.

There is much dissatisfaction among the army volunteer officers here at the military bill, as last reported to the Senate, makes no provision for the promotion of any officer who served with the volunteers.

Gen. Lewis D. Campbell, the recently appointed Minister to Mexico, had an interview with the President to-day.

FROM NEW YORK—FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Feb. 16.—The cattle disease has increased in England.

The London *Times* says it is not improbable the present year will see both the Roman and Mexican territories annexed.

The London *Herald* says one effect of the Fenian movement is, the stopping effectually of all emigration from disaffected portions of Ireland.

The Czar has addressed a letter to the Governor of Warsaw, promulgating educational measures in Poland.

New York, Feb. 16.—Government stocks are all better under the European news.

Gold is easier. The Government has sold small amounts the past few days. Money is in greater demand.

Advices say the Mexican army is about taking the offensive against the city of Chihuahua, occupied by the French troops. The published protest of Gen. Ortega is not considered authentic.

New York, Feb. 16—10 A. M.—Gold 137 ¼. Cotton nominal at 44 ½@45 ½c.

New York, Feb. 16.—The gang of burglars robbed Hermann & Schwabacher's silk manufactory of $25,000 of goods, after beating the watchman so that his recovery is doubtful.

Milwaukee, Feb. 16.—The snows were heavy storms yesterday all over the Northwest. The coldest weather of winter prevails throughout the North.

BATON ROUGE INTERMIXED WITH BURGLARS.—Says the Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 13th:

Our city continues to be infested by burglars. Not a night passes without some evidence of their daring operations being made manifest. Nearly every store and residence in town has been visited by them, and in numerous instances they have carried off quite a goodly number of swamping with considerable booty.

IBERVILLE.—The Iberville *South* (published at Plaquemine), says:

Our citizens are doing all they can to get in as large a crop as possible, but the difficulties to be overcome are such that no great deal can be done. However let us be up to work—plant plenty of corn—raise plenty of vegetables, raise stock—raise hogs and cattle and some cotton. The river rises and is getting pretty full. Health of town and country generally pretty good.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says Benj. F. Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable property on the James River, near Richmond, for turning it into valuable cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 2,800 acres, through which runs Dutch Gap Canal, has been offered to Mr. B., and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operatives will settle upon it.

The complaint is general in New York in all the leading branches of business, that trade is dull, small sales and prices depressed would be the case after the 1st of February. If Congress would perfect reconstruction, on the financial question, on their constitutional authority and the rights of the States, the feeling would be much more hopeful; it is believed that things would quickly take a quicker turn.

General Price has not been allowed to stay in Portugal. At his request he was making ready to sail for England.

Uncurrent Bank notes were generally inactive, but there was some demand for Bank of Louisiana, the sales of which included $10,000 at the advanced rate of 55c per dollar. An offer of 50c was refused for $10,000 Merchants' Bank. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 40 to 50c and 51 to 55c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 69 to 70, and 73 to 74; Mechanics' Bank at 73 to 75, and 78 to 80; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82, and 82 to 85; Union Bank at 83 to 85, and Bank of New Orleans at the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at 1 to 3 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, February 16, 1866.

COTTON.—The demand was checked to day by the little scope offered to buyers in the limit of supply and seller's ribbles, as well as by the decline in Foreign Exchange, and discouraging accounts from New York; but still there was a fair supply, although nearly all figures below the views of holders, who showed no general disposition to give way to the extent claimed, or even to accept any lower rates than prevailed yesterday. In fact, offers on the basis of 43c for Low Middling were refused for one or more lots of some magnitude. Under these circumstances, the sales were confined to 1250 bales, taken by ten buyers at about the following quotations: Ordinary at 36 to 38c; Good Ordinary at 40 to 41c; Low Middling at 42 to 43c and Middling at 45 to 46c; the outside figures for Middling are, for even running lots of good staple, which are scarce. The week's sales sum up 19,600 bales, against 10,800 last week and 22,000 the week before. The receipts for the week (including the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) amount to 19,502 bales, against 21,673 last week, showing a falling off of 2081 bales. The total receipts from all sources show a decrease of 1001 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 85,329
Received to-day	19
Received previously	19,471—19,510
Total	104,839
Cleared today	4,840
Cleared previously	61,000—65,840
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	39,997
Stock on hand and cleared coastwise	1,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, for Liverpool	450
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, for Havre and 1007 for Boston	1,457

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 66 hhds Sugar and 119 bbls of Molasses. There was a better and more active demand for Sugar, and the rates are fully 1c per pound higher than last quotations. We now quote Sugar: Common, 10@11c; Fair to Good Fair, 12@13c; Prime, 13@14c; Choice, 14@15c; Fancy, 15@16c. Molasses is in good demand and firmer. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 40 to 50c and 51 to 55c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 69 to 70, and 73 to 74; Mechanics' Bank at 73 to 75, and 78 to 80; Crescent City Bank at 80 to 82, and 82 to 85; Union Bank at 83 to 85, and Bank of New Orleans at the same. The inside range of the above figures represents the rate paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury notes rule at 1 to 3 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Connecticut—1007 bales cotton and 200 sq ft pine wood. Per bark Mohican—20 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamship Planet—3000 bales cotton, 100 bales hay, 200 bbls flour, 100 do meal, 6 bbls whisky, 1 bbl vinegar.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Texas—1000 bales hay, 200 sks corn, 100 bales hay, 200 bbls flour, 100 do meal, 6 bbls whisky.

MOBILE—Per steamer Creole—Sundry packages.

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Blue Wing No 2—Sundry packages.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Quaqua—2000 bales cotton.

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Blue Wing No 2—Sundry packages.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Quaqua—2000 bales cotton.

LIVERPOOL—Per brig S E Kennedy—1600 bbls cotton.

HAVRE—Per brig Mediterranean—400 bales cotton.

HAVANA—Per schr Rebecca—1200 shs staves.

HAVANA—Per schr Annie A Rich—414 tons cypress.

MOBILE—Per schr Mary Campbell—16 bbls whisky, 214 cords wood and timber.

MATANGORS—Per sloop Jupiter—15 bbls flour 20 bbls potatoes and onions.

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Per steamship Planet—10 bales hides to Stevenson & Mc—1 do cotton, Weis & Co—155 rolls tobacco, Harris & Co—2 bales tobacco to order. Total, 11 bales cotton.

MONTGOMERY—Per steamer Blue Wing No 2—72 bales cotton, Harris & co—20 do Bullock & Wear, 12 do J L Johnson—1 do M Mallory—1 do H Hyman—12 do J L Johnson—1 do Eddy & Pinckney—5 bales to order—Total, 126 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Creole—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Deslonde—113 bales cotton C L Walmsley—37 A M Lisle—56 do Bodley & Embree—96 J Hutchinson—72 Payne, Hampton & co—43 S Whitel & co—41 T M Smith & co—31 K Wills & co—28 Bra Tredway & co—17 Levy & Delsol—17 Carroll, Hoy & co—16 S Barrett—14 J McD Taylor—11 C T Hudson & co—11 G W Wood—10 J De Bow & co—10 Warren, Gilmore & co—10 R Carroll & co—9 J Winston, Morrison & co—6 Spyker & Sandidge—7 Owen, Watts & co—7 J L Lea & co—6 J W Burbridge & Orme—6 Wm Carter & Harris—6 W H Lenhard & co—6 do Williams, Wilson & co—3 Fairfax & White—3 Bisset, Morris & co—3 Friedlander & Jerome—1 Symonds, Courtney & co—2 Sentell Bros—1 bag cotton 1 G W Neal—27 do sheep Mr Quold & Mebane—rolls leather 7 hides dupe 8 Whitel & co—113 hides 1 bbl peltries, Bech & co—1 cask wool & 1 box tobacco Gelsenheimer & Bro—166 bbls corn Mr Pulliam—1 Phelps & co—106 bbls and 20 bus apples—1 box tobacco A B Saunders—1 do Jones & Marsh—20 bbls Mr Hodgson—10 bbls potatoes W Stainsbury—1 box tobacco Bech & co—1 box tobacco Mr Bell—1 box tobacco W Stewart—1 box tobacco Mr Taylor and order—Total 889 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Pauline—160 bales cotton Mr Stewart—1 do Mr Barrow, Hodgson & co—11 do Vinot, Black & co—39 Rally & Rempert—77 T H & J M Allen—1 box tobacco Mr Hodgson—1 do Mr Bell—1 do Mr W J Phelps—83 J T Hardie & co—54 Wright, Allen & co—31 M Greenman & co—1 box tobacco Mr Hall—1 do—28 Benton & Moreno—18 Hogan & Ellis—3 T Hirsberson—17 Cunningham, Brown & co—15 K Nale & co—3 Rieck—11 S H Ady & co—14 J Bell—1 box tobacco Mr Chalmers & Bro—18 Hewitt, Norton & co—12 Blanchard & co—17 H T Lewis—1 box tobacco Mr Flournoy—6 Reed—11 S H Kennedy & co—8 H Allison & co—7 do Elliott & McKeever—1 Friedlander & Jerome—1 box tobacco Mr Black & co—20