

Athens, Friday, January 16, 1874.

Gold---Bonds---Cotton. Gold in New York closed at 112. Tennessee Bonds, 79 1/2 for the old issue and 79 for the new. Cotton, 16 1/4 for middlings.

Virginia.

The contest in caucus for the nomination for United States Senator finally resulted in favor of R. E. Withers. There were a half dozen or more contestants, among them R. M. T. Hunter.

Meeting of Judges.

The meeting of Judges of the Courts of the State, suggested some time ago by Comptroller Burch, took place at Nashville last Tuesday. We shall probably hear something of its action in a day or two.

Congressional.

In the Senate, Monday, Mr. Conkling introduced a substitute for the House salary bill. It repeats the act of March last, so far as it increases all salaries except those of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court, fixing all salaries except the above named the same as they were prior to March last. The bill was agreed to by the Senate, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

In the House, bills were introduced repealing internal taxes on tobacco, making Treasury notes a legal tender for customs, and one transferring to the Court of Claims all property taken after April, 1865. Mr. Hurlbut introduced a bill chartering a double track railway from the tide water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river and limit the freights thereon. A resolution was offered and adopted declaring it to be the sense of the House that the expenditures of the nation can and should be so reduced and regulated that they can be met by the existing rates of taxation, and that in no event should there be an increase of either interest bearing or non-interest obligations of the government.

The salary bill, as passed by the Senate and referred to elsewhere, passed the House on Tuesday by a vote of 326 to 25. It now goes to the President. As it leaves his salary at fifty thousand dollars per annum, it will no doubt receive a prompt approval.

West Tennessee.

A friend writes that Mr. Stephens, of Memphis, referred to last week, will not be the choice of West Tennessee for the Democratic candidacy for Governor, but that the name of another of her distinguished sons will be presented to the nominating Convention. All right, as far as we are concerned. What we up this way want and expect is, if West Tennessee desires to furnish the candidate, that our friends down that way harmonize and agree among themselves before the nominating body assembles. As far as we are advised, there is no Democrat in East Tennessee aspiring to the nomination; we presume there will be none. She has occasionally claimed one of the United States Senatorships, and will no doubt do so again when the time comes to elect a successor to the distinguished gentleman from the Eastern Division of the State who now adorns that high position. She could not decently claim the Governor and Senator both. So we think our friend is mistaken in one of his conjectures at least, though he may be right as to the preference of West Tennessee for Governor. His opportunities for acquiring correct information on the subject are certainly much more favorable than ours.

A Word or Two.

We have heard something of a worker and laborer for the last fifty years, and never had much ambition to be any thing else. We sympathize with every effort which we believe calculated to benefit the laboring man and better his condition. At the same time, we are opposed to any movement intended to array one class or interest against another, and will fight all such with the fist of wickedness as long as we can raise a hand or set a type, no matter who heads them or where they emanate from. Labor and capital are inseparable; one branch of industry cannot flourish and prosper by itself. We are just as dependent upon the man who chops our fire-wood as he is upon us. The town is just as essential to the country as the country is to the town. If there were no towns and villages no centers of trade and traffic, what sort of a country would this be? And what builds towns and cities and increases the value of the surrounding territory, but capital and enterprise, trade and traffic, an interchange of commodities and the mutual encouragement of interests which must stand or fall together? Who is to do, to develop your boasted resources, and build up a home market for your surplus products? Surely, not labor alone, unaided by capital and enterprise.

President Grant has notified the rectoratory Republican Governor of Texas that he had better yield to the popular will of his State as recently expressed through the ballot box. His Excellency will doubt be much disappointed at such an answer, when he expected to be supplied with bayonets to sustain him in his revolutionary programme.

A bill has passed the Kentucky State Senate to encourage immigration.

Chattanooga.

We spent last Monday in Chattanooga, the future Pittsburg of the South, as some people delight to call it. There is no mistake about its being a growing place, both in substantial improvements and in population. The present number of inhabitants is estimated at twelve thousand—nearly double the figures given in the census of 1870. Chattanooga has been "bought and sold" oftener than any town that has a history, and yet it has kept on growing and improving—sometimes under circumstances which would have prostrated and flattened out any people less enterprising and hopeful. It needs but two things now to render its future safe beyond contingency: more cash capital and a wise, efficient and economical administration of its municipal affairs.—Whenever the last is thoroughly manifested, the first will not be long wanting. Other things being equal, capital and enterprise always seek those localities where they are safest and least oppressed. Knoxville owes much of its superior prosperity to the substantial improvements made from year to year by its municipal government. Chattanooga has great local advantages as a manufacturing point, and if it fails to outstrip its competitor on the north bank of the Holston, it will not be at all difficult to trace the causes.

The general business of the place, which had been crippled by the late panic, is improving, and the manufacturing establishments will all be running in full force again in the course of the next few weeks. The receipts of grain at the river bank are heavy, and large shipments are being made southward every day. The river trade alone is of immense advantage to Chattanooga, and when Representative Crutcher gets the Tennessee, through Congressional aid, in a condition so that large-sized steamers can navigate it at all seasons, its value will be largely enhanced. We hope the honorable gentleman may be successful in that particular respect, if not in some others.

A Negro Member on the Civil Rights Bill.

Last week, a negro member from South Carolina took the floor in answer to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the civil rights bill. The Baltimore Sun's correspondent has this to say in reference to the speech:

The feature of to-day's proceedings in the House of Representatives was the speech of Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, on the civil rights bill. Elliott is a coal black negro, of fine physique, with a mind well trained in excellent schools in Great Britain, and blessed with an unusual fine voice. The announcement that he was to speak attracted a large audience, especially of the colored people, who thronged the north gallery until perfectly black with faces. He occupied a position on the Democratic side of the House, at the seat occupied by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut. Among his auditors were General Sherman, Bishop Simpson, and a large number of Senators, headed by Mr. Sumner, who came over to the House especially to hear him. When he made his allusion to Mr. Stephens as having been prominently connected with the Confederate Government, his remarks were loudly applauded not only from the galleries, but also by members on the floor.—Prominent among those who applauded loudly and were more demonstrative with satisfaction that a colored member was addressing the House of Representatives were Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, G. F. Hoar, Williams of Massachusetts, Poland of Vermont, and the New England members generally. At the close of Elliott's remarks there was again applause in the gallery and upon the floor.

The Chief Justiceship.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice seems to have struck the Republican party all up in a heap. No one questions the legal ability of the distinguished gentleman, but the nomination is being criticised as one not at all fit to be made. Some object to him on account of age, alleging that he is older than "the Fourth of July"; others that he has no moral stamina, and is always on the look out for a soft place; and still others, that he was originally a States Rights Democrat, and is presumed, like all old men, to have some attachment for earlier associations. Republicans openly denounce the nomination, and, it is published, though we don't know on what authority, that Senator Brownlow won't touch the venerable appointee under any circumstances. Notwithstanding all this, and more too, it is most likely the nomination will be confirmed, as the whole affair is beginning to assume something of the character of a farce.

The Knoxville Chronicle of Wednesday has the following special from Washington dated the 13th:

At a caucus of Republican Senators held to-day it was decided to reject Mr. Cushing, because of a treasonable letter written by him to Jefferson Davis in 1861. The letter was accidentally unearthed to-day by Senator Sargent, of California, from the rebel archives recently purchased by the Government for eighty thousand dollars.

The President will withdraw the nomination to-morrow. Cushing may lose the Spanish mission.

The dispatches of Wednesday night announce that the President has withdrawn Mr. Cushing's name, and will name another.

The Ohio Legislature has re-elected Mr. Thurman to the United States Senate.

The Grangers--President Johnson

Brother C. W. Charlton, who seems to be as restless as a lost spirit, has been up to Greenville and interviewed ex-President Johnson on the Granger business. The result is published in the Knoxville Press and Herald of Tuesday, with a tremendous array of lead-lines, though there is very little in it more than Mr. Johnson has enunciated from every stump in Tennessee dozens of times. The working-men and the farming class, "the poor man" as against the "rich man," "capital vs. labor," have been the favorite and fruitful themes of Mr. Johnson upon all occasions—the means, to a great extent, by which he ascended the popular ladder. Therefore, no one will be surprised to learn that he thoroughly sympathizes with the "Farmers' Movement." Indeed, it would be unnatural and contrary to the whole tenor and bias of the distinguished gentleman's life, to expect any thing else. We copy the substance of the interview as rendered in the Knoxville paper, reserving comment till another time.

Brother Charlton—"Mr. Johnson, of course you are somewhat familiar with the "Farmers' Movement," or what is known as the Patrons of Husbandry? From your knowledge of this Order, what do you think of it?"

Mr. Johnson—"I certainly approve of its objects and aims so far as I comprehend them. The farmers of the United States have an undoubted right and it becomes almost an imperative duty, to combine for their mutual protection and to advance their agricultural interests. If they will not protect themselves, unquestionably no other class will. If other classes combine, as they have done without a solitary exception, why should they not? Can they afford to fight the great battle of life? Are they willing to risk it in their isolated and scattered condition? As they now stand they are the helpless victims of combinations, and must succumb to their overshadowing power. By all means let them organize from the Atlantic on the east to the Rocky mountains on the west; and from the lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico, on the south."

"What are your opinions, Mr. Johnson, of monopolies and their general tendency upon the condition of the country?"

Mr. Johnson—"In my message of 1865 I used this language: 'Our Government springs from and was made by the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes its allegiance; from it must derive its strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry.—Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, were they to exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.' Such were the views I expressed so far back as 1865, when the grange movement was not yet inaugurated, with regard to monopolies. The same opinion I entertain still. Monopolies are becoming dangerous, and I could entertain no other wish than that the Patrons of Husbandry may be entirely successful in checking their further growth and expansion in our country. 'Rings' are emphatically the order of the day, and patriotism demands that they should be broken."

"Do you think, Mr. Johnson, that the farmers of the United States should take any steps towards absolving themselves from the present political parties of the country, and think and act for themselves and elect men from their own ranks to represent them in the Congress of the United States and in the State Legislatures, or do you regard it as the best policy for them to risk their political fortunes in the hands of the parties alluded to?"

Mr. Johnson—"When bad men combine for corrupt and profligate purposes, the time has arrived for the good men of all parties to associate and bring about such reform as the exigencies of the country require. Mr. Burke, one of England's greatest statesmen, advanced these ideas many years ago. The idea is to draw good men, sound at heart and patriotic in every fibre and filament of their natures, from all sources—from every class of men who are not partisans in politics, nor fanatics in religion. I understand that the 'Farmers' movement' does not propose to build up either democracy, upon the one hand, or republicanism, on the other, but to establish great principles and to solve the mighty problem of mutual protection. The farmers should have greater concert of action if they expect to do any good for themselves."

"Can this government, Mr. Johnson, be maintained and its constitutional rights perpetuated without the intervention of the agricultural and industrial classes of the country?"

Mr. Johnson—"I answer, very directly, no. The agricultural and industrial classes constitute, by far, the most numerous and influential of all the classes. They combine, too, more of the elements of integrity. They are more truthful and reliable. Their very occupations lead them in the paths of fair and honorable dealing. I have always maintained that the people could be trusted, and so they can. The Government has pursued an unwise course in making such enormous grants of the public domain to railroad corporations. These lands should be parcelled out to the classes referred to, and they will then fill up the rural districts. Such a course would augment the industrial element of the country and make it conducive to our national welfare. Our

population is drifting toward our cities and towns, when it should take possession of our public lands, open them, improve them and thus swell the number of agriculturalists throughout the country. The happiest and most prosperous days of the Roman Republic was when its citizens were engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and when they loved their country as they did the apple of their eye. Virtue, then, was enthroned in the public heart, and patriotism was the crowning glory of the humble tiller of the soil. The history of the world will demonstrate that, in all national emergencies, when political integrity was at a fearful discount and the hopes of the nation were blasted by the conduct of corrupt and profligate men, the sturdy yeomanry of the rural districts saved the country from impending destruction. I confess I have strong hopes that the great movement which the farmers of the United States have recently inaugurated and which is spreading so rapidly over the entire nation, will create a healthful influence, not only in recuperating our exhausted lands, in diffusing the spirit of education among the masses, and in placing the profession of farmers upon higher grounds, but in arousing a loftier feeling of patriotism and more ardent and sincere devotion to our national welfare.

Farmers Do You Hear the Cry?

The Prairie Farmer of the 3d instant, begins its leading editorial in these words: "In Chicago the past week ten thousand men marched in procession to the City Hall, with cries of 'bread or blood!' though their leaders demanded of the City Council employment on the projected municipal improvements, or relief from the city treasury, or from the large charitable funds in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society." In bringing so much of the lower stratum of Europe on the cry of "bread or blood" into our republican bosom, we may have received something more than we bargained for. The Farmer says:

"Nowhere in the land has there been failure of crops, wide-spread pestilence or other dire disaster, to cause a scarcity of food, or loss of labor. The warehouses are bursting with grain, the railroads are blocked with trains of beaves and swine, and wheat and corn, in transit from the northwest to all parts of the land. Food and raiment are comparatively cheap, and fuel bears a moderate price."

The Working Men of New York.

A collision occurred in New York on the 12th between a squad of police and an assemblage of hungry working-men whom the former had been sent to disperse. A police sergeant received a severe blow on the temple with a heavy carpenter's hammer in the hands of a laborer, who was in turn knocked senseless by a policeman's club. A lively fight followed, and the police, after a liberal use of their clubs, succeeded in making a number of arrests. When the man who struck the sergeant was asked his reason for the act he replied that his leader told him to do it, and added: "I am ten days without food, and am desperate." One of the working-men carried a Commune flag, but didn't get an opportunity to unfurl it.

Old Robertson County.

Hon. Boyd S. Cheatham says that the revolution on the school question in Robertson county has been so great that those who most strenuously opposed the establishment of the system are now its most ardent supporters. The graded high school at Springfield, one of the best in the State, is very justly the pride of that flourishing town. The citizens hope soon to obtain \$600 from the Peabody fund for the benefit of that school, at which 200 pupils are now being educated.

Fire at Chattanooga.

Last Tuesday morning, a dwelling house belonging to Gen. John T. Wilder was destroyed by fire. The building was situated on an eminence overlooking the city, and owing to the miserable condition of the main street leading to it, the fire was almost inaccessible to the engines. The house was occupied by U. S. Engineer McFarlane and his assistants. Four thousand dollars will probably cover the entire loss.

Coffee Market.

From some cause not patent to outsiders Coffee has been steadily advancing in price for several weeks at leading points. We quote as follows:

Baltimore—25a27 1/2 cents, gold. New York—Rio 24 1/2a27 1/2 in gold. New Orleans 22 1/2a28, the latter figure for a prime article. Nashville common to choice Rio 30a31, Lampung 31a33, Java 36. The stock at importing points is reported below the average, though there has been no diminution in production, the crop being a full one.

A recent vote in the House of Representatives indicates a decided majority in that body opposed to any inflation of the currency. Inflation might afford temporary relief, but would encourage, it is thought, more reckless speculation and lead ultimately to further pecuniary disasters.

We don't suppose there is any real foundation for the rumor, from the direction of Knoxville, that Judge Trigg contemplates a resignation at an early day, and that the Hon. Horace Maynard will succeed him.

L. N. Stillwell, President of the First National Bank of Anderson, Indiana, has been arrested for embezzling funds of the bank. It is stated, also, that the Cashier of the same institution has departed.

A big railroad strike is announced in New Jersey. In some places the track has been torn up and other damage done.

More about the Republican Policy.

The Chattanooga Commercial of last Saturday contained a communication from a prominent Republican of Athens on "the Political Situation." It seems to have been conceived in a broad and liberal spirit, so much so that we make room for an extract. After suggesting the propriety of ignoring all matters of merely personal or local character in the next State elections, keeping integrity and qualifications in view, the writer continues:

I would cheerfully vote for a man who had been prominent as a Democratic partisan before the war of secession, or even for one who figured conspicuously as rebel, if otherwise unobjectionable. In selecting a candidate to conduct the next gubernatorial canvass, I sincerely trust the Republican party will consider of primary importance capacity and honesty. Other things equal, it is natural that Republicans should prefer to honor those who have "through weal and woe" adhered to the principles which have withstood the test of time so gloriously as to win not only the approbation of the intelligent devotees of liberty everywhere, but even the tacit consent to their excellence by the adoption of their essential essence in "party platform"—constructed by those who were once most notorious for their opposition to them. Nevertheless, it may subserve the best interests of the Republican party in Tennessee, as well as the commonwealth, to select as our standard-bearer in the approaching political campaign, one whose past history has not added to the lustre of Republicanism—aye, one for many years identified with its most zealous opponents, if he now sincerely acknowledges fealty to the National Government and implicit faith can be placed in his adherence to the prominent trusts of the Republican organization. I, for one, would gladly join hands with those whose antecedents were antagonistic to the views which I, as a union-man and Republican, have constantly held, provided they are national in sentiment and zealous in good works. I should rejoice to know that all my fellow-citizens honestly professed a hope in the continued supremacy of the general government and the permanency of our institutions. It is a duty the patriot owes his country, and his children, to aid by all honorable means, even at the sacrifice of personal emolument and aggrandizement, in perpetuating the era of peace and order inaugurated by those whose steadfast loyalty and courageous efforts saved the noble heritage jeopardized by sectional strife. I would ask no band of supple knees—let us be content to receive as an earnest of future harmony and oneness in fealty of our people such a spirit as was manifested in the noble sentiments recently expressed by Duncan McRae of Memphis, and which inspired the chivalrous Forrest, when tendering his services to Gen. Sherman, without impugning the motives which prompt actions meriting applause.

New York City.

The New York Herald gives the following flattering picture of that city: "While the country is prosperous and rich and while values are rapidly going up our city credit is in a worse condition than under the most corrupt Tammany rule. Our honest debts are unpaid, and our bonds as they fall due are extended by the Comptroller. Is the city bankrupt? If so, what remedy can we expect unless we change the blundering financial policy that has brought upon us this disgraceful and unnecessary discredit?"

New Paper.

The National True Republican is the name of a paper just started in Nashville. It is to be devoted to "the advancement of the colored citizens," and will be "friendly to the administration of Gen. Grant, and will advance the interests of the true Republican party," whatever that may be. The first number of the paper presents a very fair appearance.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The following is taken from the Philadelphia Ledger: "Mr. Crutcher, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer an amendment to the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, providing a penalty against any woman who refuses an offer of marriage on account of race, color and previous condition of servitude. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, objected."

Fire in New York.

A fire occurred in New York Tuesday morning which destroyed a half million's worth of property. Jacob Steiner, the proprietor of the building in which the fire originated, jumped from a second story window, and was found in the yard a burnt and mangled corpse. His wife and daughter perished in the flames.

A Pennsylvania Railroad.

The annual report of the Reading Railroad shows total receipts for the past year, \$14,832,661; gross expenses, \$9,474,895; net profit, \$5,357,668. Total amount of coal carried, 5,318,897 tons; merchandise, 3,221,193 tons. The gross receipts over the previous year was \$2,707,623.

Davis, the revolutionary Governor of Texas, has issued an imperial ukase, forbidding all persons chosen at the recent election to take possession of their offices. His Excellency would, perhaps, like to provoke a collision with somebody.

Congress is talking a good deal about the currency question. Perhaps as good a thing as Congress could do would be to let the currency alone for awhile. It is just about as good now as they will ever be able to make it.

The new marriage law of Prussia is said to be very stringent. It makes civil marriage compulsory.

Communism in America.

[St. Louis Republican.]

If the financial panic has done nothing else which entitles it to a grateful remembrance, it has at least afforded intelligent observers of passing events an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the programme and practical workings of the most dangerous social elements of modern times. As long as money is easy, work abundant and wages liberal, there is no impediment for the laboring classes to rebel against the established order of things, and it is therefore impossible for those professional agitators—as numerous and unscrupulous in America now as in Europe—to find material for the advancement of their incendiary doctrines. But whenever, from any cause, the wheels of national prosperity cease to revolve, and the various branches of commercial and industrial enterprise are brought to a temporary standstill, then we hear those ominous mutterings from beneath which Diarsell appropriately calls "the moanings of the approaching storm." So it came to pass that, before the crash in Wall street had scarcely subsided, there rose in New York, Cincinnati and Chicago a grim specter which the world calls the Commune.

That name around which cling so many terrible associations, is not as yet assumed here; but whether designated as the international, Labor Unions, Productive Unions, or Workingmen's Societies, the fundamental principles are the same, and the ideas promulgated are as near as may be identical. That the tree has lost little or nothing of its peculiar character by a voyage across the Atlantic is sufficiently manifest by the temper and utterances of the meetings recently held in New York and Chicago. Reading the speeches and resolutions we are reminded at once of the Jacobin club of the first French revolution, and of the fierce clamors of the faction which ruled Paris during those gloomy months which immediately followed the downfall of the second empire. We are transported again to those somber scenes which echo with the fiery eloquence of Danton, Camille Desmoulins, Robespierre and Marat, and are illuminated by the conflagration of the noblest capital of Europe. Time and circumstance, which have changed all else, have not changed the Commune. It is to-day what it was in 1719 and 1870; it is in the United States what it was and is in France; it is under a free and benign government what it was when proclaiming undying hostility to the accumulated despotism of centuries of Bourbon misrule; and we see no reason to suppose that its chief characteristics will ever undergo any important modification while it exists at all.

We are too apt to think that the establishment of a republic must necessarily revolutionize, or at least remodel, the untutored instinct of the masses, and elevate the subordinate strata of population to a pitch of enlightenment which will always make them susceptible to the influences of sound argument and common sense. This is a fatal error which should be discarded as soon as possible, lest it breed a delusion which may culminate in ruin. Human nature is the same everywhere. The prejudices and passions which rouse it into activity in one country and one era, will arouse it in another country and another era. If certain sharp points are, by a combination of unfortunate events, driven into the consciousness of a people who own the ballot-box, they will respond as quickly and strike as bitterly and unreasonably as if their necks had been galled for ages by the yoke of kingly tyranny. The fact that they are their own rulers, and can make and unmake laws to suit themselves, does not always induce them to guide their zeal by the dictates of discretion. They only know that something is wrong, that they are pinched in the stomach or in the pocket, and forthwith proceed to inaugurate measures of reform without stopping to inquire whether the remedy proposed is not as bad, or worse than the disease.

We do not believe that Communism in the New World can ever do the damage which it has done and will do in the Old; but it is criminal folly to shut our eyes to the fact that it has an organized existence here, and is rapidly developing in proportions and in purpose. The leaders are as reckless and desperate here as on the other side of the ocean, and the rank and file—if we may judge by demonstrations—are equally ready to follow the advice of evil counselors. We cannot avoid the danger which threatens society elsewhere, a danger which is inseparably connected with the highest forms of the social structure; but we can and should be prepared to meet it. And if the lessons of the past three months have not taught us the heed of this preparation, then we richly merit the harsh experience which the future assuredly has in store.

A British ship arrived at Halifax a day or two ago, from Port Royal, Jamaica, with two cases of yellow fever on board.

The Chattanooga corn market holds up pretty well. The Commercial of Wednesday morning quotes at 69 on the wharf.

A fire occurred at Natick, Massachusetts, which destroyed property to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars.

Western Markets.

St. Louis quotes Corn on the 12th active at 60 cents for mixed. Yard firm at 8 1/2a8 3/4. Bacon 7 1/4, 7 3/4 and 9.

Chicago quotes Corn at 61 1/2 cash for mixed. Flour 65a66.25 per barrel for extra good to choice.

Cincinnati quotes Corn at 59a63 cents per bushel. Flour 7.25a7.50 per barrel.

COMMERCIAL.

Athens Market.

ATHENS, Jan. 15, 1874. Wheat 1.40; 1.50 and 1.60 for round lots; Corn in demand at 50 cents loose, Flour 4.50 for the best article; New Hason, 7 cts hog round, Lard, dull 8 cts; Butter, 20; Eggs, 15 1/2 cents; Meal 60; Hay, new crop, 15 cents per 100; Oats, 40 for seed, loose; Dressed Poultry—Chickens 8 cts, Turkeys, 6 cts and Ducks 10 cts. Feathered yeggs, 50. Beeswax, 25; Rags, 12 1/2; Oil, Irish Potatoes, 50; Swedish Potatoes, 50. Grain of every kind is in great demand, and the above prices in-cash are readily obtained.