

# The Natchitoches Spectator.

VOLUME 1.

NATCHITOCHEs, LA., AUGUST 4, 1868.

NUMBER 36.

## The Natchitoches Spectator.

**TERMS:**  
The Spectator will be issued every Thursday Morning. Subscription price—\$5 per annum, \$3 for six months, in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square, for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines, or less, constitute one square.  
Cards occupying the space of one square, \$20 per year.  
Liberal deductions from the above rates made in favor of those who advertise more extensively by the year, or for a shorter period.  
Marriage and Obituary notices exceeding four lines in length, and all others published for the benefit of private parties, will be charged as advertisements.

## Professional Cards.

**A. H. PIERSON, W. M. LEVY,**  
**PIERSON & LEVY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Natchitoches, La.

**J. E. BREDA,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Office at the Drug Store of Dr. P. Breda, on Washington street, opposite Burke & Walmsley's, Natchitoches, La.  
Prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to his care.

**MILTON J. CUNNINGHAM,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Natchitoches, La.

**W. H. JACKS, D. L. PIERSON,**  
**JACK & PIERSON,**  
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Office on St. Denis street—Natchitoches, La.

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Attorney at Law, Bellevue, La.; All business entrusted to him will receive prompt and energetic attention.

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Attorney at Law,  
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**W. C. GULLETT, W. W. CARLOSS,**  
**GULLETT, CARLOSS & Co.,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
—and—  
Commission Merchants,  
33 Natchez street,  
New Orleans, La.

**WINSTON MORRISON & Co.,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
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46 Union street, N. O.

**Sam'l Barrett, Chas. LeSassier,**  
**BARRETT & LeSASSIER,**  
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—and—  
General Commission Merchants,  
118 Carondelet street, N. O.

**Jas. E. Wyche, J. B. Richardson,**  
**WYCHE & RICHARDSON,**  
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 41 Union street, New Orleans

**L. Eldridge, P. Eldridge,**  
**L. & P. ELDRIDGE,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
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41 Tchoupitoulas street, N. O.  
All Orders promptly executed.

**J. M. Brooks, Hugh MacDonald, L. H. Legay,**  
**BROOKS, MACDONALD & Co.,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
—and—  
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45 3m 59 Carondelet street, N. O.

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13 Carondelet street, N. O.

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46 Union street, New Orleans.

**DART & WATKINSON,**  
[Successors to Kirtledge and Folsom.]  
Importers and Dealers in Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Fixed Ammunition, Percussion Caps, Gun Materials, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Articles.  
All kinds of Arms repaired.  
55 St. Charles street, N. O.

**WILLIAMS, NIXON & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
48 Union street, New Orleans.

**R. L. CAPERS,** of Claiborne parish, Agent for Louisiana north of Red River.

## The Spectator.

**J. M. SCANLAND, EDITOR.**  
NATCHITOCHEs:

Tuesday, August 4, 1868.

THOS. MCINTYRE is our duly authorized agent at New Orleans.

**FOR PRESIDENT:**  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
of New York.

**VICE-PRESIDENT:**  
**F. P. BLAIR,**  
Of Missouri.

**Electors.**  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:  
R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.  
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Ouachita.

**ALTERNATES:**  
JAMES P. FRERET, of Jefferson.  
JUDGE J. N. LEA, of Orleans.

**DISTRICT ELECTORS:**  
1st Cong. Dist.—A. SAMBOLA.  
2nd .. .. M. B. BRADY.  
3rd .. .. A. S. HERRON.  
4th .. .. A. DEBLANO.  
5th .. .. N. W. COLEMAN.

**ALTERNATES:**  
1st Cong. Dist.—T. P. SHERBURNE.  
2nd .. .. GEO. W. RACE.  
3rd .. .. J. H. KENNARD.  
4th .. .. E. N. CULLUM.  
5th .. .. W. F. BLACKMAN.  
J. H. BRIGHAM.

Last Wednesday night a malicious and cowardly attempt was made to assassinate Mr. E. L. Pierson, at his residence about four miles from this place. He was sitting just outside the door with his head reclining on the portico-railling talking to one of his freedmen when he was fired upon; one of the shot taking effect in his forehead, in an oblique manner, and another in the breast, ranging round the side, and coming out under the shoulder. Had it varied the least particle and entered the cavity, instant death would have ensued; or had the shot in the forehead been directed in a straight course, the result would have been the same. The other part of the load passed over Mr. Pierson's head, through an open door, barely missing Mrs. Pierson, and lodged in a door leading into an adjoining room. The affair is shrouded in mystery; no evidence, as yet, has been elicited which would lead to the detection of the guilty. The shot have been extracted and the patient is in a fair way of recovery.

Both Houses of Congress have adjourned until the third Monday, 21st day, of September.

A highly colored farce was enacted in town yesterday evening. A grand Radical pow-wow was held at the Court House, at which about three hundred of the loyal complexion were present, who were addressed by Gens. Flood and Mudgett. Loud scents-iments and lusty cheers, at regular intervals, prevailed throughout the "dark proceedings."

In candor, we must admit that both speeches were of a mild and conciliatory nature, that of the former, especially. Though nothing seriously objectionable was uttered by either.

See advertisement of Mr. Jos. Ezerack in another column.

We have received the first number of the Campaign Democrat, published at Shreveport, in the Caddo Gazette office. S. H. Calhoun, editor; Col. Jack Wharton and R. J. Looney, Esq., associates.

Mr. Ray, of Ouachita, has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the abolition of the office of Parish Recorder and transferring the duties of the same to the Clerk of the District Court.

Another bill has also been introduced empowering Parish Judges to grant divorces.

J. M. B. Tucker and M. H. Carver, Esqrs., Town Councilmen elect, have been duly installed and enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

Mr. Simmons, Druggist, has received a large and select assortment of Toilet articles, such as Perfumery of the most exquisite odors, Combs, Brushes, Paints, Powders, etc.; also, Cutlery, Stationery, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which can be had cheap, for cash.

The New Orleans Times of the 26th ult., says the safe of the steamer Rose Franks was robbed of \$2400 while lying at the Stock Landing. Nobody knows who did it.

We are informed through private letter that a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held in Winnfield, Saturday, 25th inst., at which one hundred names were added to the Club. Several able speeches were delivered on the occasion.

## Latest News.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following report is issued from the War Department:

"The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts, having officially reported that Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, have complied with the reconstruction acts, including the acts of June 25, 1868, and that consequently so much of the act of March 2d, 1867, and all acts supplementary thereto, providing for military districts subject to the military authority of the United States as provided, have become imperative in those States, and the Commanding Generals have ceased exercising the military power conferred by said acts; therefore the following changes will be made in the organization and command of the military districts and geographical departments.

1. The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, Gen. Meade to command, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

2. Gen. Gillem will command the Fourth Military District, comprising Mississippi.

3. Gen. Reynolds will command the Fifth Military District, comprising Texas, headquarters at Austin, Texas.

4. Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana, Gen. Kossseau commanding, headquarters at New Orleans. Gen. Buchanan will continue in command until relieved by Gen. Kossseau.

5. Gen. George Crooke relieves Gen. Kossseau in the Department of Columbia.

6. Gen. Canby is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

7. Gen. Edward Hatch, Colonel 9th Cavalry, relieves Gen. Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In accordance with the concurrent resolutions of Congress, Secretary Seward proclaims reciting the facts and circumstances, and concludes, "And I further certify that the said amendment 14th has become valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Simon Corley, a Representative from South Carolina, was seated.

The Senate has confirmed General Rosecrans Minister to Mexico, Enos D. Hodge Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Lewis Wolfley Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana; and rejected Simeon M. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The President has nominated Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The bill reorganizing Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, came up in the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Conkling, was tabled.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President nominated Dorsey B. Thomas to be collector of Customs at New Orleans, vice Kellogg. Mr. Thomas was recently a citizen of Tennessee.

The President also nominated J. L. Johnson, his brother, to be Collector, and Jas. E. Lowell to be Assessor of the Third District of Louisiana. Rejected.

The President concluded not to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, but upon reflection to-day he sent to Congress a brief veto, which is in these words:

Under date of New Orleans, July 18, Gen. Buchanan issued the following:

To avoid the necessity of answering numerous questions, which are being asked on the subject—the Sub-Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Sub-Assistant Commissioners of this Bureau, the planters who have received supplies, and all others interested, are distinctly informed, that the entire crop of cotton, sugar, rice and surplus corn—after deducting the amount necessary for the use of the planter, for the coming year—will be forwarded to the merchant assigned to the Agricultural District in which the planter lives, in compliance with Orders No. 14, current series from these Headquarters.

No excuses will be taken from any agent who does not see this order rigidly carried out.

Hereafter, no agent will forward to these Headquarters, the application for supplies of any planter, under the provisions of Circular No. 1, current series, applying for the first time, without accompanying the papers with a report of the applicant being sufficient to reimburse the government, for supplies that may be furnished, as well as to pay the wages, or share due laborers.

2d. The fact that the government assistance is absolutely necessary.

3d. The easiest mode of access to the plantation.

The provisions of Circulars No. 1 and 5, and Order No. 14, current series, will be closely adhered to.

We clip the following card from the Natchitoches Times of last Saturday, which we are requested to publish:

A CARD.  
July 31, 1868.  
Messrs. Editors.—I find in the last issue of the Red River News that the Editors of that paper have taken it upon themselves to publish that the colored orator who spoke at Beulah Church on Saturday last, stated that "not a single black man joined the party," and "that the assertion of the colored champion of the Democracy is entitled to credit, and proves how for the Spectator over-shot the mark."

As I was the only colored speaker present at the Barbecue, I suppose I am the one alluded to. If I am entitled to "credit," I hope the Red River News will accord it to me, when I state that the account given of the Barbecue at Beulah Church by the Spectator is correct, and that "black men" did join the Democratic party at the time and place stated. In conclusion, I beg to say that I made no such statement as the one attributed to me by the Red River News.

Yours, respectfully,  
KING JOHNSON.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of war has inaugurated a new policy regarding Southern railroads. Many of these have been largely indebted to the government for a long time on account of material purchased at the close of the war, and most of them, although able, have persistently neglected to make payments. In all such cases it is in contemplation to appoint government receivers to take full possession of such roads and control and operate them till the debt is paid. Several roads have already been taken possession of in this manner, which is in strict accordance with the terms of the contract entered into when the government material was purchased. Those roads which are really unable to pay will be as leniently dealt with as justice to the government will allow.

From a copy of the La Crosse Democrat, which we received from a friend, we learn that Mr. Pomeroy does not admire Seymour and Blair, and that he was bitterly opposed to the New York Convention nominating them. As it was to his pecuniary interest to abuse all the gentlemen who were prominent before the Convention except Mr. Pendleton, we are not surprised at his hostility towards the nominees. But let him rant and rave as much as he chooses; the Democracy of the country applaud the action of the Convention in selecting two men, both of whom have done more since they were nominated to unite the party and restore confidence than he ever did with his millions (?) of copies of the Democrat.—[Manfield Times.]

Butler declares he never fell in love. He, however, must feel spoony at times.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—Twelve thousand cross-ties have been purchased, and preparations are making to put the road in splendid order in time for the Fall trade. The locomotive Sam Houston has been refitted throughout, and will hereafter bear the name of Horatio Seymour. The Ben Johnson is also to be refitted at once. The business season will commence with the road in thorough repair, an ample supply of rolling stock, and plenty of locomotive power. We are informed that, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, the road has been making a sufficient amount to pay all expenses, with a little to spare.—[Marshall (Texas) Republican.]

An exchange says the difference between eating strawberries and cream, and kissing a pretty girl, is so small that it cannot be appreciated. There is some dispute on this point, however, and we are about, in a becoming spirit of self-sacrifice, to offer to institute a series of experiments in order to test the matter thoroughly. So bring on your strawberries and other things.

## Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

Gen. Geo. W. MORRAN, Chairman of Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

General—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States, by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York. I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention, I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issue upon which the contest turns is clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever-recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation.

This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed so open and daring a shape as in this contest. The adversaries of free constitutional Government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten States of the Union; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction.

The right of trial by jury, and the great right of right—the *habeas corpus*—those shields of safety for every citizen which have descended to the people of the United States from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers fought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment, trial or witness, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto laws*, and in defiance of the Constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto laws*.

The same usurping authority substituted as electors, in place of men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness together to strip the white race of their birthright through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal, in order to make this barbarism supreme, the military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, they have selected as their candidate, to shield themselves from the result of their wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and in his willingness to maintain their usurpations over millions of white people at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets, he exclaims, "Let us have peace!" "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation.

"The Empire is peace!" exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of the sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death.

Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts, have already pronounced the wish in the elections of last year, and will, I am convinced, still more emphatically express it by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress.

Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States had condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed, although decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, the will of a fraction of Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people, and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to support the Constitution. It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution.

This false construction of the vital principles of our Government is the last resort of those who would sway and supersede our time-honored institutions.

The nation will say that the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not revolutionary.

They alone make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside wily despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress asserting absolute power over the benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers.

This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the determination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails the candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Chief Justice Chase has declared to a Western friend that while he could not accord personally with the resolution against the reconstruction acts, and believed that the present constitution ought to stand till changed by the people of each State all voting, yet he was a Democrat, a States' rights Democrat, and in full sympathy with the Democratic party. He also spoke very highly of Mr. Seymour.

Gov. Seymour is fifty-seven years of age. Frank Blair is forty-eight.

A Philadelphia soldier proposes to carry a flag labeled Grant and Coffey on foot to Galveston. The Boston Post says that is the only way that ticket can be carried.

Gen. Grant said in 1861: "I am a Democrat, and every man in my regiment is a Democrat, and when I shall be convinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abolitionists, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side and cast my lot with the people."

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The New Orleans Crescent says: Brick Pomeroy made a speech in St. Louis the other day, and so disgusted the Democrats that the Republicans are anxious to engage him to speak his peace throughout the season. Just before the nomination by the New York Democratic Convention, he came out with one of his characteristic denunciations of Seymour and Blair which, we think, will disgust Democrats everywhere.

The Medical Journal says: It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of men, whether lying with the head exalted or level with the body is the most wholesome. The majority consulting their own cases on the point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, though many delight in bolstering up heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body, and people ought to accustom themselves to sleeping thus, and avoid danger.

A clerk in a dry goods store retired one night, having for his bed-fellow an acquaintance dating back to school days. Our informant slept in the next room adjoining the door, which was partly open. In the middle of the night he says he was awakened from sleep by hearing the clerk in a loud tone of voice exclaim, "How many yards did you say you wanted, madam? Three yards enough?" and the next thing heard was a tearing noise, and the bed-fellow of the clerk shouted out, "What are you doing, you have torn my shirt from bottom to top!" The poor deceiver imagined himself in his store waiting on a lady customer who wanted three yards of calico. The shouts of merriment which the event produced can well be imagined.

Mr. Pendleton has taken the stamp for Seymour and Blair.

**New Orleans Market.**  
New Orleans, July 29, 1868.

COTTON—Ordinary.....@ 27c @ 28c  
Good Ordinary.....@ 27c @ 28c  
Low middling.....@ 26c @ 27c  
Middling nominal.....@ 26c @ 27c  
Strict Middling.....@ 26c @ 27c

MONETARY—Gold.....@ 144 @ 145  
Silver.....@ 135 @ 136  
Mexican dollars.....@ 32c discount  
State Treasury notes.....@ 64c @ 65c  
U. S. Treasury Notes.....@ 100 @ 100  
Low State Bonds.....@ 100 @ 100

The following quotations embrace the wholesale prices of actual sales made.

SUGAR—Prime.....@ 13 1/2 @ 14  
White.....@ 13 @ 14  
MOLASSES, Cuba.....@ 47 @ 48  
FLOUR, choice extra.....@ 81 @ 82  
Tribble extra.....@ 81  
Double extra.....@ 78 1/2 @ 79  
Superfine.....@ 75 @ 76  
COFFEE—Choice Rio.....@ 21 @ 22  
CORN.....@ 35 @ 36  
POTATOES.....@ 34 @ 35  
OATS.....@ 32 @ 33  
HAY.....@ 29 @ 30  
LARD, Mess.....@ 18 1/2 @ 19  
LARD, Clear sides.....@ 17 1/2 @ 18  
BACON—Breakfast Bacon.....@ 18 @ 19  
Shoulders.....@ 16 @ 17  
HAMS (sugar cured).....@ 13 @ 14  
INDIA RUBBER.....@ 24 @ 25  
BALE RAFFIA.....@ 20 @ 21