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All Subscriptions regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES CIGARS.
185.....Rampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Gay Masquerade.—Mrs. Maccarony.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Blow for Blow."

SPECIE CURRENCY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The discussions concerning the proposition to return to a gold currency in cotton and other mercantile transactions have stirred up the spirit of inquiry, and our commercial men, we are pleased to see, are looking into the question. A cotton factor who writes over the signature of "Douglas" puts this case, and asks a solution of it. He says:

"I have sometimes sold cotton for correspondents who permitted the proceeds, or a large part of them, to remain in my charge for three, six, nine and sometimes twelve months afterwards. Say that I sell one hundred bales today for one of these friends, and receive for the same $7,000 in gold, or its equivalent, which is, of course, deposited in bank, gold being quoted at 130. Now we all have pretty much experience that the cost of provisions, rents, labor, etc., does not fluctuate with the price of gold, or certainly not nearly to the same extent, therefore should gold fall, a week after the sale, to 125, a month after that to 120, and afterwards to 110 or less, gradually declining to a specie basis, where would be the advantage to the producer or seller, or rather, how much would they have lost by selling for gold? The decline and approximation to a specie basis would undoubtedly be very gratifying to almost every one not operating in Wall street, but would plantation supplies, rent, labor, etc., decline in proportion? I think not. The consequence would be that the gold proceeds of the cotton I sold for my friend would gradually depreciate in value if eventually need in the purchase of supplies, and he would be a heavy loser, without I exchanged the gold for currency on the day of sale, and that would only be a loss to the producer or factor which he would forbear by the producer. It may be said, he need not sell, but I know of no adviser, and then the planter or factor would be a speculator in gold, but it is barely reasonable to suppose otherwise than that the energetic industry of our people and vast resources of our country must eventually overcome the influence of Wall street bulls, and bring gold, gradually it may be, but surely, down to a level with the currency of the country."

The difficulty suggested by the writer of the above is very easily solved.

In the first place a factor who, in these days of frial currency, holds the funds of his consignor as a deposit, or as a loan paying interest, ought to have a very clear understanding with his principal, as to the kind of currency in which the settlement is to be made. It may be presumed planters understand that the green back dollar just now is worth but seventy five cents in coin, that it may be worth eighty cents tomorrow, or seventy cents or some other rate, according as the finances of the country are regulated by the Treasury Department at Washington. If these finances are managed with skill and the credit of the Government improved, the intelligent planter knows that greenbacks will not depreciate, but if on the other hand the Treasury officials are unfamiliar and dabble in speculations in the gold market, the same planter knows greenbacks must suffer a decline in value.

Should cotton, housed time come which, from all anticipates, when there shall be no difference between greenbacks and gold—a state of things, he must be a very sanguine man who expects to see—the planter, who is so far the minority as to have money in his factor's hands, will certainly lose nothing because plants in supplies and every commodity which he purchases must come down in price to the gold standard. The gold which "Douglas" holds for a contingent cannot depreciate in value as he seems to think.

The question, and this, we suppose, is the inquiry which "Douglas" points out, that the cost of provisions, rents, labor, etc., does not know fluctuate along with gold. The barrel of pork or the barrel of flour, bought at retail for one gold dollar, will cost the same, or nearly the same, when greenbacks are worth eighty cents as when they are worth eighty cents. A lb. pay his hands for civilizing his fields at about the same rate. A laborer, say, receives ten dollars or twelve dollars per month, as the case may be, whether greenbacks are worth seventy or eighty cents per dollar.

Let us have a case we would suggest that the factor profits more by the change than the wholesale or retail dealer. We will include in articles of close. Every one knows that previous to 1861 the article could be bought in retail establishments at from one hundred to fifty per cent less than at the present time. The same that now costs, at retail, eight dollars in gold, dollars cost before the war six dollars or five dollars. Why this difference? Why does it make the profit, there being only twenty five cent difference between gold and green backs? We suppose the speculator, the gold gambler makes it, and we believe, as has been oftenly and repeatedly charged, that the Government at Washington is the principal specie bear and gold gambler.

In one respect we of "Douglas" we are happy to concur. We believe with him that the energetic industry of our people, and vast resources of our country, must eventually overcome the influence of these speculators, and bring us back, gradually it may be, but surely, to a specie currency, or a currency equal to specie. But this time will never come while the greenback currency exists, because it cannot, by any possibility, be made equal to gold. Never will the time ever come while the politicians at Washington—the Treasury officials—control the finances.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, who may be called as an excellent authority on the subject of a return to specie payments, because of his great wealth and large transactions in commerce, has made this public announcement, or at all events has not contradicted it, although made by the New York papers on the authority of his name. We lend it to the New York press dispatch of October 2d, to the St. Louis Republican:

Mr. A. T. Stewart's opposition to Boutwell's policy is thus given as corrected by himself:—I disapproved of the policy of selling gold and purchasing bonds with the proceeds thereof, believing as I do, that it is never legal use, as it probably meant to lead us, to a specie pay. Such a policy would not lead us to such a result in ten years, no, nor in a hundred years. The purchase of bonds with the proceeds of gold gives the specie back the means to enrich their operations. This policy is suspicious, as of great benefit to those who have interests of Government. While advocate away will circuit opposed this policy, it will approved of by those who are shaky."

SUPREME COURT OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. J. O. Loughlin, the official Stenographer of the Sixth District Court, has returned from his summer trip to New York. The pure air of the Nassau Highlands and the cool sea and attention of Host Jenkinson of the Highlands Hotel, has fitted Mr. O'Loughlin for the heavy work in store for him during the coming session.

Mr. O'Loughlin will be remembered as the master of the Stenographic art, who so faithfully transcribed the great argument of Judge Cooley on the Slaughterhouse question, delivered in this court last session.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As at the Varieties, the attendance at the Academy last night was not large as usual.

The Scottish drama "Jeanie Deans" with Mrs. Marriott in the title character, Mr. Jeffreys as Effie, Miss Russell as the Queen, Mr. Rousseau as Menmouth, Mrs. G. Hen as Madge and Mr. Davenport as the Duke of Argyle was well given, particularly so far as concerned the roles of the artists named. With the exception of the trio, scene, in which one of the criminal repeats the word "dead" rather too often, and recites his speech rather tamely, the play was generally acceptable. Mrs. Marriott's characterization was clearer, her acting good and her conception of the character almost if not quite perfect. Davenport, Miss Golden and Mrs. Rousseau, also merited applause.

To-night Miss Marriott appears as Meg Merrilies in the dramatization of another of Scott's novels, "Guy Mannering." She has her friends in force to-morrow, when she appears as Effie in the Hunchback.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Blow for Blow" continues at the Varieties last night to crowded audiences. The fully members of the troupe, in pieces of minor importance, were cast. Mr. Walter Flower as Charley was excellent. The play is quite in the sensational vein, and will evidently well received. The great feature of the Varieties is the play. The play was well received last night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WRITINGS OF GEORGE MCKNIGHT.—We mentioned some days ago that the family of the late Major George McKnight (Ass Hartz) intended to collect some of his fugitive newspaper writings and publish them in book form for the benefit of his widow and children. The work is to be published by subscription only. Persons desiring to subscribe can enrol their names on slate left at the various newspaper offices. The attention of the admirers of "Ass Hartz" is again invited to this publication. The humorous compositions known by that *nom de plume*, which were received with so much gratification when originally published, cannot be less acceptable now, especially to those who were personally acquainted with George McKnight.

The price of the volume will be $1 50.

The United States and Spain.

The relations between our Government and Spain, though growing outwardly quiescent, after the sending of the mysterious Sickles note, are not peaceful. An event is likely to happen before many weeks, that will bring the whole matter to a crisis, or a sharper definition than it ever wore before. We refer to the coming demand of Spain for the gunboats now building in New York. These gunboats were ordered by the Spanish Government for the express purpose of crushing the Cuban revolt, by cutting off outside supplies from the insurgents. The object is one which has not our sympathies, and which we are under no obligations to further. Hence the seizure of the nearly completed gunboats by the United States authorities at New York a few weeks ago. The work on them is still going forward, but the vessels are in charge of the U. S. Marshal, whose instructions are to prohibit their departure, which, it is held, would be a violation of our neutrality laws.

The vessels will be finished about the latter part of this month, and ready for delivery to the agent of the Spanish Government. Spain will then demand them from our Government in whose nominal possession they are. How will the demand be met? is the question of interest. If the boats are not given up, Spain will regard it as an insult. If they are given up, it would be a most unfriendly act to the Cuban insurgents, for, though we have not recognized them as belligerents to whom we owe any allegiance, they still have the sympathies of a large number of American citizens, and any unfriendliness to them by the Administration would undoubtedly provoke the opposition of the people.

It is intimated that the Administration will solve the problem by doing two things: It will surrender the gunboats to Spain; and then, as an offset to this, it will recognize the Cubans as belligerents, entitled to belligerent rights. It is certain that Grant would like nothing better than to signalize and strengthen his Administration by the acquisition of Cuba, and it is also manifest that, if he allows the present opportunity to pass, he may not have another. The Sickles note to the Spanish Government shows that something is meditated by the Government in Cuba, but we do not know what that some thing is.

We do not know what the Sickles note was or what it meant. It was most clumsy and awkward piece of diplomacy, as it turned and fled from us as the Spanish national pride to a high pitch of resentment, and threat our scheme for the peaceful purchase of the island. It is altogether probable that, if the Spaniards do not succeed in suppressing the insurrection this winter, we shall secure possession of Cuba, but if Mr. Sickles is left to do the business in the absurd manner of which he has just given an example, we shall see a war on our hands with little or no *Lower Regret* upon.

Supreme Court Decision

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT, ST. LANDRY, ON THE PARISH JUDGE QUESTION.

G. W. Hudspeth, Dist. Atty. et al. Garrigues.

Howe, J., read the opinion of the court.

The action was instituted in behalf of the State under the provisions of the act of October 15, 1868, and a judgment was asked decreeing the defendant to be an usurper of, and intruder into, the office of parish judge of St. Landry, and ordering him to deliver the office, with its appurtenances to John Amesin, who was made a party plaintiff. The petition alleges that the defendant unlawfully holds the office, being prohibited therefrom by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the United States, and by the provisions of an act of Congress of June 25, 1868, admitting the State of Louisiana to representation in Congress, it being averred that he took an oath as a civil officer of the State to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the same, and gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. It was also alleged that he had forfeited his office, and that the same had become vacant by his failure to file in the office of Secretary of State, the oath of eligibility prescribed by Act No. 39 of the statutes of 1868.

The defendant answered by a general denial, asserted that he was qualified to hold the office and had been duly elected and commissioned, and denied that he ever had been legally appointed or qualified.

After a trial upon the merits, the court gave judgment for plaintiff, and the defendant has appealed.

The evidence in the case is chiefly documentary, and it appears that the defendant had been a civil officer of parish judge before the late rebellion, and, as such, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that on the 6th of November, 1866, he was appointed Clerk of the District Court for the parish of St. Landry, to fill a vacancy, and that he had the office for some years thereafter. The first question that arises in the case then, is, in the language of the plaintiff's brief:

"Was holding the office of clerk of the District Court in the parish of St. Landry during the rebellion, and under the authority and jurisdiction of a State acknowledged as one of the Confederate States of America, and after having held the office of parish judge engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

In solving so doubtful and delicate a question as this, we need not be reminded of the comparatively immature modern critical claim. The State is not a tribe of barbarians, who may be engaged in a civil war one day, and treaty concluded, or not, the next day. At our country, the necessities of civil life will still exist in a degree, no matter how extensive and lasting the war may be, the services of war. Property must be bought and sold, offenders against the criminal laws must be arrested and punished, private rights must often be adjudicated, and, as we hope must be preserved, the civil rights of women and minors must be ascertained and protected. Indeed, it might well be that in the parish of St. Landry, during the late rebellion, the office of a clerk of court might exist as a necessity, without the discharge of its duties being considered in any enlightened view as engaging in insurrection or rebellion, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. If, in fact, every citizen of this parish, except those who were absent in the rebel army, had been a devoted friend of the United States, would it have been their duty to refrain from holding these minor local offices, and by leaving them vacant, allow society to relapse into a chaotic condition? We think not. On the contrary, we apprehend that there could be nothing in the discharge of the legal duties of such officers that could be considered as a large part, for or against, or giving aid and comfort, to either one side or the other, in the great controversy. And in the special case before us, we are constrained to think that if the defendant confined himself to the legitimate duties as clerk, and there is no evidence that he did not, the fact that he held the office during the war would not go to disqualify him under the act of Congress of June 25, 1868, admitting Louisiana to representation, and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

If in legislative or other official capacity, he had been engaged in the furtherance of the unlawful purposes of the insurgents, where the duties of his office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, if he had held a commission in the rebel army, or had effectually carried on an office, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, it would be a question if the same was instead the office in 1868, or whether the design of the enemies of the United States, the case would have been very different. But so far as we are advised by the record, he performed only clerical duties, such as belonged to a state people, and were designed to preserve civil order and subordinate civil rights.

The point, that the defendant has forfeited the office he now holds, by failing to file an oath of eligibility required by the Act No. 39 of the laws of 1868, has already been settled adversely to the claims of plaintiff, by the decision lately rendered at Monroe, in the case of Bowman vs. Townsend, and is not now insisted upon by counsel.

We are of opinion that the plaintiffs have failed to establish their case by sufficient evidence.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the judgment appealed from be avoided and reversed, and the suit dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, John Amesin.

CHATTANOOGA AND ALABAMA RAILWAY BONDS.—The London *Times* money column reports as follows of the Chattanooga and Alabama bonds for Mark in question:

The subscription for the $2,750,000 eight per cent bonds of the Chattanooga and Alabama Railway Company closed, opened by Messrs. Sutroder & Co., closed this afternoon, and has, it is stated, resulted satisfactorily, not only in London but in France and Frankfort. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, as well as by 1,000,000 acres of land granted by the Federal Government, and it may be inferred that the low price at which they are issued, is to be attributed, as in the case of other recent issues of respectable American undertakings, to the experience of the European public with regard to the Erie line. There can be little doubt that in the course of a few years the damage to American finance from the course pursued in connection with that concern, will amount to a sum in comparison with which the loss sustained by the investors in it will appear insignificant.

GEN JORDAN.—The telegraph brings us painful rumors of a leader's treachery to the Cubans. It is said he offered to surrender for money. De Rodas, the Spanish commander, refused the offer. We are loth to believe this infamy of Jordan. We know him well—served with him in a long time. His private character was not good. His morality was refined, but glaring—epicurean, but not immoral. He was pedantic and vain. He was brave, humane, though elegantly so. But he gave no evidence of venality. He had some good traits. He was generous and affectionate; he was a rare scholar, a finished gentleman, an excellent staff officer. We never saw him manage troops in the field. Beauregard esteemed him highly as a staff officer; and we learn he only parted from him on account of his immorality. We discredit it for several reasons. He is too sensible to save such a mad step. Still it may be true. If so, it shows short sighted knavery in We shall suspend judgment for confirmation of the fact.—*Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[We the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the Attorney General on the Powers of the Secretary of War.

Petition in Behalf of the New Orleans Tobacco Merchants.

Habeas Corpus Applied for in the Case of the Texas Murderers.

Nothing New Concerning the Cuba

Case of Postmaster Lowell Before the Postmaster General.

Organization of the Virginia Legislature.

Protest by the Republican Members.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

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Sailed—Steamship Harlan and bark Granton.

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"The owners and masters of the vessels must in all cases take their own risk, but if an expedition, whether of armed men or armed vessels, or of vessels fitted out and prepared and intended for naval warfare, is started from our ports, then a question of our duty as neutrals or as a friendly power arises, and, even if we had acknowledged the independence of Cuba, our duty and our rule would be the same as in the past treaty-tonnage and duty exists to suspend such business internecine, it being proper and obligatory to remember that we constantly benefit some of England during the rebellion, and no one questioned the right of Englishmen to do so, or the propriety of the Government in refusing to interfere in the Department. The opinion was rendered in case and refused to affect the payment of facilities to colored troops, it having been said by an officer who investigated similar claims, that the claimants were the worst.

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Memphis, Oct. 6.—The city's stock in the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, amounting to $400,000, was the subject of attention to A. J. Lamar, general Mississippi River Bridge Agent, Hon. Hon. Geo. Paton, deceased.

POLICY OF THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State, delivered a speech to his Constituents at Oxford, last evening, on the subject of the policy of the Government toward Canada. He said the general policy of the Government toward the colonies was a total failure, and there had consequently been substituted for it a policy to encourage them to develop their own power and resources, and eliminate them to the spirit of self-government. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada, and briefly reviewed the progress recently made by that colony. She had already an army of her own, and such a merchant navy that if the people chose to adopt the act passed for the purpose she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. This, the speaker said, was the true policy to pursue. If we broke the Canadians we benefit ourselves also. By this policy our colonies have become sources of strength and honor. When the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

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Memphis, Oct. 6.—The city's stock in the Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, amounting to $400,000, was the subject of attention to A. J. Lamar, general Mississippi River Bridge Agent, Hon. Hon. Geo. Paton, deceased.

POLICY OF THE NEW BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State, delivered a speech to his Constituents at Oxford, last evening, on the subject of the policy of the Government toward Canada. He said the general policy of the Government toward the colonies was a total failure, and there had consequently been substituted for it a policy to encourage them to develop their own power and resources, and eliminate them to the spirit of self-government. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada, and briefly reviewed the progress recently made by that colony. She had already an army of her own, and such a merchant navy that if the people chose to adopt the act passed for the purpose she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. This, the speaker said, was the true policy to pursue. If we broke the Canadians we benefit ourselves also. By this policy our colonies have become sources of strength and honor. When the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1869.

The Money market proper is without any material change. On the street A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals may be quoted at 1 per cent per month, A1 without collaterals at 1½, and second grade 2¼ to 2½. A1 mortgage paper 2 to 12 per cent per annum, and second class 15 to 18.

Gold opened at 130¾ to 131 (against 130 at New York), and after a fair business closed at 131 to 131¼. The supply of cash gold has been increased by arrivals from New York and with the anticipation of further receipt, rates have have ruled nearer the New York price. The sales included $16,000 at 130¾, $30,000, at 130¾, to 131, $3000 at 130¾, $4000, $5000, $7000, $10,000 and $10,000 at 131, $11,000 (deliverable on Saturday) at the same, $10,000 at 131⅛, $6000 at 131⅛, and $1600 and $3000 at 131⅛. The sales of Silver included $40,000 Mexican dollars at —. We quote 129 to 130 for American half dollars. Mexican dollars nominal at 133 to 133¼.

We have again to report a fair business in Foreign Exchange at rates showing a further net improvement of 1⅛ per cent. The sales of Sterling include £4000 bill of lading and clear at 138¾ to 139, £3000 clear at 139, and £17,000 bill of lading and clear at 139 to 139¼. In France 50,000 commercial sold at — 50,000 and 50,000 A1 commercial at 5.10. $50,000 at 4 07½, 25,000, 25,000, 50,000 and 150,000 at 4 07½, 25,000, 50,000 and 50,000 private bankers' at 4 06¼, and some small amounts of private bankers' for remittance at 4 05. Sterling may now be quoted at 139 to 139¼ for bill of lading and clear, and 140¾ to 141 for bank; and France 4 06¾ to 4 06¼ for the former, and 4 02½ to 4 00 for the latter.

There was an increase in the offerings of Domestic Exchange, and with only a moderate demand rates ruled lower. The banks continued to ask ⅜ per cent discount for sight checks on New York for small amounts, but round amounts of bank changed hands outside at ¼, ⅜ and 11 16. The sales included: $30,000 bank sight on New York at ⅜ per cent discount, $12,000 and $18,000 commercial and $20,000 and $75,000 bank at ⅜; $70,000 bank at ¼ to ⅜; $20,000 at ⅜; $25,000 commercial, $25 000 and $40,000 bank, and $50,000 private bankers' at 11 16; $5000, $10,000 and $80,000 commercial at ¼, and $6000 five days' sight on Philadelphia at ¼ to ⅜.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds. City ten cents were quoted at the low rate of 95 with October coupons, and sold at 95 to 96.

A lot of $1000 State Warrants sold at 75½. Dealers bought at 73 to 76 and sold at 75 to 77 and 80, according to sizes of warrant.

We note a sale of $2000 City Improvement Notes at 23¾ per cent. discount. The dealers' rates were 24¼ discount buying, and 23¾ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 5050 bales, partly early in the day at previous rates, but mostly, subsequently, at a decline of fully ¼c. We now quote good ordinary at 25¾c to low middling at — to 29¾c, middling at 30 to 25¾c, and strict middling at 30¾c to —.

A portion of the business was at 21½c for low middling, but after the receipt of the Liverpool dispatch reporting an advance of ⅛d, there was none to be had under 21¾c. It was also difficult towards the close to buy middling at 25c. The movement in the morning was restricted by moderate receipts, but the offerings were more liberal subsequently, and met a quick demand at the ruling rates. The business appeared to be a good deal divided, twenty-three brokers participating.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, Thursday		170,[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	2,[illegible]	
Arrived previously	7,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	200	
Cleared previously	12,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard—to-day		45,[illegible]

To-day's exports were to Barcelona, Reseguier 2,512 corresponding evening 13,241 bales, against 12,512 corresponding evening last year and since September 1st, 55,125 bales, against 63,509 last year.

FLOUR—Continues to stiffen. A vessel was taken for Liverpool at 3d, another at [illegible]. Have firm at [illegible].

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A lot of 10 hhds at 17.30 was sold for export, the buying price at [illegible] of Sugar were made on the landings, at the price by good for to fully fair Louisiana. Of the molasses the price would be about [illegible] per lb. Cuba Molasses is quoted at 62½c per gallon for refined, refinery refined commands 50 to 55c, golden syrup 75 to 80c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—Steamers Dubb and Bismarck, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday. The Dubb was a good deal damaged.

FLOUR—The supplies on the landing are light, but there is a good stock in store. The demand is very dull and the sales today are confined to 600 bbls, of which 100 double extra at $5 90; 100 at $5 65; 150, a mixed lot, at $5 50, 75 and 100 choice extra at $6 62½, per bbl. Bakers mixed is quoted at $7 to $8 50 per bbl.

CORN—Is scarce and prices are firm. 2600 sacks were sold today, of which 430 white mixed, 400 and 750 sacks at $1 20, 750 at $1 13½, and 300 choice white at $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and prices are firm. There were 1500 sacks sold, of which 100 and 130 at 80c, and 130 at 81c per bushel. Also, 400 sacks in store at 90c, the buyer paying all charges from the elevator, storage, and taking the lot at the original weights.

BRAN—Continues in light supply and prices are firm. 100 and 110 sacks sold at $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues in light supply, but only in moderate demand. 50 bales prime Western sold at $28 per ton.

PORK—Yesterday, not reported, in lot of 75 bbls clear sold at $32 per bbl. It is reported that a large number of the Jackson Prairie farmers have been able to bring against them to reduce them to allegiance, and over which, however, they had gained at times considerable successes. He hints at the fact that, with two-thirds of the island in the power of the revolters, they cannot hardly to be styled rebels or insurgents, but that they have been and consequently been substituted for it a policy to encourage them to develop their own power and resources, and eliminate them to the spirit of self-government. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada, and briefly reviewed the progress recently made by that colony. She had already an army of her own, and such a merchant navy that if the people chose to adopt the act passed for the purpose she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. This, the speaker said, was the true policy to pursue. If we broke the Canadians we benefit ourselves also. By this policy our colonies have become sources of strength and honor. When the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

Gil Blas, the Spanish comic paper, has a cartoon representing Olozaga leading forward the Duke of Edinburg and pointing out to him the empty throne, over which, after the story of Dagoberto, there is a sword suspended by a hair. The Prince is in the attitude of eyeing it through a glass, and remarking, "Yes, it is very pretty, but for my part I don't like upholstery with such hangings."

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The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
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Are your children ailing now?
Have they a continual picking of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable breath?
GIVE THEM McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
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Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
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