

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. SAMPOLA. 2nd — M. B. BRADY. 3rd — A. S. HERRON. 4th — A. DEBLANC. 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.

With the exception of a few light showers, and one rather heavy rain, we have had very dry and hot weather for the past two or three weeks.

The Red (not read) River News of last Wednesday casts one of those now very common "inundoes" at a recent article of ours in reference to Democratic Barbues, where colored persons came up voluntarily and joined the Club, in which the News thinks that before election day these same men will leave the Democratic party and vote the straight out, or rather played out, Republican ticket.

Our worthy fellow-townsmen, H. B. Walmsley, Esq., after quite an extended trip North, has returned, in considerably improved health and looking quite well.

The fine steamer Annie Wagley, under command of that prince of steamboatmen, Capt. T. J. Dowty, will be at Grand Ecote this morning ready to receive freight and passengers for New Orleans. Those obliging and ever-attentive gentlemen, J. F. Muse and Lou Clayton, will be found in their usual places—the Clerk's office, ready and willing to grant all possible favors, deal out late papers and answer innumerable questions.

Both bills before the Legislature providing for a constabulary force in each parish of this State subject to the control of the Governor, have been defeated.

The Crescent, of the 14th instant, has the following: The first bale of new cotton this season from Red River arrived yesterday on the steamer Rose Franks. It was grown on the plantation of C. A. Pearson, in Natchitoches.

Capt. Geo. A. Hewlett has returned and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Sub Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for this, the 4th district, composed of the parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Winn, Avoyelles, and Rapides.

A bale of cotton of the new crop was brought in town last Wednesday, 19th inst., from the plantation of Mr. Garner. It ranked as low middling, and was consigned to Messrs. Trichel and Simmons.

The Shreveport South-Western of the 19th inst., says, cotton picking in Caddo parish has commenced in earnest in the hills and will soon be general on the river; and, also, records the arrival of seven new bales of cotton up to that date, with the comparative statement that last year only one bale was received up to the 1st of September.

We clip the following from the same paper: The weather for the better part of the past week was hot and dry, having had but one or two light showers of rain during the time.

The river opposite this point is still on the decline, and was last night only four feet above the lowest water mark. The worst bars between here and the falls only afford 23 inches of water, which makes it necessary for the boats with anything like a load to lighten over them, thus rendering navigation slow and tedious.

The Eligibility Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the "eligibility bill," which has passed both Houses of the Legislature and now goes to the Governor for his signature: The first section provides that all persons elected or appointed to any office shall be required by the governor, before a commission is issued, to take the oath provided in the third section of the bill. The second section provides that all persons elected to any office, State, parish or municipal, who do not require a commission from the governor shall, before taking their seats, take the oath prescribed in the third section.

The third section sets forth the following oath to be subscribed to by all office-holders: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I have not been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery or other crime punishable in the penitentiary; that I did not hold office, civil or military, for one year or more, under the organization styled 'The Confederate States of America'; that I did not register myself as an enemy to the United States; that I did not act as a leader of guerrilla bands during the late rebellion; that in the advocacy of treason I did not write or publish newspaper articles, or preach sermons during the late rebellion, and that I did not vote for and sign the ordinance of secession in any State." Any person included in the above catalogue of voters, who has in due form taken the "recantation oath," shall be exempted from taking this oath; or any person who has "prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, favored the execution of the laws of the United States, popularly known as the reconstruction acts of Congress, and openly and actively assisted the loyal men of the State in their efforts to restore Louisiana to her position in the Union," may hold office on making oath to that effect, except he has "engaged in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, after having taken an oath as member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States." The section provides further that any person disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, who has been relieved by act of Congress from such disability, may hold office on taking oath to that effect.

Section fourth ordains that any of the above oaths must be taken within thirty days after the election; if the oaths are not duly subscribed to before competent authority in that time they shall have no effect.

Section fifth provides an imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than ten years, as the punishment for any false taking of the above oaths.

Section sixth enacts that the taking of the above oaths shall not invalidate the right of contesting on the ground of ineligibility of the election of the persons taking the oaths.

Section seventh provides that all persons now holding office shall, within thirty days, comply with every provision of the foregoing sections, on pain, in case of failure so to do, of having their offices declared vacant.

Section eighth provides that the official acts of those persons who fail to fill the oaths required in the time specified shall, after the expiration of that date, be null and void, and further ordains that his salary shall cease from that time, and that, if his election be successfully contested, he shall pay to the person declared elected all salaries, fees, etc., received since the commencement of his holding of the office, and that any fees paid to such ineligible person shall not discharge the party paying them from paying them again to the proper officer.

Section nine enacts that the punishment for a failure of the person declared ineligible to deliver over at once to the party declared elected, all books, papers, archives, etc., pertaining to the office, or the attempt of any such ousted party to interfere with his successor in the discharge of his duties, shall be punished with a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, and with an imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three months nor more than one year.

Section ten is the usual repealing clause.

Section eleven provides that the act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

The average proportion of population for Congressional Representatives under the bill redistricting the State, now before the Legislature, is 140,500.

The Minden Democrat is the title of a new paper recently established at Minden, La., by A. G. Tompkins & Bro., publishers and proprietors. H. A. Drew and A. B. George, Esqs., editors.

The beautiful, talented and celebrated actress, Adah Isaacs Menken, died in Paris on the 11th instant. The theatrical world has lost, in her death, one of the brightest and most brilliant stars that shone in its gay firmament.

Judge Dorel of the U. S. Court, has dismissed R. H. Shannon as U. S. Commissioner for this State.

Grant's name, given to him by his highly respectable parents, was Hiram. But when the youngster arrived at the years of supposed discretion, he discovered that Hiram of old had given aid and comfort to the Jews, and he therefore repudiated the name.

Latest News.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Star says several new Governors of Southern States have recently made requisitions on the Secretary of War for arms, under a law passed in 1796, but the Secretary has declined to furnish them until further legislation is had on the subject. The Governors, in consequence, have united in an appeal to Congress to meet on the day to which they had adjourned to take action in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Trumbull is dead. Lewis Wolfley has finally received his commission.

Internal revenue for present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, \$25,800,000.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—An act to regulate public education in the State of Louisiana, prepared under the supervision of Parson Conway, has been made the special order for next Friday. Section first provides for schools to be open to all children between the ages of six and twenty-one, without distinction of race, color or previous condition. The bill provides for a board of education, to consist of the Lieut. Governor and six persons appointed by the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate; the State superintendent alone to be elected. The directors of the six general school districts, into which the State is to be divided, are to be appointed by the superintendent, who is empowered to decide, without appeal, all controversies or disputes arising under this law, which invests him with other extraordinary powers, and requires all teachers to inculcate loyalty to the national Government and kindness to all men, regardless of race or color. Section five of chapter six provides for the compulsory attendance of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen without fixed employment, in such school or place of correction as may be provided by the board of education, at the expense of parents or guardians, or, in case of poverty, at the expense of the school fund, at the discretion of the board. The act provides that, in addition to the poll-tax now provided for, a special tax of one-fourth of one per cent. be levied on all taxable property in the State. Section two of the concluding chapter gives the State Superintendent the right to interpret all doubtful provisions of this law. The State superintendent is the "Reverend" Capt. T. W. Conway, framer of the bill, which covers eighty-two pages.

LONDON, August 14.—All the journals comment on Stevens' death. The Times after recounting Stevens' prominent connection with the recent impeachment project and his views relative to the payment of five-twenty bonds, concludes: "The death of Thad. Stevens is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of incalculable injury to his political party, and the financial dishonesty which he encouraged dies with him. He was fanatical, bitter and self-willed, but not mean or deceitful. He is the last of the leading Americans who had the courage to rise above partisanship." The Morning Telegraph has the following: "Stevens was neither good, wise nor generous, but in his time did signal service, and with all his faults, he merits the famous phrase, 'that was a man.'" The Daily News concludes: "The death of Stevens leaves no important place unfilled, either in the lead of his party or in the council of the nation."

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Stevens' remains are guarded by the Butler Zouaves, (negroes), unformed and armed. A great majority of the visitors are negroes. The exhibition attracts very little attention. The body lies in the centre of the rotunda. No unusual decorations or drapery in the capitol.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 17.—The guard of honor, composed of the officers of the Butler Zouaves (colored), which accompanied the body of Mr. Stevens from Washington, left this morning on their return. It appears considerable feeling was excited here by their presence, many Republicans regarding it as inappropriate. On the streets this morning the officers attracted considerable attention, farmers and others gazing at them with a sort of mingled curiosity and wonder.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Rosecranz has received part of his instructions. The policy towards Mexico is to be conciliatory. Treaty regarding claims against Mexico will be sent there for ratification, there being no Mexican Minister here. No commissioner under the treaty will be appointed until it is duly ratified.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—The steamer Colorado has arrived with Yokohama dates to the 26th July. One hundred and fifty Christians drowned at Magauski. Yeddo had been captured by the Southerners and half the city burned, including two temples. Northern Princes propose arbitration by France, England and the United States, binding themselves and pledging the Mikado to the decision.

LANCASTER, August 17.—At Stevens' funeral to-day an immense crowd was present, including delegations from societies in all parts of the State. The Governor and State officers, and many other distinguished individuals, were in the procession. Funeral address by Rev. Dr. Manbert, at St. James (Episcopal) Church.

LIVERPOOL, August 17, evening.—Cotton active and advanced 3/4d, to day, and at the close was still tending upwards; sales 20,000 bales; uplands 10 1/2 and Orleans 11 1/4.

DUBLIN, August 17.—The coroner's jury on the landlord murdered by his tenants in Tipperary, returned a verdict of "murder," but the jury took occasion to deprecate the conduct of Scully (the deceased), and to suggest more liberal laws.

LONDON, August 17.—Reverdy Johnson remains at Southampton, where he receives much attention.

LIVERPOOL, August 18, 3 P. M.—Cotton continues firm. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm, but declining.

NEW YORK, August 18, noon.—Gold 146 1/2. Cotton a shade firmer at 30c.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Rosecranz left this morning for White Sul-

phur Springs. On the same train, and in social company with Rosecranz, were Generals Ewell, Longstreet and Hanton. Gen. Lee is at White Sulphur.

The Republican Congressional Committee have been sending out 25,000 political documents per week, and they expect to average 50,000 to 100,000 per week until the election.

The recent riotous proceedings of the Butler Zouaves have been ventilated, and, from circumstances connected with the disbanding of militia companies in the District, the President ordered them disbanded. Grant referred the order to Gen. Emory, who returned it with the endorsement that there was no authority for such a proceeding, since martial law did not exist. The order was returned to the President with his indorsement, and there the matter rested.

Mr. Watts, Minister to Austria, is here waiting instructions.

Letters from Kansas report repeated outrages by Indians, beating men and outraging women in the most shocking manner.

Farragut comes home in October. It is seriously stated Rosecranz's visit to Virginia is for consultation with Gen. Lee regarding the Mexican relations and Southwestern border interests. Other parties say Rosecranz desires to consult Gen. Lee with regard to his views and purposes, and the probable action of the Southern Democrats, preliminary to a letter of advice Rosecranz intends addressing to the Germans before leaving the country. Nothing, however, is positively known beyond that Rosecranz goes to Virginia to see Gen. Lee.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—The lottery bill, against which the presiding officers of both Houses protested so strongly on signing, has become a law by lapse of time for the Governor's action.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Cotton stiff; middling 29a30c.; sales 30; receipts 75 bales. Sterling 58a61; New York sight 1/2 per cent. premium. Gold 145 1/2. Sugar and molasses, no change. Flour steady, superfine \$8 50 and treble extra \$8 50a11. Corn dull at \$1 10a1 15. Oats dull at 65c. Hay—held at \$26a27. Bran \$1 20a1 25. Pork steady at \$31. Bacon firm; shoulders 14a24 1/2 and clear sides 18c. Lard steady; tierce 19 and 25c. Texas cattle, \$15. \$25 and \$35. Sheep \$3a5.

LIEUT. GOV. DUNN ON THE RACES.—The Crescent of the 7th prints the following: We understand Oscar J. Dunn, the Lieutenant Governor, is warmly opposed to the idea entertained by men of his own color of thrusting themselves into public places frequented only by white men. He says, so we hear, that negroes ought to patronize negroes, as whites patronize whites; that the negroes are in the majority and in power, and if they cannot get up theatres, bar-rooms and beer saloons, equal in point of attraction to those frequented by white men, they had better let the matter alone. Whether our information is correct or not, we give it as we heard it. Dunn says the negroes shows their inferiority by insisting on frequenting places of white resort. Let them start such places of their own, and let "the white trash," (we hardly believe Oscar J. ever used that term) alone in their glory. If these sentiments which we have heard simply in a gossiping way, are correct, they show that Lieutenant Governor Dunn is a man of more than ordinary good sense, and that he appreciates the inevitable and irreconcilable difference which exists between the white man and the black.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION.—Of all the conventions yet held in the South, the Texas one is perhaps the hardest. Flake's Bulletin, a Radical sheet, furnishes the following scene as an every day occurrence: "Cigars are every once in a while smoked to relieve the tedium of debate. Very frequently the chair has to inform the head and the heels of the convention, which have the habit of getting on the same level, that the convention is out order. During recess, the colored employes draw chairs together and throw off their shoes—they are not effeminate enough to wear stockings—and spread themselves for a good snooze. Altogether, the convention is decidedly plebeian in its notions of etiquette and ceremony."

An egg-tester has been invented in England. It is a contrivance to throw the light into the egg so clearly that if there is a chicken in it he'll wink.

Gen. E. Kirby Smith will open a military academy for boys at New Castle, Kentucky, on September 10.

The people of southeastern Arkansas and north Louisiana are projecting a railroad from Monroe northward through Arkansas, to connect with the Iron Mountain railroad. If the road from this point to Monroe was finished the above road would be of vast importance to us, furnishing, as it would, direct communication by rail with St. Louis.—Shreveport South-Western.

Hon. John Bell is partially paralyzed, but otherwise in good health, and says he hopes to live to see Seymour elected and die a free man.

Grant owns forty-two horses.

There is now a population of nineteen on Robinson Crusoe's Island.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR LOUISIANA.—Previous to the adjournment of Congress, Senator Kellogg introduced into the Senate a bill to organize two judicial districts courts in the State of Louisiana. The bill was read twice and referred to the committee on Judiciary. It will probably pass at the September session. The bill provides that the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Bienville, Winn, Claiborne, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula, Franklin, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, and Carroll shall compose one district, to be called the Northern District of Louisiana; and the remaining part of the State shall compose another district, to be called the Eastern District of Louisiana; and all criminal actions or civil suits, either in law or equity which have arisen in the northern district, or against persons residing therein, or concerning lands situated therein, together with all process, writs, recognizances, and records belonging thereto, shall be transferred to the northern district. The bill further provides for two stated sessions annually, at each of the following places: Natchitoches, on the first Mondays of March and September in each year, for the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, Bienville, and Winn; at Monroe on the first Mondays in May and November in each year, for the parishes of Claiborne, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula, Franklin, Concordia, Tensas, Madison, and Carroll. It provides for the appointment of a judge from the resident lawyers within the district by the President, at a salary of \$4000 per year, who is to hold the above sessions, and is authorized and required to hold special sessions of the said court for the trial of civil and criminal cases whenever he may deem it expedient. The judge has the power to appoint a clerk of the court for each place where the court sits. The President has the power to appoint a marshal and district attorney, on the same salary now allowed to the New Orleans district attorney.

The following is the bill redistricting the State into five Congressional Districts, as passed by the Senate:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That unless otherwise directed by law, the State of Louisiana shall be divided into five Congressional districts and the qualified electors of each district shall choose one Representative to Congress as follows:

The First Congressional district shall comprise all that portion of the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and so much of said parish on the left bank of said river as is below and east of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, comprising the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth Representative districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, Washington, St. Helena, and Livingston.

The Second Congressional District shall all that portion of the parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river above and west of Canal street, in the city of New Orleans; comprising the first, second, third, and tenth Representative Districts of the parish of Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John, St. James, Lafourche, and Terrebonne.

The Third Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, Assumption, Ascension, Vermilion, Calcasieu, Lafayette, St. Landry, Iberville, East Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, and West Baton Rouge.

The Fourth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, DeSoto, Caddo, Bossier, and Winn.

The Fifth Congressional District shall comprise the parishes of Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Ouachita, Madison, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Catahoula, and Concordia.

SEC. 2. Be it further, enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

A pleasant style of suicide—to hang upon the notes of a pretty lady while she is singing.

Smiler Colfax is a relative of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the latter is by odds the smartest man of the two.

There are 875 regular and supernumerary policemen in New Orleans.

It is whispered that the Radicals in the Legislature intend to take a recess soon till near November, without passing any registration act, and keeping the electoral act in suspense, thus leaving us without any list of registered voters in November; and they might then, on the plea of necessity, pass the electoral bill when reassembling.—[Bulletin.

The next remarkable total eclipse of the sun will be the total eclipse next November of the son of old man Grant.

There are three distinct classes in the Louisiana Legislature—the white colored men, the black colored men and the plain white men; the first named are the overseers, the second the field hands, or voting cattle, the last represent the flock to be fleeced.—[Bulletin.

If the dome of the capitol at Washington was turned into gold it would just about pay the National debt.

ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Under existing laws there can be no election for members of Congress until the first Monday in November, 1870.

The election for members of Congress on the 17th and 18th of April, 1868, was held under article 154 of the constitution of 1868. The members then elected having taken their seats in the Fortieth Congress, will be *functus officio* on the 3d of March, 1869, at which time the Fortieth Congress will cease to exist.

The question now is: When can the members of Congress be again elected under existing laws?

The answer is plain: not until the first Monday in November, 1870.

The constitution of 1868 has nothing further on the subject of congressional elections beyond what is contained in article 154.

We must then resort to legislative statutes for our guidance.

The latest act on the subject is that of 1855. (See act of 1855, page 408, section 31; revised statutes, page 215, section 31.) That act provides that all general elections for members of Congress shall be held at the same time, etc., as is provided for the election of representatives to the General Assembly.

Article 17, of the constitution of 1868, requires that representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in November, every two years. But the subsequent article 154 so far altered this provision as to have the first election held on the 17th and 18th of April last, but allowing said terms to date from the regular day of election, the first Monday in November, 1868.

Under article 17, no election can be held for representatives until the first Monday of November, 1870; consequently, under existing laws, no election can be held for members of Congress until that time.

It is within the province of the Legislature to fix the time when the election of members of Congress will be held.—[New Orleans Picayune.

An advertisement lately appeared in a paper headed "Iron bedsteads and bedding." We suppose the linen must be sheet-iron.

I never bet any stamps on a man who is always telling what he would have done had he been there. I have noticed that this kind never get there.

On his arrival in Colorado, Grant was called upon by express company to pay transportation charges as follows: 3 ten gallon kegs of whisky, \$30; 150 boxes of cigars, \$250; 1 pup, Marshal Brown's, \$25; 1 box playing cards, \$10; 1 box Washburn's speaches, very heavy, \$500; 25 cruppers, \$10; 25 martingales, \$10; 1 box of reconstruction bitters, 05. Total—\$835 05.

A physician of skill in his profession would find Plaquemine and vicinity a good field for the exercise of his vocation. Any communication concerning this matter addressed to this office will meet with a prompt response.—[Iberville South.

The New Orleans Crescent says, "the 40th Congress expires on the 4th of March next. All the members of the next House of Representatives are yet to be elected, except one from Oregon, chosen a few days since. None of the members of the House hold over."

MR. DAVIS' MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, under date of the 29th ult., says the object of Mr. Davis' visit to England is to engage in business, whereby he may be able to support his family without the assistance of friends, which, it is said, he has been unable to do since the collapse of the Confederacy. He is represented as being entirely destitute of means, and having no profession, his condition was looked on as hopeless. The pecuniary assistance of friends, however, enables him to begin in a foreign country.

Grant is said to be very much annoyed that the Jews continue to harp upon his order No. 11. Fond as he is of music, he cannot bear to hear the Jews-harp.

A Western farmer recently hung up a hoop-skirt in his cornfield to frighten away crows. The crows went off but the field was soon full of boys.

A South Carolina alligator, probably in the interest of the "rebel democracy," ate a promising young black voter the other day.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says if "silence is golden" Grant is very rich.

Died:—On the 18th inst., AULINE LUCREIA, infant daughter of Theodore and Mrs. Ellen Jean Schuman aged eight months and 26 days.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. New Orleans, August 17, 1868.

COTTON—Ordinary..... 24@25c @ lb Good Ordinary..... 26c @ lb Low middling..... 27@28c Middling nominal..... 29@30c Strict Middling..... @ MONETARY—Gold..... 146 1/2 @ 146 1/2 Silver..... 136 @ 136 1/2 Mexican dollars..... 149 to 149 1/2 State Treasury Notes..... 25c discount City Treasury Notes..... 32 1/2 c discount U.S. State Bonds..... 99 dollar, 52 1/2 c The following quotations embrace the whole sale prices of actual sales made.

SUGAR—Prime..... 13 1/2 c @ lb White..... 16 1/2 c @ lb MOLASSES, Cuba..... 60a85c @ gallon FLOUR, choice extra..... \$14 25 per bbl. Tonic extra..... \$10 Double extra..... \$9 25 Superfine..... \$8 50 @ COFFEE, Choice arabica..... 21a25c @ bushel CORN..... 11 1/2 c @ bushel POTATOES..... 34 @ 40 @ bb. OATS..... 65c @ bushel HAY..... \$27 @ ton PORK, Mess..... \$31 50 @ bbl. LARD..... 15 1/2 c per lb Bacon..... 17 1/2 c @ lb Breakfast Bacon..... 18 @ 18 1/2 c Ribbed sides..... 16 1/2 c @ Shoulders..... 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2 c Hams (sugar cured)..... 21 1/2 c INDIA RUBBER..... 24a26c @ yard BALD ROPE..... @ 9c @ lb.