



E. R. BLOSSAT, EDITOR

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870.

NOTICE.

To the Editor of the Democrat: Will you please to give notice that the Right Reverend J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Louisiana, will visit St. James Church Alexandria, and Mount Olivet Church in Pineville on Sunday 20th of this month, for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation? Divine service in the morning, at the Hall in Alexandria, at 11, in Mount Olivet, Pineville 4 P. M.

Any person in the Parish, ready and desirous to be confirmed will please send notice as early as possible to me. AMOS D. MCCOY, Rector, Alexandria, La. Feb. 7th 1870.

It has come to our knowledge that a scheme has been set on foot to cut off a large portion of the bayou, Boeuff valley from the parish of Rapides for the purpose of forming another parish. This is of course done, like similar schemes all over the State, for the purpose of creating a batch of offices for hungry Radical aspirants. The fact that the Radicals have enlisted in the scheme a few who claim to be democrats does not redeem it from the infamy which should attach to it. The people of Rapides are totally opposed to any further mutilation of the territory of the parish for any such purpose, and will hold to a strict accountability all who are parties to this new outrage on their rights.

We invite the attention of planters and others to the advertisement of F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Illinois who offers for sale at reasonable prices, plants, trees, seeds etc. His nursery is one of the oldest and most extensive in the country, and his assortment comprises all varieties desirable for our section of the country.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES. It will be remembered that a Radical chap, calling himself William Francis McLean, started and published only two numbers of a six by ten newspaper, in our Town, some time last year. This sheet was called the "Rapides Tribune," and published by authority the Laws of Louisiana and all Judicial advertisements of Rapides Parish. As we said two numbers only were ever published, then the concern went up the spout. We now see by the Official Journal of the State, that said McLean was fully allowed the snug little sum of four thousand four hundred and eighteen dollars for publishing these two numbers of his Radical sheet. This is a fair specimen of how the poor State is robbed, and how these Radical adventurers and thieves are made to prosper at the expense of a down-trodden and over-taxed people. Will the day of reckoning never come?

We have again to harp on our everlasting weekly theme, the weather. The past week has been some improvement on the last eight weeks. The sun has deigned to peep out and shine two full days in the last seven. But certainly, so far, the season has been an awful bad one, for the planting interest and the whole human family. Some stray plowing and breaking up of mother earth has been going on in some localities in our Parish, but, as yet, no good, steady work has been done. However most of our planters have completed contracts for their labor and are ready to begin. Many are yet in want of labor and fear they cannot procure it—the sugar plantations are particularly short of labor.

Only two of the ex United States Senators from Virginia, Messrs. Hunter and Mason, now survive. Mr. A. J. Bulkeley, Piano maker from the well piano house of Phillip Werlien, No. 80 and 82 Barrouno street New Orleans, is in Alexandria for an indefinite period. Persons desiring Pianos, Organs, Melodians or other musical merchandise can be accommodated by calling on Mr. B. at Joseph McEvoy's Watchmaker and Jeweler. Pianos, Organs and Melodians, tuned and repaired on reasonable terms.

Our weekly thanks are due, for paper favors, to the officers of the Post Boy, Bart. Able, Era No. 10, B. L. Hodge No. 2, Lotawanna, Texas, Rapides, Rudolph, Selma and Dora.

Judge J. H. C. Barlow, Parish Judge of Rapides, died at his residence, in this town, on last Friday morning at 4 o'clock. We shall in our next, give a proper and more extended notice of his demise.

The River, from a stand has commenced to rise slowly.

The Mississippi Negro Senator—Is He Eligible?

The Legislature of Mississippi has elected a negro named H. R. Revels to the Senate of the United States for the term expiring on the 4th of March, 1871. The telegraph announces that he has arrived at Washington and will claim his seat as soon as his State is admitted. He is said to be very intelligent having received a liberal education in Ohio. He is a native of North Carolina. His liberality of sentiment is shown by the fact that it is his intention, as already announced, to offer, on his admission, a bill to remove the disabilities from every Mississippian who has been disfranchised for participation in the late Civil War.

The Radicals have not intended that a negro should be admitted to a seat in Congress as long as they could prevent it. They know very well that the hostility to the African race in every Northern State, as shown by recent elections, is so great that it would damage the Republican party to elevate him to a seat in Congress, and consequently to a social and political position far above that occupied by the great mass of Northern white people. They did not intend either that a rough negro, fresh from a cotton plantation, should sit, side by side, with the Radical members of Congress and be admitted to the same table and social gatherings as their wives and daughters. The Radical negro who claimed a seat from Louisiana discovered that within twenty-four hours after his arrival in Washington and was indiscreet enough to publish it to the world. The negro's desire for office was intended to be gratified only with the offices set up for the government of the Southern people, the so-called Radical gentlemen at the North deeming it a proper punishment for "rebels" to be governed by their former slaves. But Mr. Negro is getting his eyes open and is beginning to smell a rat or two. He argues that, if a negro is good enough for the government of a "rebel" state, he is good enough for a seat in Congress. He very naturally concludes that if social equality is such a good thing, his Northern friends should be willing to try it on a small scale. In short he demands that a member of his race should be admitted to a seat in Congress. The result of his demands is the recent election of a negro to the Senate from Mississippi. In him the Radicals have drawn a very huge elephant and are sorely troubled at this time to know what to do with him.

When it was first proposed two years ago to elect negroes to Congress Mr. Greeley, while pretending to desire such a consummation, took the ground that the negro cannot be eligible to the office for several years to come. Now that the fact has taken such a shape as to require action, this opinion is boldly put forth and insisted upon by many men who claim to be the exponents of Radical intelligence. All profess themselves as delighted at the idea of a negro getting his rights, but profess great regret that the Constitution (to which, of course, they are so faithful) should exclude him from the halls of Congress for several years to come. The idea is evidently to make out a prima facie case against Revels and thus postpone action until the term for which he has been elected shall have expired. They hope to avoid the unpleasant necessity of passing directly on his case.

It is alleged that the article of the Constitution which requires a Senator to be nine years a citizen of the United States prohibits from the office a negro whose citizenship is of recent date. Strangely enough they deduce the idea of want of previous citizenship in the negro from the Dred Scott decision, which they have denounced and repudiated, and from the opinion of chief Justice Taney, whom they have time and again consigned to hell fire for his "outrageous" decision. Because, say they, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that this government was formed for white men and that the negroes were not thought of at the time, therefore the negro was not a citizen until his recent enfranchisement by the action of the general government. This is rather hard on old Taliaferro and the Southern apostles of the new Radical evangel, who contend that a negro has always been better than a white man, and that no power on earth can deprive him of the rights and privileges to which he is entitled by the law of nature.

But we do not believe that the Radical theory of negro eligibility to Congress will hold water. The Constitution requires that he must be nine years a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of the State from which he shall be elected. So that if a man is not a citizen of a State, but only a bona fide resident for even a few days he is eligible to the House of Representatives provided he has been a citizen of the United States for seven years, and to the Senate, provided he has been a citizen of the United States for nine years. Now, it would not be very difficult to show that the word "citizen" in this article of the Constitution has a very different meaning from that which we give to it when speaking of a citizen of a given State. There is in reality no such thing as a citizen of the United States. The Constitution does not lay down any rule by which you may determine a man's citizenship of the United States. Even in prescribing the qualifications of voters for members of Congress, it only provides that those shall vote who can vote for members of the most numerous branch of a State legislature.

The States, therefore, regulate the

right of suffrage for Congress, and no two States have the same law on the subject. The States make the citizen, and the Constitution only adopts him and accords him the same privileges as citizens that have been made such by all the other States. In this article the word "citizen" of the United States means no more than the word "inhabitant" used in the same clause. The action of Congress itself in the admission of members leaves no room for doubt on the subject. A foreigner from Europe cannot become a citizen until after five years residence. If he must be a citizen for nine years, before he can be elected to the Senate, then he cannot be a Senator until he has been fourteen years an inhabitant. Congress has never required so long a residence. Mr. Gallatin (though once rejected) was admitted before he had resided so long in America. General Shields had been here such a short time over nine years that there were doubts of the legality of his election, but he was admitted and the Senate never dreamed of requiring him to wait fourteen years. We do not believe that Mr. Schurz has been in America for fourteen years. If a foreigner should come to America and live here twenty years before taking out his naturalization papers he would, according to the new theory, be compelled to wait nine years more before he could be elected to the Senate. We believe that in such a case he would be eligible the day he should receive his final papers.

Moreover, we should remember the circumstances under which the Constitution was adopted. Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, which the Radicals now quote to sustain their position, argues that nothing in the Constitution can be construed to apply to negroes because they were then slaves and there existed no expectation of their becoming a part of the mass of freemen for whom the Constitution was framed. To quote a sentence which the Radicals have garbled and endeavored to use it to make the name of its great author infamous, the government was framed on the theory that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect. Freed negroes were, therefore, never thought of when the article in question was framed. Their rights must be determined by reference to other provisions of the Constitution and to the laws framed for their special benefit. The article was adopted solely for the purpose of affording an opportunity to intelligent foreigners, after a certain residence, to become members of the National Legislature. If the new theory be correct then no negro can be President of the United States for thirty years to come for the reason that the Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 1) provides that no person shall be elected President except a "natural born citizen." All the natural born negro citizens now in the country are mere children. If this is the true Radical theory, then Fred. Douglas and Lampton, who can never be eligible to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, would incontinently quit the party.

In fact this very clause proves inconceivably that our theory of the meaning of the word "citizens," as usual in the Constitution, is the correct one. If "citizen" were synonymous with "voter" then "a natural born citizen" is simply an impossibility. It is not usual for men to be born full grown and of the age of twenty-one years. The Radicals, therefore, will have to decide this question legally, and it is impossible to decide it so, against the pretensions of the new negro Senator. It places them in a most execrable dilemma, on one or the other horn of which they are bound to be impaled. If they reject him then their duplicity will be exposed and the whole mass of the Southern negro vote will be lost to them. If they admit him, then this recognition of negro equality will cost them more Northern white votes than they will gain by the 15th Amendment which they are about to declare adopted by the most fragment friends that were ever perpetrated upon a free people. It will be a little amusing to an outsider to see them face the music. This they are bound to do before the Fall elections, and to take the consequences of their action.

In the decision of this question we do not hesitate to admit that our sympathy is with the negro. As long as we are to have him as a Southern office-holder, we like to see him intrude himself into the society of Radical Congressmen and of their wives and children. As we never expect to see a decent Southerner in Congress his membership will hurt none of our friends. As far as honesty is concerned we doubt not that Revels has as much as Sumner or Wilson, and as for his intelligence we certainly hope, for the sake of his ebony humanity, that he has more than the stupid and corrupt carpet-baggers and scoundrels who have been sent to the Senate from the other Southern States. We would certainly trust him much farther than we would trust Alcorn who has been elected to succeed him.

The Kate Kinney has unavoidably gotten out of her time. Captain John Heinn is determined, however, to pick up time and wheel again in his regular day. The Kinney, for this trip, left New Orleans yesterday evening, will be here to-morrow morning, and goes down on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10 A. M. Thereafter she will resume her regular day, and go down every Wednesday at 12 M.

"Those Horns"

In our issue of the 12th of January, we innocently got off the following local squib, which it seems has heated up the Torch-basket of the Grand Era:

The B. L. Hodge No. 2 still clings to "those horns." She has made the fastest time of the season—35 hours from New Orleans to Alexandria.

The editor of the "Era's Torch-basket" on the strength of this comes at us in this wise: We ask the Democrat man how or by what right she clings to "those horns"? How did she obtain them, and from whom? If we are not mistaken "those horns" belong to the late Capt. Ben. B. Kouns, who won them for the steamer Lafourche by speed—actual time from New Orleans to Alexandria (May 12th, 1868) 29 hours and 38 minutes, from port to port. When has it been beaten? Laurels to whom laurels are due, and horns to them that win them by natural speed, has been the past history.

As we are proverbially a very accommodating individual we will give the Torch-light man the desired information. In the first place "those horns" were never the property of "the late Captain Ben B. Kouns." Secondly, and lastly the two following extracts from the N. O. Times of May 15th and 26th, will plainly show the true record of "those horns": The steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2, on her present down trip from Shreveport to this place, a distance of seven hundred miles, made it in the quickest time on record. We quote from point to point as follows: From Shreveport to Alexandria 17 hours and 30 minutes from Alexandria to what port, south of New River, 8 hours and 15 minutes and from what port to this port 11 hours, making a total of 34 hours and 45 minutes. This time demonstrates that the Hodge is one of the fleetest.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 24, 1869. W. T. Boardman, Steamer B. L. Hodge.

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your demand, I herewith transfer to B. L. Hodge, the "champion horns" that the Lafourche has so long and proudly worn. Your boat has fairly won and is entitled to them and their legend "win and wear me" is accomplished by some other boat. Yours Truly, J. B. BROWN, Captain Steamer Lafourche.

We trust this will prove conclusively that we have not done injustice to any one in the premises, and that our squib was backed by "past history."

The recent death of Senator Green, of Missouri, and the undeniable notoriety acquired by the President's brother-in-law, Mr. Abel Rathbone Corbin, serve to recall a circumstance which once came to our personal knowledge. Mr. Green was put forward by the Southern Senators as their champion against Judge Douglas on the question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. The report read by Mr. Green, of the committee on territories, was very much complimented as an able, logical and convincing document. Now, Mr. Green had but little education and knew scarcely anything about the rules of composition. As is so common about Washington he had to call in a Bohemian to assist him in writing his report. It was written bodily by Mr. Corbin, who then held a small clerkship in one of the departments and made a little money with his pen, and by lobbying on a small scale. He had been an anti-Benton editor in Missouri and wielded a polished and forcible pen. He was a strong Southern man then, but it was long before he had married a Radical President's sister, and before he had made a fortune by speculating with his brother-in-law in the New York gold market. The Bohemian's occupation is now doubtless gone with "Ratabane" Corbin, as Colonel Benton used to call him.

"The Man who laughs," the title of Victor Hugo's last book, is no index whatever to the nature of it. It is generally supposed that its contents are on the witty order, and that the perusal of it leads to oft repeated laughter. On the contrary we have seldom read a book of a more serious cast, and one more free from anything that provokes mirth or levity. The English translator admits that there is considerable difference of opinion as to the proper rendering of the title, "L'homme qui rit," which he has translated literally "The Man who laughs." It has been suggested that the "Laughing man" would be more nearly correct, but the translator insists that if Victor Hugo intended to convey that idea he would have said, "L'homme rieur." The hero had been mutilated by a curious operation on his face which gave him the appearance of one who continually laughed, although he perhaps never really laughed in his life. Ursus calls the victim of the operation in Latin, "mascia ridens," which would seem to imply that "Laughing man" is a more correct English translation of the book's title than "The man who laughs."

"Mother," said little four-year-old Carrie when she came home, "I have heard such a smart minister. He stamped and pounded, and made such a noise; and then he got so mad he shook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him."

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27, 1870.

It has been determined by the negroes here to press to a conclusion the question of their admittance to the Hotels and Theatres. The Editor of the new Negro Journal states that he will defend and press the same question. Now that Mississippi has made a practical test of Radical love for the Negro by electing H. R. Revels, a negro from Ohio, United States Senator, the negroes of this District intend that he shall be accommodated at a first class Hotel and make his test case if he is refused. The negro Senator will be a subject of curiosity for a while and quite a lion with the mobs. I trust that Vice President Colfax will see the exact justice of assigning him a seat next those who love his race so well. The honorable Senator would no doubt revel in being sandwiched between the great humanitarians Sumner and Drake. General Terry, commanding in Georgia, has refused to allow the Supreme Court of that State to decide upon the qualifications of certain members-elect of the Legislature. A board of officers will investigate and determine the questions of law involved in the case. Should any difficult question of law arise to puzzle the Shoulder-strap law deciders they would emulate Alexander and cut the knot with their sabres. Alas! for justice when it is dispensed at the point of the bayonet by men with spurs on their heels and swords clanking by their side. The beauty of Radicalism is being practically shown off in this city. A number of Radicals who are disgusted with the rule of the present Mayor and his negro converts, had called a meeting to organize with a view of making nominations &c. The friends of Mayor Bowen, officials and employees all, from the red and white of an Irish Radical to the ebony hue of the Congo, went to the meetings and turned the reformers into the street, and on the curb stones they were permitted to relate their woes and consult upon redress. This has occurred three times and the determination has been expressed by the Bowenites that they will not allow any meetings to be held to break up the Radical party. This is done right under the eyes of Congress but not one word of remonstrance is heard from the "loil" Sumner or the Rebel hater, Drake, when white men's rights are interfered with by a mob, no because they are in sympathy with the lawless negroes, the thieves, incendiaries, and rable that are under the control of the Mayor, who is an avowed miscegenator, and is the friend of the Sumners and the Wilsons and the Butlers of Congress. The Woman's Rights Convention which closed its labors on Friday evening was well attended. Grandmother Pomeroy of the U. S. Senate blossomed like a full sized plomby on the platform, among the rose buds and century plants there gathered from all sections of the country. Letters were read from Senators Ross and Carpenter sympathizing with the objects of the Convention; a large number of prominent officials attended to see exactly how the case stood. Among the speakers was a Miss Collins who said the only reason why the Yankee factory overseers did not lash the white slaves under his charge was that he could not spare them long enough from the loom for that purpose. She said Senator Sumner had voted against the eight hour law, and his friends had apologized for him by saying that he did not understand the labor question. He could speak "grindstone" in seven different languages, but he could not put a handle in one to save his life. The mismanagement of Radicalism was severely commented on. The ladies were not backward in saying what they thought. They had an interview with the committee on the District of Columbia to urge that woman be allowed the elective franchise in this District. The interview was mutually agreeable. Sumner avowed himself delighted, I'm glad of that for I was under the impression that he was soured with the ladies generally. The showing up of Radical extravagance by Mr. Dawes, chairman of the committee on appropriations, has created quite an excitement coming from one of the oldest Radical members of the House, completely endorsing the charges of the Democracy made against the Radical party and closing out the prospect of some right good things which were looked upon as certain. Mr. Dawes intends to repeat the dose this week. Ben. Butler tried hard to get the floor on Friday to reply to Mr. Dawes but was outgeneralled in so signal a manner that he quitted the House in a most hurried manner amid the laughter of the members and galleries who could not fail to witness his discomfiture. In the Senate on Friday, Senator Thurman gave Mr. Cresswell, Postmaster General, to understand his action in printing blanks at the public expense, sending them abroad to the public expense and drilling his subordinates to manufacture public

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 27, 1870.

The Gas Company have given warning that after a certain day they will cut off the supply of gas to the public lamps and leave us in the primitive state that existed previous to the construction of their works. This notice is given in consequence of the failure of our city authorities to pay the Gas Company during the past two years and their refusal or neglect to provide for such payments in the future. Much as has been said against the company as a monopoly, charging exorbitant prices for its gas, no one can deny their right to demand their pay for the work they have done. But our city fathers are too full of scheming and selfishness to attend to the credit of the city, and therefore the creditors are left to fight for themselves. Even the school teachers, who are dependent on their salaries for their daily wants, have not been paid for months. Many of the teachers have been given warrants, which they have sold at a ruinous discount to speculators, who soon after collected their money from the city and were then ready to "shave" again. BUSINESS has been much interrupted by the disagreeable weather, rain, fog and mud, being the principal ingredients for some time past. We now have a prospect of an improvement in this respect, and activity in trade is looked for. We have quite a large number of strangers in the city, and some of our wholesale and jobbing houses have been doing a good business. I noticed yesterday that Messrs. Glynn & Wintz, dealer in boots and shoes No. 9 Canal Street, were opening a fresh stock of slippers and gaiters in white kid and satin ribbons, parties, and wedding. Of these gay gatherings we have had a large number and they have all been enjoyable events. Messrs. Glynn & Wintz are enterprising men, and are always apt to have some new and pleasing style to offer their customers. Their own work is very popular, always well made, comfortable and stylish. The sales of cotton have been liberal and the prices well maintained, though without the important advance that many have looked for. The terrible condition of the roads in the interior has interfered very much with receipts. In another leading staple sugar and molasses the transactions have been liberal. The money market has experienced very little change, the stringent continues and negotiations in commercial paper are almost impossible. OUR WISE legislators are again trying to patch up matters so that their pay will come to them without discount. To do this they propose that no State warrants shall be received for taxes, except such as are issued to them for their pay. The opposition to this scheme is strong in the lobby and it may not pass. Mr. C. W. Comack late paying teller of the Citizens Bank, charged with the murder of Mr. John Nixon, Jr., at the Boston Club, about two weeks ago, will probably be tried soon. His plea will be "not guilty"—owing to the high standing of both parties, this case excites unusual interest in all classes of society. Our friends who are believers in the Homoeopathic school of medicine, which now numbers among its professors some of our most eminent physicians, can obtain books and medicine from Dr. Angell No. 152 Julia Street. Dr. Angell has had a large and extensive practice for many years, and thoroughly understands the school of medicine which he has adopted. Yours Truly, TIM LINKINWATER.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 27, 1870.

BLACKWOOD'S "PION" JOURNAL.—The new year opens with an excellent number of Blackwood, the January number of which we have just received from the Leonard Scott Publishing company, New York. The interesting account of the opening of the Suez canal is continued in the present number and will be concluded in the next. Lord Lytton's new comedy in rhyme (Walpole) is reviewed approvingly. Mr. Frode is castigated for his indecent and unhuman account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, contained in the closing volume of his "History of England." An exceedingly able article in vindication of Lord Byron is still interesting although the public has been satisfied ad nauseam with the Byron scandal. The two interesting novels are continued in this number. The Magazine and Reviews are still published at the same cheap rates. MAGAZINE NOTICE.—Demorest's Young America is certainly the most beautiful and entertaining juvenile magazine now issued. The fine and elegant chromo pictures of Audubon's birds of America given in each number, are a very attractive feature. The stories, poems, prize pictures, and numerous other novelties given in Young America, render it a welcome guest in the family circle. Yearly \$1.50, with a beautiful bound volume of Robinson Crusoe, in one syllable, illustrated in colors, as a premium to each subscriber. Address, W. Jennings Demorest, 338 Broadway, New York. About six or seven years ago an Englishman, named, Charles Grotz gave several specimens in Montreal of his skill in whistling, and got up a class to teach it at a kind of mechanical institute. Of course there was considerable giggling before the lesson actually commenced, but it was presently exhausted, and the class, with solemn faces, waited for the tutor, who was trilling a few preparatory notes. The order came: "Gentlemen, prepare to pucker!" as he pursued up his lips. The class never got beyond that point.

TREBLE.

New Orleans Market.

COTTON—There is a very good inquiry, and we hear of sales of about 2000 bales at irregular prices. The offerings are light, and while many factors are firm in their pretensions, others are willing to meet the demand more freely. Buyers claim concessions, in view of the unfavorable tenor of the advice received from other markets. We hear of Strict Good Ordinary at 23c., and Liverpool Low Middling at 23c. Yesterday the sales embraced 2700 bales at irregular prices, a part of the business being at previous prices, and a part at a further decline of 1/2c. in the lower grades. Low Ordinary closing at 20 1/2c., Ordinary at 21 1/2c., 22c., Good Ordinary at 23 1/2c., 24c., Low Middling at 23 1/2c., Middling at 24 1/2c., Strict Middling at 25c., 25c., and Good Middling at 25 1/2c., 26c. SUGAR—The receipts this morning embraced 397 hhds. There is now quite a fair demand, and the sales yesterday and to-day embrace fully 2000 hhds. Inferior 74c., common 84c., 84c., fair 94c., good fair 94c., fully fair 104c., prime 112 1/2c., choice 112c., yellow clarified 124c., 134c., white 14 1/4c. &c. &c. MOLASSES—Some 600 bbls. were received this morning. The demand continues good at previous prices, and the supplies were all sold at 40c. for inferior; 45c. for fermenting; and 71c. quality; 65c. for prime, and 71c. for choice. FLOUR—Is in request, but the supplies are not yet landed, and the demand is restricted in consequence. Fine is quoted at \$5 1/2c. to 5 25c., superfine \$5 30c. to 5 50c.; treble extra \$6c. to 6 25c., choice extra \$6 75c. to 7, family extra \$7 50c. to 8 50c. The sales to-day embrace 500 of which 100 and 100 single extra at \$5.60; 200 treble extra at \$6.12; 100 do. at \$6.25. CORN—Good corn is scarce and in demand; poor is plenty and dull. Sales to-day 5500 sacks, of which 214 mixed at \$1.02; 970 yellow, 450 1000 and 2500 white and yellow at 77c. OATS—The supplies are not yet landed, and prices are firm, with a good demand. 100 sacks sold at 75c. & 76c. per bushel. RICE—Is in fair supply and firm. 500 sacks sold at \$1.30 to 1.35 per 100 lb. HAY—Prime Western is selling, in job lots, to the trade, on the landing, at \$20 per ton. POKE—Is quiet but firm, with sales at wholesale at \$29.25 to 30.50 per bbl. It is retailing at \$29.75 to 30.50 per bbl. as its quality. LARD—A lot of 100 kegs pressed sold at 18c. per lb. There are quoted at 16c. to 16 1/2c. per lb. BACON—The supply is light, but the demand is limited. Shoulders are quoted at 14 1/2c. clear rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 18c. to 18 1/2c.; 17c. clear sides sold on private terms and 5 do. at 18c. & 19c.