

Odds, Ends & Oddities.

There isn't a mite," says Lavater, "but if the cheese."

Our authorized Agents in Baton Rouge are Messrs. Abel Waddill and B. F. Ryan, who will receive subscriptions and remittances for the same.

The river at this point, is on a stand, being about as low as it ever gets to be, yet there is water enough for small steamers, such as the Sarah Gordon and Alida.

We learn, just on the eve of going to press, that a difficulty occurred in Trinity yesterday, the parties were Dr. Herring and Mr. Mathews, the latter being slightly wounded in the leg with a pistol ball. We know nothing further in relation to the difficulty.

The last number of the Jackson Mirror comes to us draped in the "sable weeds of mourning" for its first editor, Daniel Martindale, who died in that town on the first inst. of the yellow fever, which he contracted while acting in the noble capacity of a nurse for the sick and dying, and Chairman of the Clinton Relief Committee. He was a young and promising lawyer, holding, at the time of his death, the office of District Attorney. He was loved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

None knew these but to love thee, Nor named thee but to praise.

The Mails.

If Maj. King makes the trip from Monroe to Harrisonburg and back again, and brings no mail matter, we can't see wherein he is to blame. He performs his duty, and the fault is not with him, but with the Post Master at Harrisonburg, and if he don't attend to his business and sent the mail matter along, we shall pitch into him to hurry up the cakes.

The above paragraph is taken from the Farmville Enquirer. The editor is entirely mistaken, as regards the neglect of our worthy post master. It is not his fault, at all, that the mails do not reach that portion of the State.

On Saturday, the mail did not arrive here from Natchez, and the Monroe mail left here on Sunday morning, with the mail that arrived the Thursday previous, thus, by the mail being delayed one day in reaching this place from Natchez, the mail for Monroe and all that section of the State, is thrown back five days. The contractor on the upper route is very negligent of his duties, and not our post master. The mail is carried on horseback, when it is often large enough to fill a good sized buggy. Were all the post masters in the State to attend as strictly to their duties as our's does, there would be fewer complaints than there are at present.

The mail failed again between this place and Natchez on Monday. It is a pity that we should have this important, but much abused system entirely remodeled.

There are frequent complaints made to us that our paper is seldom, if ever received down on Black River. The fault, we know, does not lie at this office. We also know that it is always put in the office here, but we do not know why it never reaches its destination, as it is but a short distance. We do not see what interest it is to any person to try to injure us in such a manner, particularly when they are not at all interested. "We make no invidious allusions whatever."

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The dead leaves show the forest walk, And wither'd are the pale wild flowers; The frost hangs blackening on the stalk, The dew-drops fall in frozen showers.

Cold, sad, and dreary November has come. It is the unvarying character of nature, amid all its seasons, to lead us, at last to this Author; and it is for this final end that all its varieties have such control over our minds. We are led, by the rich appearance of spring, to see His bounty; we are led, by the splendors of summer, to see His greatness. In the season of autumn, we are led to a higher sentiment; and, what is most remarkable, the very circumstances of melancholy are those which guide us most securely to put our trust in Him.

This has been a year long to be remembered for its many trials. The season of autumn has been a season of sorrow, by the mother hand of Death. But contrast the present with the past, and how great the difference—now health and prosperity reign supreme. Business of all kinds is rapidly looking up, and the coming winter promises to be, judging from present appearance, one of unusual attractions.

At the present time (Monday evening) the weather is clear and cold. The moon is shedding its mellow light on all creation. It is such an evening as leaves' delight to stroll in, and hold sweet converse with their lady love.

While writing the above, the weather has considerably moderated, being warm and cloudy, having much the appearance of rain. The health of our town and Parish is good.

Consentation of the House and the Senate. The House, December 1st, 1853. The Senate, December 1st, 1853. The House, December 1st, 1853. The Senate, December 1st, 1853.

Book, Stationery, and Fancy Store,

MCCORMICK & CO., BRADDOCK ST., BATON ROUGE, LA.

McCormick & Co., its Position, Prospects, &c.

We take it for granted, that it is well known, that the world and the rest of the Ouachita river, at about 300 miles from New Orleans, and about 30 miles west of Natchez, Mi. Harrisonburg is the Parish seat of Catahoula, containing a population of about 250 souls. There is no Parish in northwestern Louisiana that holds out so many inducements to those in quest of new homes, as does Catahoula—whether we view it in a point of health, location or soil.—There are hundreds of acres of as good land as the sun ever shone upon, lying idle and unimproved, which can be had on reasonable terms—these lands are situated on Sicily Island, Bayou Tensas, Black and Little rivers. Harrisonburg is situated at the head of permanent steamboat navigation—this being the highest point that boats ascend during four or five, and some seasons, six months in the year. There are four Dry Goods stores, two Groceries, three fine, large and commodious hotels, and also a good Drug store; there will soon be an office of the Electric Telegraph opened here, thereby placing us within a few minutes communication with Natchez and Alexandria.

A Plank Road from here to Natchez is much needed. Such a road through the swampy portions of the route, would soon make this the great thoroughfare for those en route for Texas. The cost of a good substantial Plank Road—say twenty miles—would be but a trifle when taken in connection with the great good that would result to the citizens of our Parish—and we should regret it, were we to hear such an objection urged against an enterprise of this kind. We are both surprised and astounded to think how long the people of Catahoula have been blind to their own interests, in not having seen, long, long since the numerous advantages that would ensue to their benefit, by increasing the means of travel and intercommunication.

The distance to Natchez is 30 miles—but it is not necessary, as before stated, to build a Plank Road all the way, as a good portion of the route only requires to be thrown up and graded. We trust that our Natchez cotemporaries will take up the matter and let us know what they think of it, as the business portion of their community would be considerably benefited in the event such a road is constructed.

One thing we need to make Harrisonburg the most beautiful and pleasant—as it is undoubtedly the most healthy town on the Ouachita—is a good steam saw-mill. Our citizens are able and anxious to build and furnish up—the Masons are about to build a house which will be fitted up for, and used as an office. The great difficulty in getting, and exorbitant prices our citizens have to pay for lumber, has always been a very serious drawback to the growth and prosperity of our town. We want a saw-mill here then, very bad indeed—in fact, we have suffered too long already, and we hope soon to welcome the dawning of brighter days for Harrisonburg. We are confident that a good saw-mill erected here would prove a safe and profitable investment.

Give us a good Plank-road from here to the "Great Father of rivers"—our Telegraph line in operation—a Saw-mill to cut our lumber—and in the course of five years such a change will have taken place in the appearance and population of Harrisonburg, as hardly to be recognized as the place it now is, with decay written on everything that greets the eye of the passing stranger.

It is high time for us to rouse up our Rip Van Winkle slumber, and let "action, action" be the inspiring watch-words, for "now is the accepted time."

Statistics of Catahoula Parish.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes statistics for 1853, such as population, land area, and agricultural products.

CENSUS OF THE PARISH.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Lists population statistics for various groups like whites, free persons, and slaves.

THE ELECTION.

We publish below the returns of the election, so far as have been received. The Democrats have carried the city of New Orleans by nearly three thousand votes, electing all the members of the House of Representatives, Sheriff, Clerks of Courts, and Coroner. The Legislature will, doubtless, be Democratic.

- List of names and political affiliations for various parishes and districts, including East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. James, St. Landry, Onachita, Union, Jackson, Bienville, Caldwell, Franklin, Morehouse, Tensas, Assumption, Ascension, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Iberville, Orleans-Senators, and Jefferson.

Those names with a * are Whigs. In the House, 22 Whigs, 39 Democrats. In the Senatorial District of Jefferson, Trudeau, W. and Gaudin, d., are elected. In the District of Ascension, St. John Baptist and St. Charles, D. F. Kenner, w. In the Dist. of St. Martin, John Moon, w. In the District of West Feliciana, I. C. Wickliffe, d. B. L. Dufrene, d., is elected from the Senatorial district of Ouachita, Union, Jackson, and Morehouse, by a majority of 300 votes.

In the first Congressional district, Dmbar, democrat, is elected. In the second Congressional district, Hunt, whig, is elected. In the fourth Congressional district, Jones, democrat, we think is elected.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

ROMAN TRAITOR, by W. H. Hobart, from T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, through J. E. Stead, New Orleans. This is a historical romance, of the days of Cicero, Cato and Cataline. There is one feature in this work we admire above all others, and that is, that the author has sedulously avoided being overlearned, and deals in plain common sense language, while most others have aimed too much at portraying Greeks and Romans, and too little at depicting men, forgetful that under all changes of custom and costume, in all countries, ages, and conditions, that the human heart is still the human heart, convulsed by the same passions, chilled by the same griefs, burning with the same joys, and in the main, actuated by the same hopes and fears. The Roman Traitor, is an interesting romance, and the author has, evidently, bestowed a great deal of attention and research in procuring the materials with which the work is constructed. There are passages and scenes detailed in it, wherein the author has drawn too largely upon his imagination, and depicted in too glowing a manner some of the most revolting scenes of debauchery and shameless profligacy.

THE COUNTRY SAFE.—We can assure our readers that the country is safe—that no danger need be apprehended for some time to come. Algiers stands erect! Yes, gentlemen, Algiers has taken a firm stand upon the ramparts of patriotism, and will maintain her position for a considerable length of time, "if not longer."

On Monday last Algiers, (right bank of the river) elected a Whig to the Legislature of Louisiana! Are we not warranted, then, in saying that the "Sugar bowl of the Union" is safe, that the whole country is safe, and that the insalubrious rights of "all the world, and the rest of mankind" are in no danger of molestation?

Algiers is so delightfully located that we should not be surprised if she speedily acquired a large population. A ship across the river morning and evening would be beautiful and pleasant, and the Opulents road will soon afford opportunity for a delightful jaunt into the country. It is wonderful the immense advantages of this town, natural and artificial, having not long since ceased to be a formidable rival of New Orleans.—N. O. Bulletin, 9th inst.

Later from Texas.

The Houston Gazette of the 4th inst., learns from a gentleman who has recently visited Cincinnati, on the Trinity, that seventeen persons have died in that town within two or three weeks of yellow fever; there were twenty persons taken sick, and only three survived.

In Richmond, the yellow fever is still raging with unabated malignity. About twenty-six persons had died of this disease, and several were still sick, and in a critical situation. Only forty or fifty persons remained in the town.

Flour was selling at \$9 per barrel in Houston. The Washington Texas Ranger, of the 20th inst., says: "The river continues in good boating order, and we are looking daily for the steamer Maj. Harris, as she has been in the river some time, waiting for a rise to come up."

The Victoria Advocate of the 29th ult., says: "We stop the press to announce that yellow fever has broken out in this town. Late last evening, several cases, which had been pronounced dengue, assumed unmistakable indications of that fatal disease. Two of our physicians now pronounce it yellow fever.—No new case has occurred as we know of, for three or four days. It is to be hoped that the lateness of the season will prevent the disease from spreading to any great extent. Dr. [Name] died last night."

The San Antonio Western Texan, of the 27th, speaks of Indian annoyances at some length. The Indians are in the habit of helping themselves to such things as they stand in need of, without asking permission of our cotemporary.

"Our informant further says, that the people in that vicinity are becoming alarmed and exasperated at the conduct of the Tonkawas. Unless relieved soon, they are determined to unite in a body and, if possible, drive off their oppressors. Many shingle-makers in the vicinity have sent in from the woods to give notice of their readiness to join in an attack at any moment. The sooner these Indians are removed by the proper authorities the better it will be for them, the settlers and the country generally."

Our readers will recollect upon the Messilla 5000 Mexicans marching upon the Messilla dispatches for Gen. Smith. It was in a number, and the author of it a great scoundrel. All he wanted was to get a good horse, and in that he succeeded. He will "bring up" in some penitentiary before long, it is to be hoped.

A Mexican had died of yellow fever in San Antonio. It was supposed that he had contracted the disease in Mexico.

The Legislature of Texas convened at Austin last Monday.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.—In the foreign news brought by the Asia was an account of the discovery of the northwest passage by Com'r. McClure, of the British navy. The National Intelligencer, of the 25th ult., throws doubts upon the truth of this account, as follows: "We copied from the New York Evening Post, on Saturday, an article announcing the interesting fact that 'a passage by the Arctic ocean around the northern continent of America has at last been discovered' by Com'r. McClure, of the British navy, who had thus accomplished what the enterprise of two hundred years had failed to do, and thus solved the great 'geographical problem.'—This statement was made on the authority of a brief announcement of the British Admiralty, and the Post adds some particulars of the course of Com'r. McClure's voyage, explanatory of its triumphant result. Relying on the general accuracy of the Post, we took the particulars for granted, without examination; but, having our attention called to them by a friend curious in such matters, they certainly present the strangest tissue of errors and contradictions which we have lately met with."

It is certainly one of the most popular periodicals in the country. It is one of the best and cheapest Magazines published in this country. THE COUNTRY SAFE.—We can assure our readers that the country is safe—that no danger need be apprehended for some time to come. Algiers stands erect! Yes, gentlemen, Algiers has taken a firm stand upon the ramparts of patriotism, and will maintain her position for a considerable length of time, "if not longer."

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The Designs of England Relative to Cuban Slavery.

The success that wins the admiration of inferiors is, alas, for the frailty of human nature, just as sure to excite the jealousy of equals. The unexampled progress of the United States, which has drawn praise from small countries that cannot compete with us, and from large countries whose interests are diverse and without rivalry, has only excited the jealousy, and increased the ill-will of England. Afraid of being outstripped by us, she sedulously labors with a circumspection that does more credit to her head than her heart, to arrest our growth and obstruct our progress.

The importance to us of the acquisition of Cuba is as manifest to her statesmen as it is to ours. They see that the national tendency of affairs is to that result. To prevent it, they have employed one expedient after another. They first manifested a disposition to claim it under a mortgage from Spain. Not being able to impose upon the shrewd good sense of America with that flimsy pretext, they next, in conjunction with France, tried to entrap us into that better conceived device, the tripartite treaty. But that, like the former, failing to humbug us, they set about the concoction of another scheme to prevent us from acquiring Cuba, by rendering it valueless to us. This latter being an imitation of the trick of naval commanders of blowing up or disabling vessels, to render them valueless to their captors.

But to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and having good grounds to suspect, if not fully to believe in the existence of a scheme so to meddle with the institution of slavery in that island so as to impair its value and usefulness to us, it becomes the duty of our statesmen to meet her efforts promptly, and render them abortive. The plan to which we refer, is to induce Spain to manumit the slaves on the island of Cuba. Rumors of such a plan have for some time been in circulation. We have heard them as well from private letters as from the press. They have not yet, however, come in so authoritative and well authenticated a form as to be assumed as facts, and to justify any decisive action by our government. From the Union of yesterday, we extract the following paragraph, containing distinct references to this subject, that seem to be predicated on reliable private communications. The Union says: "The rumors which have prevailed for some time, as to the interference of Great Britain in the slavery question in Cuba, are revived, with circumstances of corroboration so strong that there is but little room left for doubt as to their memory is not at fault, whatever years, if our justified proposition to indemnify the owners of slaves in Jamaica for their emancipation, upon the ground that the measure of abolishing slavery in that island, would exert an influencing power upon this continent, and that twenty millions of pounds sterling would be well spent for such an object. That policy, as we believe, has been steadily pursued by the British government, and is now actually consummated, or about to be consummated, in the scheme of introducing apprentices from Africa into Cuba, with the consent of Spain, and under the protection of British ships-of-war, to be worked for ten years as slaves, with the further agreement that the end of fifty years. We have reason to believe, from our private advices from Havana, that wealthy Spaniards in Cuba are now negotiating for the sale of African apprentices at fixed prices, in anticipation of importations, for which arrangements have been made with the government of Madrid, and sanctioned and guaranteed by the British government."

This affair begins to assume an importance that it has not hitherto been invested with. But one opinion, we believe, exists in this country in reference to such foreign interference in the affairs of this continent. Our high functionaries and our people have both manifested in the most decided manner, their stern purpose to check and to punish such unwarrantable intermeddling.

There is no need of vociferous and excited declamation about it. All that is needed, is prompt and decisive action, so soon as the facts are established. That the government will be on the alert to detect the scheme and to arrest it, we presume no citizen of this country for a moment doubts. To the hands of our rulers we commit it, knowing their fidelity to American interests, and their determination to enforce a due regard to them.—Washington Sentinel.

COURTESIES OF LIFE.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls, 'the small, sweet courtesies of life,—those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference of every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing. This is the spirit that gives to your time of life, and to your sex, their sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of the witchcraft of women. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will spread the solitude of the upas-tree around you, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juices of affection in its neighborhood. Such a girl may be admired for her understanding and accomplishments, but she never will never be beloved. The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to her who displays it; and if it then be found associated with a generous sensibility, its execution is irresistible. On the contrary, if it be found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect, except an adverse one. Attend to this, my daughter. It flows from a heart that feels for you all the anxiety that a parent can feel, and not without the hope which constitutes the parent's highest happiness. May God protect and bless you!—Letters from W. Wirt to his daughter.

Ohio now sends daily to New York quantities of most ready dressed, via the Erie Railroad.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

Three Days later from Europe—Cotton Unchanged—Flour Advancing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The New York and Havre steam packet Franklin arrived here this morning, bringing dates from Southampton and Liverpool of the 26th October.

Her advices report a steady Cotton Market at Liverpool, the daily sales averaging 6000 bales, without any change in prices. Breadstuffs continued active, and Flour was still advancing in prices, the closing rates being 27s. for Western Canal, and 38s. per bbl. for Baltimore brands. Wheat had advanced 4d. per 70 lbs.

The London Money market continues stringent.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Eastern question continued undecided. The latest report from Paris stated that the Emperor of Russia was very resolute, and troops were preparing to cross the Danube.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—New York, Nov. 9.—The returns of the election have been received sufficient to show that the whole Whig State ticket has been elected, except for Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Legislature is Whig. The vote of the Soft-shell branch of the Democrats is larger than that of the Hards.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—New York, Nov. 9.—Price, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of New Jersey.

DEATH OF A FOREIGN MINISTER.—Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The Chevalier Martuscelli, the minister of the Italian Legation, and Demetrius died in this city last night.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—New York, Nov. 8.—There has been a moderate demand for Cotton to-day in this market, with sales of 1250 bales at steady prices. Flour has been active at 6 3/4 to 7 0 1/2 per bbl. for superfine brands, Sales of Mess Flour at 15 7/8 per bbl. Lard is rather heavy, with sales at 11c. per lb. in barrels.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—New York, Nov. 9.—The Whigs have a plurality in the vote of the State, of thirty thousand. The South poll a smaller vote than the Hards in the city, though the case is different in the rest of the State.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The Legislature of New Jersey is Democratic.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—New York, Nov. 9.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton to-day, with sales of 1500 bales. Middling Orleans is quoted at 10 1/2 per lb. Sales of Rice, 200 casks at a range of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2c. per lb.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—Letters from Havana, a port of the alleged slave ship Jasper, have been arrested and thrown into the Tacon prison.

According to the Havana correspondent of New York Times, the three seamen taken in the slaver Jasper have been condemned. The tribunal declares their testimony nugatory for defence, because when apprehended, some six months since, at Cape San Antonio, they declared they were deserters from an English ship at Jamaica; and they are condemned on their admission that they had been deceived on board the slaver Jasper, in the harbour of New York.

These men have another hearing, but the correspondent says their only hope (as at one) is a pardon from the Captain General.

RECEPTION OF KOZSTA.—The arrival of Kozsta at Boston is daily expected. We understand that preparations have been made to give him a public reception. We are sorry to hear this, for we cannot understand, either what Kozsta has done to entitle him to such a reception, or how an oration of this character is compatible with the dignity of the American people. Whatever credit is due to Kozsta's liberation, belongs to Capt. Ingraham of the St. Louis. But even Capt. Ingraham is not entitled to a pompous celebration, for he performed only his duty, and it is always a sign of public degeneracy when public servants are decreed orations for doing merely the duty. Neither will the proceeding be compatible with the dignity of the American people. To welcome Kozsta with huzzas, the firing of cannon, a banquet, and other demonstrations of general joy, will look as if this great republic had its own way so rarely, that, when the event happened, it was the signal for the people to go mad with rejoicing. If we respect ourselves we will receive Kozsta as if his release is a matter of course. We will welcome him cordially, in private, as an unfortunate exile, just as we would welcome any other Hungarian; but we will neither make an idol of him, to the disgrace of ourselves, nor insult his countrymen by treating him as if he was the only Magyar who deserved our applause.—Scott's Weekly Paper.

[From the N. O. Bulletin, 10th inst. New Orleans Markets.]

COTTON—Yesterday, 8390 bales, mostly of the better qualities, for France, Spain and the Continent, at steady prices.—Sales Middling, 8 1/2 a 9c. Good Middling, 9 1/2 a 9 1/2c. SUGAR—750 hds.—prices unchanged.—Fair, 3 1/2 a 4c.

MOLASSES—500 bbls at 22 a 22 1/2c. the latter the ruling rate for Prime.

FLOUR—6500 bbls, including a flatboat load of 1300 Ohio, delivered afloat at the wharf, at \$6.50; 500 St. Louis at a higher rate; two flatboat loads Ohio, 2800 bbls, prices not transpired, said to be about \$6.62 1/2; 600 bbls St. Louis, in two or three lots, at \$6.55; 100 extra at \$6.37 1/2; and 100 extra for shipment on private terms—market closing with increased firmness.

CORN—3000 sacks, including 754 new (570 and 194) at 56c.; 800 sacks in two lots at 61; and 1300 old, mixed and yellow, on private terms.

OATS—Confined to a few sacks (resale) at 63 a 65c.

HAY—We heard of an offer of \$20.00 refused for 500 tons held at \$22.00. PORK—1150 bbls Mess (400 uninspected and 300, 300 and 150 inspected) at \$15.00, a further improvement of 25c—retailing at \$15.50—market closing with increased firmness.

BACON—10 casks Shoulders at 8c., and 10 tierces extra sugar cured Hams at 15c—Prime Sides retailing at 8 1/2 a 8 3/4c. RIO COFFEE—2586 bags, embracing 900 at 10c., 1336 at 10 1/2, 100 at 10 1/2 and 230 at 11.