

Baltimore Commercial Journal

A N D D A I L Y F O R M I D A N D P R I C E - C U R R E N T .

AGRICULTURE—MANUFACTURES—NAVIGATION—

BALTIMORE—AND HER INTERESTS.

[COMMERCE—TRADE—STATISTICS.

Vol. XII. No. 25]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

[Whole Number 598.

BALTIMORE
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL JOURNAL
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BY W. G. LYFORD,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.
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Two Dollars and a half cents, for six months.
Twelve and a half cents, for a single sheet.
A failure to notify the Editor to discontinue
previous to, or at the end of a subscriber's year, will
be considered as a new engagement for another year.
Advertisements of a square, (sixteen printed lines
or a less number constituting it.) will be inserted
three weeks for a dollar. For a longer period, upon
such terms as may be agreed.

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ALMANAC
For the week, commencing on Sunday,
NOVEMBER 25, 1849.
MOON—Full, the 29th, at 9h. 55m. E.

DAY.	Mo.	Wk.	Sun. rises.	Sun. sets.	Days' length.	Moon p. & sets.
25 Sun	7h.	11m.	4h.	46m.	9h. 32m.	1 39
26 Mon	7	15	4	45	9 30	2 34
27 Tues	7	16	4	44	9 28	3 41
28 Wed	7	17	4	43	9 26	4 50
29 Thurs	7	17	4	43	9 25	risen.
30 Frid.	7	18	4	42	9 24	5 37
1 Sat.	7	19	4	41	9 22	6 36

POST OFFICE.—MAILS
Are conveyed by Rail Road Cars and Stages daily.

CLOSE:	DEP:
East'n, Sat., ex. Sun. 8 A. M. & 7 P. M.	5 1/2 A. M. & 3 P. M.
Sunday,	11 P. M.
Great Southern, Daily,	5 P. M.
Washington, daily, 7 5/8 A. M. & 4 P. M.	8 P. M.
Western, daily,	6 P. M.
Winchester, Va., ex. Sun. 6 A. M.	6 1/2 P. M.
York, Pa., ex. Sun. 8 A. M.	6 P. M.
Annapolis, Md., ex. Sun. 8 A. M.	8 1/2 A. M.
Norfolk, daily, ex. Sunday, at 3 P. M.	due daily, ex. Monday, at 8 A. M.
Delaware, E. Shore of Va.	7 P. M.
Somerset & Worcester counties, Md., Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday	8 A. M.
Upper Marlboro' Route, Monday, Wednesday and Friday	4 P. M.
Port Tobacco Route, Tuesday and Thursday,	5 A. M.
And on Sundays,	7 P. M.
Westminster Route, daily,	7 P. M.
except Sunday,	2 P. M.
Bel-Air daily, ex. Sun.	2 P. M.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters composed of one or more pieces of paper,
but not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any
distance not exceeding 300 miles 5 cents.
Any distance over 300 miles 10 cents.
On every additional half ounce, (after the first ounce)
the charge is double, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce,
beyond the first ounce.

Letters dropped in the Post Office for delivery in
the same place, 2 cents each.

Letters advertised are charged 2 cents each, besides
regular postage, or if advertised in 2 papers, 4 cents.

Circulars, handbills, and advertisements, printed
or lithographed, on paper not larger than quarto post
or single cap, folded and directed, but unsealed, 3
cents per sheet, any distance, postage to be prepaid;
when sealed, same as letters.

Circulars on sheets larger than cap, are rated as
pamphlets.

On Pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every
other kind of printed or other matter, (except newspapers,
circulars, handbills, and advertisements,) unconnected
with any manuscript communication, weighing one
ounce or less, 2 cents per copy, for any distance. For
every additional ounce, 1 cent.

Any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be
charged as an ounce; an excess less than half an
ounce, to be disregarded.

Newspapers, (when sent by the editors or publishers
thereof,) if they do not exceed 1000 superficial
inches, for any distance in the State where published
city; for any distance beyond, 10 cts. A news
paper exceeding 1000 inches to be rated as a pamphlet.

Newspapers irregularly sent, that is, to a subscriber,
the person sending must prepay the above rates
for each paper.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet,
or newspaper, it should be so enveloped as to be
open at one end—otherwise, it will be charged as a
letter.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.
American Mail Steamers to Bremen, touching at
Southampton.—The following are the rates of Postage
prescribed by the act of the 31st of March, 1845,
for mailable matter sent by this line from New York
to Europe:
Upon all letters and packages not exceeding half an
ounce in weight 24c.
For all letters and packages over half an
ounce and under one ounce 48c.
For every additional ounce 15c.
For every letter, newspaper, pamphlet,
and price current 3c.
The act of Congress also requires, that the United
States postage will be charged in addition to the
above upon all mailable matter sent through the
mails of the United States to New York, from
whence the ship sails for Bremen. All mailable
matter addressed to England, Ireland or Scotland,
will be left at the British post-office in Cavers or
Southampton; and all for France, the Netherlands,
Belgium, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and Africa,
will be sent to Havre, in France; and a separate
bag will be made up for Hamburg and delivered at
Bremen Haven.

Havana Mails.—A line is established between
Charleston and Havana, the steamers touching at
Savannah and Key West, the postage of which is
from the port of departure to Havana 12 cts. on a
single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight,
with an additional 12 cts. for each additional ounce,
or fractional excess of half an ounce, to be
prepaid, and the inland postage to the point of
departure to be paid in addition thereto. Postage on
each Newspaper to Havana 3 cts., also to be pre-
paid as on letters.

Mails to the Pacific.—For a single letter, not ex-
ceeding half an ounce in weight—from New York,
to Chagres, 20 cts.; to Panama, 30 cts.; and to
California and Oregon 40 cts.—postage to be pre-
paid as well as the inland postage to New York.
Newspapers, 3 cts. each, postage also to be prepaid.

BRITISH POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.
Letters posted or charged in the United States
will be rated at a half ounce to the single letter,
letter, over one ounce and not exceeding an ounce
and a half as a treble letter, and so on, each half
ounce or fractional excess constituting a rate.

The single rates to be charged on each letter
posted in the United States addressed to any place
in Great Britain or Ireland is 24 cents, the double
rate 48 cents, the triple rate 72 cents, and so on, ac-
cording to the United States scale of progression in
weight.

Said postages on letters going to any place in
Great Britain or Ireland may be prepaid, if the
whole amount is tendered at the office of the
United States, where mailed, at the option of the
sender.

Newspapers may be mailed at an office in the
United States to any place in the United Kingdom
on the prepayment of 2 cents, and may, on receipt
from any place in Great Britain or Ireland be de-
livered at any office in the United States on pay-
ment of 2 cents. Note.—Each Government is to
charge 2 cents on each newspaper. These are to be
sent in bands or covers, open at the sides or ends,
and to contain no manuscript whatever.

On each Pamphlet to be sent to any place in the
United Kingdom, and on each Pamphlet received
therefrom, there is to be prepaid in the first place,
the inland postage, and in the second, one cent for
each ounce in weight, or a fractional excess of an
ounce.—These are to be sent in bands or covers,
open at the ends, sides, or as readily to be exam-
ined, and to contain no manuscript whatever.

On Letters addressed to any place in British N.
America, not to be conveyed by sea, there shall be
charged a postage equal to the United States post-
age and the Province postage combined.

On Letters to be sent to any foreign country or
British possession, and mailed for that purpose to
any post office in the island of Great Britain, there
must be prepaid, if sent by a British packet, 3 cents
the single rate, and by an American packet 21
cents—to be doubled, tripled, &c., according to
weight.

TRAVELING FACILITIES,
With Distances and Fare from Baltimore.

AT BALTIMORE.

For Philadelphia and New York.
About 100 miles, \$3.—About 200 miles, 7 or \$8.
Cars leave. See due.

Daily, 8 P. M. 10 P. M.
Daily, ex. Sun. 9 A. M. 5 A. M.

For York and Columbia, Pa.
58 miles, \$1.50—70 miles, \$2.12.

Daily, 9 A. M. 5 P. M.
Daily, ex. Sun. 8 1/2 A. M. 6 P. M.

For Washington City.
40 miles, \$1.50—(no round trip tickets issued.)

Daily, at 9 A. M., and 5 P. M. 8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
and 11 1/2 P. M.

For Cumberland, &c.
178 miles, \$7.—Wheeling, 111—Pittsburg, 410.

Daily, at 7 1/2 A. M. 6 P. M.

For Elliotts Mills and Frederick.
15 miles, 50 cents—62 miles, \$2.50.

Daily, 7 1/2 A. M. 6 P. M.
Daily, ex. Sun. 4 P. M. 10 A. M.

Harper's Ferry and Winchester, Va.
81 miles, \$1.11.

Cars leave daily, 7 1/2 A. M. 6 P. M.

For Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
180 miles, \$5.

A steambot leaves. See due.

Daily, ex. Sunday, at 4 P. M. Monday, at 7 P. M.

AT PHILADELPHIA,
For New York.
Cars or steamers leave 6 and 9 A. M., and 4 1/2 P. M.
Daily, 6 and 9 A. M., and 2 1/2 and 10 P. M.
On Sunday, 2 1/2 and 10 P. M.

AT NEW YORK,
For Boston.
Cars or steamers leave 8 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
Daily, ex. Sun. 6 and 9 A. M., and 4 1/2 P. M.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.
The Mail from New York, via New Haven, closes daily,
excepting Sunday, at 6 1/2 P. M.
The steambot Mail from Boston, via Stonington and
Providence, closes daily, ex. Sunday, at 2 1/2 P. M.
The Great Southern Mail, including the Mail also
for the Western States, closes daily at 7 A. M.;
and, except on Sunday, at 3 P. M., on which latter
day at 1 1/2 P. M.

FOREIGN STEAM & OTHER PACKETS,
(Days of sailing.)

THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.—Sails for America weekly.
Cambria, For Boston, Oct. 27
America, For New York, Nov. 3
Caledonia, For Boston, 10
Canada, For New York, 19
Niagara, For Boston, 21
Niagara, For Boston, 21
Europa, For New York, Dec. 1
Hibernia, For Boston, 15
America, For New York, 29

CUNARD LINE.—For Liverpool weekly.
Cambria, From Boston, Nov. 21
America, From New York, 28
Caledonia, From Boston, Dec. 5
Canada, From Boston, 19
Niagara, From Boston, 21
Europa, From New York, 26
Hibernia, From Boston, Jan. 2
America, From New York, 16

New York and Bremen Steamers.
(Withdrawn until February.)

New York and Havre Packets.
To leave New York, To leave Havre,
New York, 20 Havre, Sept. 6
St. Nicolas, Oct. 1 Oneida, 16
Gallia, (new), 13 Argo, 26
Zurich, 20 Admiral, Oct. 6
Baltimore, Nov. 1 St. Denis, 16
Bacaris, 21 Splendid, 26
Havre, 29 Patrick, Nov. 6
Oneida, Dec. 1 New York, 16

New York and Liverpool Packets.
To leave New York, To leave Liverpool,
Queen of the West, 21 Fidelity, 16
Sheridan, 25 New World, 21
Oxford, Oct. 1 West Point, 26
Albert Gallatin, 6 Isaac Wright, Sept. 1
J. R. Skiddy, 11 Housinger, 11
Cambridge, 16 Roscius, 11
Constitution, 21 Yorkshire, 16
Garrick, 21 Ashburton, 21
Fidelity, Nov. 1 Constellation, 26
New World, 6 Mozambique, Oct. 1
West Point, 11 Liverpool, 6
Isaac Wright, 16 Siddons, 11
Hottelinger, 21 Columbia, 16
Roscius, 26 Patrick Henry, 21
Yorkshire, Dec. 1 Waterloo, 26

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
MACHINE AND PLOW
MANUFACTURERS,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN,
No. 62 Light Street.

55-BLOWS, SCOR FOR THE COLONIES AND
SOUTHERN PORTS, DETACHED & PACK-
ED IN SMALL COMPASS FOR SHIPMENT.

PATENT HAMMERED SHIP AND
BOAT SPIKES,
MADE BY THE ALBANY IRON AND
NAIL WORKS, TROY, N. Y., of superior
quality. Also, RAIL-ROAD SPIKES of all de-
scriptions, and BOILER RIVETS, a large supply
constantly on hand for sale at manufacturers' prices,
by
E. PRATT & BROTHER,
27 & 29 South Charles street.

CONSTITUTION OF CALIFORNIA.

The committee appointed by the Convention made
its first report on Saturday 8th September. Several
amendments and substitutes were made to the report
pending the business of the Convention during the
10th, 11th and 12th. At a final adjournment, (see
the report of the Secretary of the Convention) the
sections (which passed with little opposition, and
will probably receive no change on second and third
reading) are as follows:

SECTION I. All men are by nature free and independent,
and have certain inalienable rights, among
which are those of enjoying and defending life, lib-
erty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property,
and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SECTION II. All political power is inherent in the People.
Government is instituted for the protection, se-
curity and benefit of the people; and they have the
right at all times to alter or reform the same when-
ever the public good may require it.

SECTION III. The right of Trial by Jury shall be se-
cured to all, and remain inviolable forever. But a
Jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases,
in the manner to be prescribed by law.

SECTION IV. The free exercise and enjoyment of reli-
gious profession and worship, without discrimina-
tion or preference, shall forever be allowed in this
State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered
incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions
on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of
conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed
as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices
inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

SECTION V. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus
shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of re-
bellion or invasion, the public safety may require its
suspension.

SECTION VI. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor
excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual pun-
ishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be un-
reasonably detained.

SECTION VII. No person shall be held to answer for a
capital or infamous crime, (except in cases of impeach-
ment, and in cases of military, when in actual
service, and in cases of rebellion, or insurrection,
or which the State may keep with the consent of
Congress in time of peace; and in cases of petit larceny,
under the regulation of the Legislature) unless
on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and in
any trial in any Court whatever, the party accused
shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and
with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be
subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same
offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal
case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived
of life, liberty or property without due process of
law; nor shall private property be taken for public
use without just compensation.

SECTION VIII. Every citizen may freely speak, write
and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being
responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law
shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of
speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or
inquests for libels, the truth may be given in evi-
dence; and the jury shall appear to the jury that
the defendant is libelous or true, and be published
with good motives, and for justifiable ends,
the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have
the right to determine the law and the fact.

SECTION IX. The people shall have the right freely to
assemble together, to consult for the common good,
to instruct their representatives, and to petition the
Legislature for redress of grievances.

SECTION X. All laws of general nature shall have a
uniform operation.

SECTION XI. The military shall be subordinate to the
civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by
the State in time of peace, and in time of war no ap-
propriation for a standing army shall be for a longer
time than two years.

SECTION XII. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be
quartered in any house without the consent of the
owner, nor in time of war except in the manner pre-
scribed by law.

SECTION XIII. All men are entitled to equal political
rights, representation should be apportioned ac-
cording to population.

SECTION XIV. No person shall be imprisoned for debt
in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless
in cases of fraud; and no person shall be imprisoned
for a militia fine in time of peace.

SECTION XV. No man shall be deprived of his prop-
erty, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall
ever be passed.

SECTION XVI. Foreigners who are, or who may here-
after become, bona fide residents of this State, shall
enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession,
equipment, and inheritance of property, as native-
born citizens.

SECTION XVII. NEITHER SLAVERY, NOR INVOLUNTARY
SERVITUDE, UNLESS FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME,
SHALL EVER BE TOLERATED IN THIS STATE.

SECTION XVIII. The right of the people to be secure
in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against
unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be vio-
lated, and no warrant shall issue but on probable
cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly
describing the place to be searched, and the persons
or things to be seized.

SECTION XIX. Treason against this State shall consist
only in levying war against it, adhering to its ene-
mies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person
shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence
of two witnesses to some overt act, or confession in
open court.

The pay of the officers of the Convention was
arranged as follows: President, \$250; Secy., \$200;
Secretary, per diem, \$25; Ass't. Inq., per diem, \$21
Ass't. Secy., per diem, \$25; Clk., \$100; and 42
Engrossing Clerks, 23 Sergeant-at-Arms, 22
Copying Clerks, 18 Door Keeper, 28
Interpreter, 28

The members voted themselves \$16 a day. Pre-
sident, \$25.

Having received additional particulars concern-
ing the New Constitution are from the *Alta Californian*
of Oct. 1:

The Legislature is to consist of two branches, an
Assembly and a Senate, with such general powers,
privileges, and duties as are usually given to such
bodies. Banks, corporations and monopolies are pro-
hibited, and all other corporations, except for gen-
eral purposes, are to be established under general
laws, the stockholders to be individually liable for all
debts. Some considerable debate occurred upon a
provision which allows corporations to be formed for
receiving deposits of gold and silver. It was urged
that, unless this provision, an irresponsible system
of banking might grow up; but the section was finally
so amended as to answer all objections, and in
that shape, passed.

The members of the Assembly are to be elected
annually, and the members of the Senate are to hold
their offices for two years. One half of the Senate
is to be elected each year. No person can be a mem-
ber of the Legislature who has not been a resident of
the State one year, in addition to other qualifications.

The number of members of Assembly is never to
be less than 24, nor more than 36, until the number
of inhabitants in this State shall amount to 100,000,
and after that period at such ratio that the whole
number of members of Assembly shall never be less
than 30, nor more than 50. The Senate is never to
consist of less than one-third nor more than one-half
the number of the Assembly.

Some division of opinion arose on a proposition
made by Mr. McCarver to prevent free persons of
color from settling in California, and also to prevent
slave-holders from bringing slaves into the State for
the purpose of liberating them. It finally passed in
committee of the whole; but it has been looked upon
since as jeopardizing the ratification of the Constitu-
tion by Congress, and as this feeling was gaining
ground the House probably will strike it out.

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of
State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and
Surveyor-General constitute the Executive Depart-
ment. They are all to hold their offices for two
years. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are
to be elected by general ballot; the Secretary of
State is to be appointed by the Governor, by and
with the advice and consent of the Senate; the Con-
troller, and three other State officers are to be elect-

ed by the Legislature in joint ballot for the first
time, and afterward by the people at the general
State election. An effort was made in the com-
mittee of the whole to strike out the Controller,
but it failed. It will, however, be again pressed
in the House, and as the office is totally unnecessary
we trust the motion will be successful. The Gov-
ernor has the usual powers, including the veto, and
the privileges and duties of his office do not vary
materially from those of all other States in the Union.
The other State officers correspond in duties and
powers with those generally ascribed to them.

The article relative to the Militia as passed in
Committee of the whole, is substantially such as is
found in other State Constitutions, as is that also
relative to amendments.

The Boundary, Judicial and Educational questions
were not decided upon at last adjournment, but it
was supposed the Convention would adjourn in all the
first week in October.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(PER STEAMER AMERICA.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2, 1849.

Money.—The rates of discount are the same as
last week. Consols advanced from 92 1/2 up to 93 on the
31st ult., but the sudden resignation of the
French Ministry, has produced an unfavorable im-
pression, and caused a decline of 1/2 per cent., the latest
transactions being at 92 1/2.

Cotton.—During the past week there has been less
excitement than we have lately reported; speculators
have operated to a fair extent, but on the whole
only 19,410 bales have been taken, which is a material
falling off, and has in some degree damped the
confidence of sellers, who have submitted to a decline
of 1/4 per cent. on common sorts. On Saturday the 27th,
10,000 bales changed hands at very firm rates; on
Monday the steamers arrived, and variously com-
modities, and the same amount of business was done at
somewhat irregular prices. Next day 8000 bales
were sold, and the same quantity on Wednesday,
upon rather easier terms, owing to the dull reports
from Manchester. Yesterday only 5000 bales were
taken, and a decline of 1/4 per cent. was being gen-
erally submitted to, at which there is rather more dou-
tful after this afternoon. Our total stock is only slightly
reduced, as the imports include considerable arrivals
from India and the Brazils. American, however, is
lessened by 14,300 bales, and seems likely to steadily
decrease for the remainder of the year.

Wool.—The demand for the present, has been gen-
erally submitted to, at which there is rather more dou-
tful after this afternoon. Our total stock is only slightly
reduced, as the imports include considerable arrivals
from India and the Brazils. American, however, is
lessened by 14,300 bales, and seems likely to steadily
decrease for the remainder of the year.

Provisions.—Beef is dull, and rather lower rates
have been taken to close sales. The better qualities
of Pork continue much neglected, whilst a low-
priced article meets with more attention. The sales
of Bacon do not exceed 400 boxes; but the demand
is good, and prices firm. A want of assortment only
precludes a larger business. Hams and Shoulders
are not in much request. Cheese is in good demand,
and most of the late arrivals are disposed of; the
better qualities readily fetch extreme prices; whilst
ordinary parcels are difficult to move, even at the
lowest rates. Butter is in demand, and a good
concession, 100 tons have found buyers, and the
stock being now within a narrower compass, holders
show more firmness.

Bread Stuffs have generally declined since our
last; and for the lower descriptions of Flour especially,
a concession of 1s. to 1s. 6d. has been made. The
demand of Flour is not so good, facilitating large
shipments from the States to pay at our present low
quotations, has increased the desire of holders to
realize, and the independent feeling of their cus-
tomers. There is no change in Indian Corn, and but
few transactions in Meal.

Wool.—The public sale of prime Brazil noted be-
low went off with spirit, but a decline of 1/4 of a cent
from the highest point, since then this reduction has
been regained, and the market stands as follows, very
firmly. The demand for the most part firm.
Rye has been in less request, and the advance before
noticed is lost; the sales reach 17,500 bushels at 60 1/2
cents. Corn has been dull since our last, and
prices have gradually receded, the market closing
heavily at 62 1/2 cents for mixed Western, 63 1/2
cents for Yellow do, and 63 1/2 for round do. Flour
is dull, but prices are without particular change.
There is nothing doing in Foreign. Hides—Further
sales to arrive have been made, embracing 5000
Orinoco at 104 cents, 6 mos.; and 8000 Buenos Ayres
and Rio Grande, 20 lbs., the remainder of a parcel at
114, less 4 1/2 cent. cash. Leather—The market for
pig is dull, but prices are without particular change.
Molasses—There is very little demand at present,
but the stock is much reduced. Vinegar—Of
Spirits Turpentine, the sales have again been large,
though at rather lower figures; we notice 900 bbls.
part at 71 1/2 cents, cash, and 33, 4 mos. Oil—
Lined is steady, with a good demand for consumption
at 70 cents. Provisions—Ohio Pork has again
advanced a trifle, but the market closes inactive; the
sales are 2750 bbls. at \$8.62 1/2 for Prime, and
1062 1/2 at \$