The Bulletin.

Sh[illegible]

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN FOLLOWING CAPTAIN EYRE'S EXAMPLE.

The intense popular indignation excited by the outrageous conduct of the commander of the British mail steamer Bombay, in leaving to the mercy of the waves the passengers of the Oneida, had hardly reached its height, when the news of another and scarcely less inhuman desertion of a disabled ship was brought to public attention.

The steamer Samaria, of the Cunard line, plying between New York and Liverpool, left the latter port with a full list of passengers, on the 26th of February. While on her voyage, and in mid ocean, she broke her screw shaft, and being compelled to abandon her engines, resorted to her sails. But, such was the course of the wind that she made but little progress, and for most of the time lay like a log in the trough of the sea. And, to add to the embarrassement, she had but a twenty-five days' store of provisions, which was wholly insufficient to provide for the wants of her passengers during the time required to reach New York by the use of sails. For days and weeks the Samaria remained helpless on the sea, famine and death all the time starting her passengers in the face. They hoped for a friendly sail that would rescue them from their perilous situation. But though they gazed into the distance, with a yearning which no tongue can describe, for days, no passing vessel was seen, and despair had almost seized upon their disappointed hearts. At last a steamer was described on the westward horizon about six miles away. Joy took the place of despair, and the belief in a speedy rescue gave new and unwonted energy to both passengers and crew. Signals of distress were displayed denoting that the engines were disabled, and desiring to communicate. That nothing might be omitted that could in any way call attention to the necessities of his ship, Capt. Martyn of the Samaria lowered the maintopgallant sail and fired minute guns for a considerable length of time. But the stranger which afterwards proved to be the Manhattan of Williams and Guion's line, although at first gradually approaching the Samaria, suddenly turned aside and pursued her original course without heeding the repeated signals of distress which were made. It was evident from her conduct that the Manhattan intended to desert and run away from the disabled Samaria. She did, in fact, leave her without assistance and the hopes which had been excited on board of the unfortunate steamer of a speedy deliverance were doomed to a severe disappointment.

Left in such extreme peril, every hour threatening new disaster, Captain Martyn determined to take advantage of the first favorable breeze to reach the nearest coast. The good Providence who watches and protects his children when [illegible] hopes are faded, now interposed [illegible] with every sail spread the [illegible] for the first time since she was disabled was favored with a strong wind that enabled her to turn backward in her course, and hoped to reach the Irish coast. On the 30th of March, after many doubting and anxious fears, the vessel anchored in Kingston harbor. Her passengers were transferred to the Java which arrived at New York last week.

The conduct of the commander of the Manhattan, if these facts are substantiated, is deserving of rebuke and severest punishment. In justification of his course, he pretends that he saw nothing in the appearance of the Samaria to indicate distress, as he was too far off to make out any signals. But, unfortunately for the truth of his statement, Capt. Scott, of the ship Elizabeth Yeo, expressing his surprise at this account given by Capt. Forsyth, of the Manhattan, says: "I was in sight of both steamers at the time, and my ship was some three miles further north than the Manhattan. I could see her signals (but could not read them) and also heard the reports of the guns fired by the Samaria and saw the smoke. I fully expected the Manhattan was going to the assistance of the Samaria, and was much astonished that she bore away and proceeded on her passage, as it was quite clear that the Samaria was in a disabled condition."

With such testimony as this to convict him, Capt. Forsyth cannot well escape the condemnation which his conduct merits. The statement of Captain Scott is corroborated in part by the passengers of the Samaria, who say that at the signals of distress the Manhattan displayed her ensign, and that she must have heard the guns, from the fact that two ships, bound east, which were further to the windward than the Manhattan was leeward, immediately bore down to the Samaria and offered such assistance as they could render.

NOTE.—[illegible] but the conduct of Capt. Eyre re- [illegible] There will [illegible] and if Williams and Guion, and [illegible] **30th** [illegible] orities, do their duty, they will [illegible] at the Auction [illegible] English government, in their [illegible] Avenue, a [illegible] of Capt. Forsyth, what America [illegible] with us for repairs [illegible] for, to pay the [illegible] should be done with a sentence [illegible] time will be sufficient [illegible] and uncalled for, [illegible] so disgraced his rank, profession [illegible] country as to leave his fellow [illegible] on the sea, when, by his assistance [illegible] might be rescued and comfort [illegible] lesson be stern and severe, [illegible] long be remembered.

For sale [illegible]

1	Hunting	Case	Cylinder
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	Lever
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	Cylinder
1	do	do	Verge
1	do	do	Duplex
1	Gold	do	Lever
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do
1	Open	Face	Duplex
1	do	do	Verge
1	do	do	do
1	Hunting	Case	Lever
1	do	do	do
1	do	do	do

The above watches have all [illegible] running order, and cases made [illegible]

TABER

Cairo, March 26th, 1870.

[illegible] n of Jas. E. English, as [illegible] ecticutt, is a triumph of [illegible] cy may justly boast. [illegible] with a view of radic- [illegible] e effect to the XVth [illegible] most indecent haste; [illegible] durable strength thus [illegible] rty, the democracy [illegible] cided and unques-

LOPEZ KILLED.

A Brazilian lance has ended the checquered career of Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, of Paraguay. Tyrant or liberator—according as we view him through the spectacles of a Washburn or a MacMahon—he was at all events an extraordinary man. Elected president of the Paraguayan republic for ten years, in 1844, he secured the recognition of the independence of his country from the states of La Plata in 1852. In '53 our government sent an expedition against him to obtain satisfaction for the outrage upon the Water Witch, a vessel engaged by the United States for the survey of the La Plata and its tributaries. He escaped a conflict with this country through the meditation of Urquiza, of the Argentine confederation, and maintained himself, by successive re-elections, in the presidency of Paraguay, till the breaking out of this war with Brazil and her allies, some three years ago. With what dogged obstinacy and heroism he has fought the battle of independence since that time, is well known. But, whether he had really at heart the interest of his people, or was in any degree the black-souled despot many have painted him, is not yet so clearly determined.

In any case Lopez is credibly reported to be dead, and Paraguay as an independent state probably dies with him. It has been pretty clear latterly that both the traditions and interests of our own government pointed to a more sympathetic treatment of the Paraguayans than they have recieved at our own hands. There was a time when the United States habitually gave the benefit of a diplomatic doubt to the struggling peoples of South America, as against their imperial enemies. But that time is past.

The foreign policy of Radicalism may be summed up as one of the elephantine indifferentism. Would a Radical administration ever have thought of sending an armed expedition to Paraguay to demand reparation for the murder of an American seaman, as in the case of Water Witch? Or, would a Democratic administration have looked coldly on for three years at the spectacle of an American republic agonizing for independence?

COMMERCE OF THE OHIO.

Few, even of the thousands who people its banks, appreciate the importance of the Ohio river as a channel of travel and commerce. In itself and tributaries it presents no less than four thousand miles of steamboat navigation, for a coast line as great as the united Pacific and Atlantic shores of the United States.

The Pittsburg Evening *Chronicle* dealing with this subject says that the area of country included in the basin of the Ohio and contributing to the value of its commerce embraces 214,000 square miles, a district as large as five States of the size of Pennsylvania, and representing as it does the choicest climate and the most diversified resources of the North American Continent, it is not surprising that this navigation becomes of national importance.

Railroads extending in every direction through the Ohio Valley contribute to the river's commerce, and by disturbing the products brought to the busy wharves of our great interior ports, give to every town and hamlet some of the advantages which this cheaper transportation affords.

The distance from Pittsburg to Cairo is 967 miles. Between these two points there are 272 towns and landings, (not including the private or farm landings), every one of which contributes to the commerce of the Ohio shipments, valued at from $50,000 to $150,000,000. The aggregated value of Cincinnati and Pittsburg's exports and imports, on of this great channel, is $298,500,000. Wheeling adds $30,000,000; Portsmouth, $12,000,000; Madison, $12,000,000; Louisville, $115,000,000; New Albany, $15,000,000; Evansville, $12,000,000; Wabash river, $15,000,000; Cumberland river, $30,000,000; Paducah and the Tennessee river, $40,000,000, and Cairo, Illinois, no less than $60,000,000. These are mighty contributions, but they scarcely form a moiety of the vast total that comes pouring in at a thousand points.

But few of our readers, continues the *Chronicle*, have a proper conception of the great value this river has been and is still to our national prosperity, and plain facts like the above are worth bushels of speeches and books. If the Western people ever hope to be benefited by wise and appropriate legislation to anything like the extent the Eastern and Northern people have been by the improvement of their lakes and harbors, they should ask the same national aid for the improvement of the navigation of Western rivers. Whatever value the navy, lighthouses, breakwaters and harbor improvements may be to our foreign commerce, river improvements on the same scale of cost, for the advantage of a much greater inland navigation, would only seem right and just. Let us develop all our resources.

Capt. Jas. B. Eads, speaking of the Mississippi valley, and the great streams that mark its surface, says:

"The stream which in every direction penetrates this favored region, and is the grandest feature of North America, holds in its watery embrace the destinies of the American people. Sooner or later it must give to the dwellers within this valley power and dominion over the whole boundless continent. It is the great arterial system of this Republic, whose heaven-wraught channels should teach the people who possess them that the Almighty designed them to dwell in love and harmony forever as one nation. There is not a drop within its noble veins that is not loyal to the Union, no effort can be made to sunder the Union but will vibrate the alarm along its sensitive course to their most distant and delicate extremities. Its vital branches and wonderful reticulations permeate and envelop the great body of our country, giving unity to amplitude, value to productiveness, and to the State resistless power, and an existence as enduring as human liberty and intelligence. Through its copious channels, for all time to come, are destined to circulate the substance and surplusage of its people. Life-giving commerce, who brings in her ever welcome train peace and good will to men, through its many convenient passages will distribute plenty and prosperity throughout the realm. The wealth and luxuries of the generous South will thread its devious currents to their very sources, and will be scattered within the sound of their tinkling rills and sparkling cascades, whilst every wave that borne tower is the Gulf will be burdened with the reciprocated offerings of the colder latitudes. From its streams will be sent forth to the less favored nations of the earth the bountiful abundance of a land far more blessed than that which the prophet of old was permitted to gaze upon, but forbidden to enjoy.

AROUND ABOUT CAIRO.

Paducah.

An election for city officials will be held in Paducah on the 2nd day of May. The democracy will place a full ticket in the field, and then elect every man on it.

The *Herald* says that Mr. A. Trimble, living near Paducah, lost fifty cords of wood and two hundred panels fence by a fire that originated in the neighboring forests.

Lush Anderson, the individual who, when in Congress, attracted the attention of the Hon. W. J. Allen (then also a member) and was afterwards sorry for it, made a speech in Paducah, Saturday night, but what kind of a speech it was the *Kentuckian* fails to inform us. To employ the language of the effervescent Jennings "we wish we had as many dollars as Lush Anderson is corrupt in politics."

The *Kentuckian* says that the Chicago and Ohio river railroad that was to come to Paducah is exciting the cupidity of Evansville, and that the citizens of that place are trying to divert the road from its original route. As the road is an air line, Paducah needn't fear the competition of Evansville.

Metropolis, Illinois.

The last Metropolis *Times* says:

Our intellectual, good looking, and greatly beloved (?) SHORES, who has been officiating among the coming men and women of America, left this place rather surreptitiously the other night, consequent upon his trying to commit BIGAMY—rape, or something of that kind. We learn he is some relation of the Cairo Shores.

The same paper says:

Several nights ago, the Post Office was broken into, and about $20 abstracted therefrom, but neither postage stamps or letters were disturbed, so far as known.

The Metropolitans have taken the initial towards the organization of a Hook and Ladder company.

The Fifteenth Amendments took part in the school election in Metropolis, last week, very intelligently voting the tickets that were handed to them.

The *Promulgator* says that the colored citizens will celebrate the XVth Amendment on the 20th inst. A free dinner is being provided.

The citizens of Metropolis have in contemplation the erection of a $12,000 school house. The district contains over 600 school children, but the present school facilities do not furnish adequate accommodations for 200.

Jonesboro, Illinois.

We clip the following items from the Jonesboro *Gazette*, of Saturday:

Mr. John C. Hunsaker, lately deceased, was not only himself a good farmer, good citizen, but as his will proved, the friend of the farmer. He was a great advocate for scientific agriculture, and so eager was he to elevate the science of farming that he bequeathed the whole of his farm and other estate to the Union County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, to be expended in furthering the efficiency and usefulness of this worthy association. All honor to his memory.

Mr. S. Hargraves, of this city, who is a California miner, showed us a specimen of gold dust found in the "diggins" four miles east of Makanda, the deposites being on land owned by the Illinois Central Railroad company. It is the pure metal, in small particles. Mr. H. is of the opinion that it can be found in paying quantities at that place. The "indications" are of the same character as those to be found in the famous gold-fields of California.

We blush to record the fact that, about last Friday night, some poor whelp of Satan, broke into Odd Fellow's Hall and desecrated this holy and charitable temple by his presence and by cutting up the secretary's books, breaking and otherwise destroying the furniture and regalia of this noble order. His sacrilegious hands also went for their large gilt-edged Bible, and with a knife he cut its leaves to shreds. He should be stripped and whipped through the world with a thong of plaited thorns.

From other Points.

On last Monday a little daughter of Jacob Norman, aged about six years, and a younger brother were playing in the field, near a burning log-heap, when the little girl's clothing caught fire and burned her so terribly that she died a few hours afterwards.—Harrisburg *Chronicle* 14th.

The farmers are sowing oats and clover to a far greater breadth than usual. Worn out lands are to be reclaimed, and farmers are awake to the good offices of clover. Fruitgrowers are also endeavoring to raise such crops as will render them independent so far as the food of their animals is concerned.—Cobden cor. Jonesboro *Gazette*.

A "truly loil" preacher, about eight miles from here, felt a deep interest in one of his female flock, which caused a little row among his Methodist brethern. —Dongola cor. Jonesboro *Gazette*.

Phillip Phillips, the eminent vocalist who didn't sing in Cairo, is advertised for a concert in Pinckneyville to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

The Annual Convention of the Perry Co. Sabbath School Association will be held in DuQuoin on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th days of May next.

The Annual District Convention will be held at Ashley, commencing on 31st of May.

The Marion *Friend* of the 16th inst., says:

On Monday, April 4th, Mr. W. P. White, of Herring's Prairie, formerly Assessor and Treasurer of this county, left his home to go over to Capt. Young's house, on business, telling his wife that as soon as he transacted his business he would return. After leaving Young's house he visited another neighbor, and then started to D. R. Harrison's store, about a mile distant; since which time he has not been heard from. His friends became alarmed, and on Tuesday started in search of him. About a mile from Harrison's store blood was found on the fence at one side of the road and also in the road. Up to the present writing his whereabouts have not been ascertained, and Mr. White's friends entertain fears that he has been foully dealt with.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TO BE SUBMITTED TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

On Saturday Mr. Carg's motion to reconsider the vote by which section 9 of the article on suffrage was adopted, was taken up. This section extends the right of suffrage to all persons of sound mind, male or female, on questions of taxation.

Mr. Sedgwick had prepared a substitute, which embodies the same principles, but in more accurately prepared language. He insisted that the principle involved is the time-honored one of "no taxation without representation."

Mr. Schofield was opposed to the section because it is inconsistent with the previous action of the Convention. On two previous occasions the right of female suffrage had been denied, and two propositions to submit the question to the people have been voted down. It is absurd to pretend that the only questions in which female property-holders are interested are those.

Mr. Hanna opposed the section, because he considered it trifling with affections of the female portion of the community. The Convention has already decided that there shall be no elections upon the question of taxation, and now it is proposed to say to the women, "If there were to be any such elections, you might vote."

Mr. Parks deprecated any light or disrespectful reference to the women of the State. He wanted them treated with the utmost respect and regard, here and everywhere. He opposed the principle of the the section. Property is not more sacred to the women than the other rights which they value; but this proposition assumes that they only need protection so far as their property is concerned, while it leaves their lives, liberty and honor unprotected, if the right of suffrage is the only means of protecting them.

Mr. Wall moved to lay section 9 upon the table. Carried—ayes, 37; noes, 21.

Mr. Baxter presented an additional section, providing that the question of woman's suffrage be submitted to the people in a separate article, in such manner as may be provided in the schedule.

Mr. Wall thought that question had been sufficiently discussed, and moved to lay the section upon the table. Lost—ayes, 23; noes, 38.

After some discussion, and the decision of several points of order, the section was adopted—ayes, 40; noes, 21. It is as follows:

"The question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to a separate vote at the time of the submission of the constitution, in such manner as may be provided in the schedule, and if, upon a canvass of the votes cast on the question, a majority thereof shall be found for woman suffrage, then the word 'male' shall be stricken out of section 1 of the suffrage article; otherwise not.

THE BIBLE WAR.

The Catholic View of the School Question.

[From the New York Sun.]

There seems to be a marked difference of opinion on the school question among the Roman Catholic clergy. The Reverend Father Preston's views as expressed in a lecture delivered at Cooper Institute are not indorsed by the Reverend Dr. McGlynn and the other clergymen of St. Stephen's parish.

In a late conversation with a member of the Sun staff the Reverend Doctor expressed himself emphatically on the subject. He said:

"I am opposed to Catholics making application for appropriations from the State for separate schools. I am sure Mr. Preston did not express the Catholic wish or sentiment on the subject. I assert that we do not wish to unite secular and religious education. Our public schools are the pride and glory of Americans, and should be made institutions where Christians and infidels, Jews and Gentiles, may alike send their children to be educated, without any fear that they would be subjected to any religious or sectarian bias. An infidel, a Jew, or Mahommedan has the same rights in our government that you or I have; and the rights of all should be respected. The business of public education should be in the hands of secular, and not intrusted to our religious orders. Let them confine themselves to their legitimate vocations, the active works of charity and education of the very poor. If they wish to devote themselves to education, let them have their select pay schools. Let them have Sunday Schools and devote themselves to the religious education of youth."

Much more to the same effect was said by Dr. McGlynn, but as he will in the course of a few weeks deliver a lecture on the subject at St. Stephen's Church, we will not give his views further publicity, but permit him to speak for himself. He is considered one of the profoundest and ablest priests in New York.

The Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 16th.]

The work on this road is progressing steadily, a heavy force being constantly employed in grading, laying ties, etc., between Athens and Duquoin. The President of the road, Colonel D. L. Phillips, expects to run trains between St. Louis and Duquoin by the middle of next September. A six hour through train will immediately be started upon the completion of the road, running between St. Louis and Cairo, without change of cars, and from Cairo, connecting with a line of steamers to Columbus, Kentucky, and the Mobile and Ohio railroad for all points South, beating the Iron Mountain railroad time by at least five hours. On the steamers between Cairo and Columbus passengers will be furnished meals gratis. Such arrangements will offer extra inducements to travelers to patronize this route.

☞ The Louisville *Courier-Journal* "hands" Gen. Pope the following:

Gen. Pope, it seems, is not to be sent to the Pacific Department after all. Any department to which he may be sent, however, will be pacific enough, so far as his fighting is concerned.

Commercial.

MONDAY EVENING, April 19, 1870.

General business has been rather quiet since our last semi-weekly review, and our market has not experienced any important change except in Corn, which has today been sold as high as $1 00 per bushel for choice white in new gunnies, which we believe is the highest figure it has attained in this market for several years. The demand at this advanced price is less active than it has been, though with our present meagre receipts, it will doubtless be fully up to them. At 5c less, large amounts could be readily sold. Oats have ruled quiet and steady, with fair demand. Hay active and firm, flour firm but dull, and provisions rather more stiffly held, though with no quotable advance except in mess pork, which is now held at 29 50@30 00 per bbl. The weather has been unusually severe for this latitude since our last issue, and it is feared the most of our fruits are killed. What effect this will have upon our market for dried fruits remains to be seen. If the freeze was general, they will doubtless advance within a very short time. The order trade has fallen off somewhat within the past week, though still fair for the season.

The supply of tonage leaving this port is amply sufficient to accommodate all the freight offered, and rates are not adhered to very closely on large lots. Still our quotations are the prevailing rates on all ordinary shipments.

Flour—There has been but moderate demand, which has been almost exclusively confined to filling orders at about previous rates. The sales reported were:

25 bbls common	at	$	3 00
183 " fall super	at		4 00
160 " spring extra	at		4 15
100 " " XX	at		4 75
162 " " XXX	at		5 25
100 " fall XXX	at		6 00
188 " choice family	at	7 00@	7 25
50 " fall XX	at		5 00

1600 " various grades, on orders, at from $5 50@7 50 per bbl.

Wheat—One car No. 2 spring sold at 90c in sacks, sacks to be returned.

Corn—The demand has been in excess of the supply, and the market closes higher. The sales were: One hundred sacks mixed at 93c, 100 sacks white at 95c, 1 car mixed on track at 95c, 1 car yellow delivered at 95, and 1 car choice white at $1 00, all in new gunnies.

Oats—have been steady, with fair receipts and a good demand. One car mixed in bulk sold on track at 48c, 1 car light mixed, in new burlaps, on track at 54c, and 8 cars choice Northern in lots from store at 56c.

Hay—has been in continued active demand, with but moderate receipts, and the market has ruled firm. The sales reported were:

3 cars mixed, delivered	at	$20 00	
5 " prime, on track	at	20 00	
1 " " delivered	at	20 50	
4 " choice, from store	at	21 00	

Corn Meal—is quiet and nominal, with no sales reported.

Provisions—Five bbls mess pork sold at $29 00; now held at $29 50@30 00, other descriptions are firm without any special change in rates.

Bran—has been in good demand and stocks have become reduced. Five hundred sacks sold at $1 10 per 100 lbs, sacks included.

Butter—is dull and the market declining, with large receipts. Six pkgs choice white winter sold at 30 to 32c with many holders anxious to realize at inside prices or less.

Eggs—have been in good demand, with liberal receipts and prices have remained about as last quoted. One thousand dozen were sold at 17c, and 50 boxes at 16c—shipper's count.

Poultry—Has been in active demand for all good lots, with sales of 10 coops chickens at $4 50 to 5 50.

Apples—The market is quiet and nominal at $3 50 to 5 00. There were no sales reported.

Potatoes—Are extremely dull, and only small sales are effected from store at 40 to 45c. per bushel, $1 25 to 1 50 per barrel, for Peach blows and Pink eyes.

Freights—Are offering in moderate quantities for below, and rates are unchanged.

CHEESE—New York Factory	17a18
COFFEE—Prime to Choice	23a24
" Common to Fair	20a23
CANDLES—Star, light weight	15a16
CEMENT—In barrels	2 50a2 75
GROCERIES—	
Gunnies	23a23½
Burlaps	21a22
DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, for quarters and half per lb	7a9c
Apples, per lb	5a10
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, per bbl, new	
" No. 2, " "	19 00a20 00
" No. 3, " "	15 00a16 00
" No. 1, kits "	2 75a
" No. 2, " "	2 35a 2 50
" No. 3, " "	2 00a 2 25
ROPE—Machine made, Ky, per lb	9a 9½c
Hand made, per lb	8a 8½c
Manilla, per lb	26a27
RICE—Per lb	9a10
SALT—Per bbl	2 65a
SODA—In Carton kegs, per lb	7a7½c
" in boxes, per lb	8a8½c
SOAP—Rosin, per lb	7a8 c
SUGAR—Hard, per lb	16a17 c
A Coffee	15a16 c
Extra C	14a15 c
New crop, N. O. in hhds	12½a13½c
" " " in bbls	13½a14½c
Demarara in bbls	14a15 c
SHOT—Assorted numbers, per keg	2 50a2 65
Buck, 25 lb bag	2 75a
Bar Lead, per lb	10a
TOBACCO—Dark, per lb	62½a65
Light, per lb	75a 90
Bright, per lb	75 a1 00
Smoking, per lb, pkgs	35a1 00
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bbl	1 50a2 00
White Beans, per bush	1 50a3 00
Navy " "	2 50a3 00
Onions, per bbl	4 50a5 00
LARD—Tierces and bbls, per lb	15a 16c
Kegs and half bbls, per lb	16a17c
Country Lard, per lb	14a15c
NAILS—Per keg, 10d to 30d	4 75a4 50
Other sizes in proportion.	
PROVISIONS—Pork, mess bbl	29 50a30 00
Prime Mess Pork prtbl	26 00
Breakfast Bacon	17c
Clear sides, per lb	16½a17c
Ribbed sides, per lb	a15½c
Hams, sugar cured	17½a18c
Plain Hams, per lb	a17c
Shoulders, per lb	12½a12½c
Bulk clear sides	16c
Bulk clear rib sides	a15
Bulk shoulders	—
Bulk hams	—
WHEAT—Choice New White	1 30a
No. 1 New White	1 20 a
Choice New Red	a1 15
No. 1 New Red	a1 10
Ordinary Red & White	1 00a1 15
POWDER—Kegs, rifle	6 00a6 50
Kegs, blasting	4 00a4 50
MOLASSES—New Orleans in bbls	85a
Do. per ½ bbl	90a
Syrup "	75a1 25
Sorghum "	50a 55
OILS—Coal, per gallon	30a33c
Lard "	1 50a1 55
Linseed "	1 15a1 20

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Alarming Sacrifice!

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All Linen Towels, (Bord'rd) 12½ cts;
Best Ginghams, 17½ cts;
Mohair Switches, 25 cts;
Handkerchiefs, 8 cts;
Ladies' Hose, 10 to 12½ cts;

And other Articles in proportion.

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DRUG STORE.

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DRUG STORE

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