

Athens, Friday, December 18, 1874.

Gold—Bonds—Cotton.
Gold closed in New York at 111½.
Tennessee Bonds 77 for old and 75 for new.
Cotton 14¼ for middling.

Prospective.
The Quarterly Court which meets on the first Monday of January will have a Chairman, Coroner, Public Administrator, and County Ranger to elect.

The State Judiciary.
A suggestive and interesting article on the above subject appears on the first page of this paper, to which attention is respectfully invited.

Atlanta Daily News.
We tender our thanks to the proprietors of the above paper for the favor of a daily exchange. The trade from this section to Georgia is heavy, and any of our friends who may want a real live daily from the most enterprising and growing city of the South should send for the News.

Congress.
The Congressional details are without special interest, and the opinion prevails that very little will be done until after the Christmas holidays. The fate of the civil rights bill in the House is doubtful. If it passes at all it will be after having been emasculated of the more objectionable features, and even then many insist that the President will veto it.

Supper at Mars Hill.
A Supper will be given in the Masonic Hall, Athens, this Friday evening, for the benefit of Mars Hill Presbyterian Church. Let everybody go who can, and invest a small sum in a good cause. The object is commendable, and should be liberally encouraged. We trust the attendance will be large. Tickets to be had at Henderson & Dement's and at John E. Gibson's Drug Store.

Cincinnati Southern.
There is some noise and talk in the papers about a disagreement between the trustees and the people of Cincinnati, for which, we venture to say, there is very little, if any, foundation. The work under contract is progressing satisfactorily, and no friend of the enterprise doubts its completion at an early day. The reports about trouble and embarrassing complications generally originate with parties who have opposed the building of the road from the start, and are believed and reiterated only by those who hope that it will fail.

Literary Entertainment.
The Exercises given by the Adelphian and Philomathean Literary Societies, E. T. Wesleyan University, last Saturday evening, were more than ordinarily interesting. The debate between Messrs. J. M. Henderson, Jr., and F. T. McWhirter would have been creditable to older and more mature minds; the Valedictory by Thos. R. Russell, Esq., was appropriate and happy, while the music, instrumental and vocal, added to the interest and pleasure of the occasion. The Hall was packed to its capacity with the learning, wit, elegance, beauty and gallantry of the town.

Speakership of the Senate.
The name of Col. Blizard, Senator elect from this District, has been frequently and favorably mentioned in different portions of the State for the Speakership. We stated some weeks ago that we did not believe Col. B. was looking to the position, but the expression in his favor has been so general we now feel authorized to say he will not decline it, and we therefore take up the suggestion of our contemporaries and respectfully urge his election. He possesses the necessary qualifications—is quick, prompt and decided in his conclusions and courteous and dignified in his deportment and bearing. Without disparagement, no member of the Senate would make a more efficient and popular presiding officer, and we presume, from the favorable manner in which he has been spoken of in West, Middle and East Tennessee, that his nomination will meet very little, if any, opposition.

Personal.
COGHILL, Dec. 15th, 1874.
MR. IVINS: I send you two dollars to pay for another year of the Post, which is the best paper of its size I ever read. I have read it from its first number, and can't do without it. I will further say that I want you to get religion—I use the word *get*—and if you serve your Creator the balance of your days as faithfully as you have your party and patrons, you will at the close of your earthly pilgrimage enter into that happy home made with friends, eternal, and heavens. Your old friend, OHS.

We thank our old friend for renewing his subscription, and particularly for the wish that we may obtain that which is infinitely more desirable than silver or gold or precious gems. But, alas! to man can serve two masters; and if we should now forsake the devil and all his works and set our face in the other direction, what would become of the party and our non-paying patrons? That's what's the matter!

The Washington Sunday Herald announces by authority, that Justice Swaney does not intend to retire from the Supreme bench at present.

Senatorial Gossip.

(For the Post.)
It has been the custom from the earliest history of our State to divide the principal offices, both State and National, as equally as may be, between the three grand divisions thereof. It is provided in the organic law of our State that of our Supreme Judges an equal number shall be selected from each grand division. At present, Middle Tennessee has the Governor, Comptroller, and one Senator in Congress; Western Tennessee has the Governor elect, and has thus in some degree parted with its right to furnish the Senator to be elected by our next Legislature; Eastern Tennessee only has a Senator in Congress—W. G. Brownlow—whose time expires the 4th of March next, and according to custom and precedent has a right to furnish his successor.

The names of Andrew Johnson, John Netherland, Judge McKinney and Chancellor Key have been mentioned in connection with this high office from our division of the State. Mr. Johnson has already announced himself a candidate for the position, and will undoubtedly go to Nashville with more votes than any other aspirant from East Tennessee; but whether or not he can develop strength enough to elect himself, yet remains to be seen. If he can not, then his friends will have to go elsewhere, or bring forward another candidate. In that event, then, Judge Key is undoubtedly the choice of East Tennessee, and particularly lower East Tennessee. He is now just in the prime of life, and in ability and integrity of character is the peer of any man in the State.

The Democratic party of Tennessee is composed of members of both the proud old Whig and Democratic parties, which divided the people in the former and better days of the Republic, and while there ought to be no prejudice or strife on account of former political status, yet it is not right or just that all the officers should be selected from one or the other of these old parties. I believe our present Governor and our Governor elect, and both our present Senators in Congress prior to the war belonged to the Whig party; then, other things being equal, a former Democrat ought to have the priority for Senator this time. Mr. Johnson and Judge Key are both life-long Democrats, and ought on that account to be preferred over other aspirants from this and other divisions of the State, a large majority of whom formerly belonged to the old Whig party. McMINN.

Congressional.

In the House, Wright, of Iowa, submitted a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It proposes that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people, and each hold office for a term of six years. That the President shall be eligible to re-election. Every male citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one years and who has not been convicted of an infamous crime shall have a right to vote. It further provides that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time, and it requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect, but if no one receives a majority another shall be ordered, at which only two receiving the largest number of votes at the previous voting shall be voted for, and further that the election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States and a certificate from that tribunal. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.
White, of Alabama, introduced, a supplementary civil rights bill.
The House adjourns on the 23d of December to the 5th of January, by a vote of 128 to 123.

Senator Morton.

A Washington special says: A report has prevailed here that Senator Morton was incensed at the President's hard-money views, and that he intended, at the first opportunity, to assail him in a speech in the Senate. On inquiry, Mr. Morton replies that he differs, as is well and widely known, from the President's financial views, and will give his reasons for that difference at the proper time, though he disclaims making his issue with the President as personal, as is represented by common gossip. He goes so far as to say, now, that the repeal of the legal tender act would be a national calamity, in his opinion, and he is greatly surprised that the President should have recommended it.

Alas, for the Republic.

The new administration organ in New York, the Republic, is reported in a bad way, and is evidently about to expire. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial states that the anxious friends who have been sitting up with it for some time, give it up, and do not expect it to last longer than this week.

The telegraph this morning announces the suspension of the Republic.

Philip Drunk.

President Grant is quoted as saying: "If further troubles occur in Louisiana I will send some one there who will hurt." If the great man really said that, the chances are that it was an after-dinner expression, inspired by about four fingers of something more exhilarating than the water of the Potomac.

From the Union and American.

Several of our State exchanges are discussing the backward an almost impassible condition of county roads. The complaint seems louder in East Tennessee than any other section. The road law passed by the last Legislature is generally spoken of as a goose, if it were carried into effect; but a execution was left optional with each County Court, and it is stated the few, if any, have given it the benefit of a trial. Hence, there is a disposition to urge that the law be made compulsory on the counties by further legislation.

Among the rights dearest to the free American's heart, is the right to be shiftless and thriftless. We do not quite clearly see how this right can be curtailed without imparting favor of despotism to State rule. If some counties would bad roads to drive men an money from their borders, have they not an inherent and inalienable right to such roads? One of the problems puzzling our statesmen, is how to prevent the emigration of Tennesseans to the West. We cannot think of any better plan for keeping these nomads amongst than that of allowing them the free indulgence of their primitive and pioneer notions about brittle paths and bear trails being superior to macadamized roads. These fellows are fleeing from our super-civilization. If we really wish to restrain them, we must restrain ourselves in our mad cravings for an Appian Way to every village and hamlet in the State.

The Responsibility.

The Vicksburg Herald closes an article detailing the fight at Vicksburg in which the assaulting party suffered severely, with the following, which is pretty severe on the "little villain" Ames:
For the lives lost yesterday, for the injury done to the business interests of this city, and for the great outrage perpetrated on men every way his superiors, we hold, and the whole civilized world will hold, Adelbert Ames and his superstitious and ignorant tool, George E. Harris, responsible. In the sight of God they are murderers. The blood of a score or so of ignorant negroes stains their hands this bright morning, and it will stain their souls forever. In this world the ghosts of the poor creatures they brought to bloody graves will haunt them. At night they will be at their bedside, and in their ears they will constantly shriek "murderers!" During the day, in their hours of revelry, they will rise up like Banquo to freeze their blood and blanch their cheeks.

As there is a God in heaven, we believe that Adelbert Ames and George E. Harris are murderers, and, as he is a just God, they will surely be punished.

Fernando Wood.

The Hon. Fernando Wood was recently interviewed, and is reported to have said:
"The people little dream of the frauds and rascality of the party. Thus far, the surface has only been scraped. How deep and such a bed of official corruption will be found as will forever sweep the Republican party from a place of honorable mention. When the transactions of the party during the last ten or twelve years are shown up, there will be nothing left of it: its very name will be a disgrace. In at least three departments of this Government there have been transactions compared with which those of a dishonorable nature hitherto discovered are but as the stories of Mother Goose."
Mr. Wood further remarked that the time for investigation would not arrive until the meeting of the next Congress, but that then the majority in that body would make the fur fly.

The Debts of the Southern States.

According to a Washington date, the bill introduced by Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, for the relief of the Southern States by a compromise of their debts, provides that the money collected from the Southern people as a tax on their cotton product shall be appropriated to pay the debts of the Southern States. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are directed to confer with the creditors and agree upon a compromise. The money paid as cotton tax by the people of a State is to be devoted to the payment of the debt of such State. If the amount is inefficient to pay the whole it is to be applied to debts of the oldest date as far as it will go. Where there is a surplus it shall be paid over to the State for free school purposes.

Quite a Difference.

The Charleston News and Courier publishes a table showing the amount of money appropriated by the general government, from the adoption of the constitution up to June 30th, 1873, for the improvement of rivers and harbors in the Atlantic States. The total amount expended is \$9,587,173. Of this the northern Atlantic States received \$7,970,007, and the southern Atlantic States, \$1,617,076. Quite a difference.

Hogs at Chattanooga.

The Times says: Hogs are scarce and prices stiff. First-class, heavy lots, would command 7½ cents. Sequatchee Valley will not make more than two-thirds her usual crop this year, and most of the lots we have seen from there are not near up to the standard of former years. The country adjacent to the city will make very little more pork than will supply the farmers.

The Washington Sunday Chronicle shows that the debt of the District of Columbia is more than \$25,000,000.

Dawes on the Currency.

The following appears among the Congressional proceedings of last week:
The House went into Committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of three hundred and sixty-five convertible bonds.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the first of July, 1875.
Mr. Dawes spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He declared that, with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) he rejoiced that the hands of Congress were being stayed up in the effort, if it had the courage to make it, to bring the country back to the laws of trade, and argued that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by approximation of greenbacks to gold, would sink it ten to fifteen per cent., and thereby take from the laborer ten to fifteen per cent. of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread.

The greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day if the Government would pay it when presented, and it would never be worth as much as gold until the Government did that. Let it do that and all the rest would follow. In conclusion he said: Those who are responsible for public affairs have no time to lose; we can put off our duty in the premises no longer.
The Republican party has just three months to save or destroy its existence. No other power than itself can accomplish its ruin. It will pass out of mind and memory in the politics of this country, if at all, by its own hands. It has the power as well as the privilege of accomplishing either of these results. Whatever in the near future awaits that party, let it not be for the want of courage.

Mr. Phelps argued against the pending measure, and said: This is what I ask the Government to do: I ask the Government to pay the promises that it made twelve years ago; to pay these greenbacks on demand, dollar for dollar; I ask the Government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable fifty years after date, money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion, there is but one way to make Currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight and narrow path, which is the path of honesty. The Government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be again a prosperous and happy and honored nation.

From Washington.

(Correspondence Courier-Journal.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The friends of specie resumption claim that they will be able to carry a measure looking to this end through the Senate. Though the Finance Committee has not met, it is not improbable that it will report something of the kind. It is pretty certain, however, that the repeal of the legal tender clause, as recommended by Grant, will not be one of the modes likely to find favor in Congress. A prominent politician, who is in a position to know whereof he speaks, states positively that there are not over three Senators in favor of such a plan. The same gentleman predicts a union of the Democratic party upon the policy of substituting greenbacks for the national bank notes and repealing the tax on the State banks. It is certain that these ideas are largely favored in Democratic circles. The discussion of the question is destined to occupy a large share of the attention of Congress.

The committee appointed to consider Arkansas affairs has decided, before making up the report, to hear counsel on both sides on the questions involved. This delay is undoubtedly favorable to the existing State Government. It is claimed by Governor Garland's friends here that the expressions of opinion in the recent caucus of Republican Senators was unfavorable to the revolutionary schemes of Clayton, Brooks and Dorsey.

Washing Postage Stamps.

The western Postage Record gives the following about what seems to be a very profitable business in some sections of the country.
The washing of postage stamps is probably the most profitable species of laundry work in this or any other country. Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber estimates that the Government is annually defrauded out of \$1,000,000, or about 5 per cent. of the amount of stamps sold, by the use of stamps that have been used once and then washed, and fitted for use a second time. This seems an enormous sum, but Mr. Barber has given the matter long and careful examination. Who it is, or what organized band of men is not yet known, but it is evident that the washing of stamps has become a systematized business. As yet, the Government has only one method of revenge. In many cases a washed stamp can be easily detected. When this happens, and postmasters are requested to scrutinize closely, the letter on which the washed stamp is found, is forwarded to the dead-letter office.

Idaho.

It now appears that Fenn, democrat, and not Bennett, republican, is elected to Congress in Idaho territory. Fenn was pledged to urge a division of territory, and had a pretty solid vote in north Idaho; while Gov. Bennett, opposing a division, had the vote of South Idaho. The north outvoted the south, and was the last to be heard from.

A New Orleans date of the 15th says: This morning an effort was made to introduce five or six colored girls as pupils into the girls upper high school, which resulted in the withdrawal of over fifty of the graduating class. This is the first attempt that has been made to place negroes in this school.

A State Bank Mooted.

In the Franklin Review and Journal we find a communication signed "Williamson Farmer," urging the establishment of a State Bank, to give us a local currency that will stay with us. The writer is quite bold in his logic, saying:
No sort of financial scheme that is run by the general government will ever suit our wants. One may be better or worse than another; but all such will be managed and controlled by the capitalists of New England and New York to the promotion of their profit and to the injury of the producing classes. Let the general government furnish the standard of currency as it did before the war, and as it does now of weights and measures, but let each State furnish its own currency, depreciated (if need be), to twenty-five per cent. than to have our property depreciated, or shrunk, from thirty-five to fifty per cent.

I want each member of the Legislature to consult that portion (at least) of his constituents who till the soil, and who make all the wealth of a country, on the subject, and see if they don't instruct him to go for a bank of issue. Give us a bank, and let the notes be loaned to the people, and you need not consume your time in passing stay laws and wrangling about taxes being reduced.

Commenting on Gov. Kemper's recent message in favor of a State currency for Virginia, and his plain argument that the South can no more obtain national bank currency under the present law than a starving mendicant could buy bread with cash he does not possess, the Murfreesboro Monitor says the same arguments will apply with equal force to Tennessee, and expresses a hope to see the matter brought before the coming Legislature.

Good for Brigham.

A one-legged soldier, a Mormon, recently asked Brigham Young to supply, by a miracle, the missing limb; but the apostle, not to be caught, made this reply: "I can in an instant produce a new leg in the place of the old one, but then, you see, if I do, it will cause great inconvenience to you in Heaven, for, after your exaltation to glory, the original leg will come back to the spiritual body; mine also being of divine origin, becomes immortal, and in this case observe how very awkward a three-legged angel from Utah would appear among the inhabitants of the eternal world."

Alabama.

The following from Montgomery Dec. 15, looks cloudy:
About daylight this morning two negroes went to the store of Mat. Strauss, on the outskirts of the city, waked him up and killed him with a car coupling iron.
One negro stabbed another yesterday. Tom Johnson, a negro, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged on January 20th, for murdering another negro in a quarrel over twenty-five cents. Six or eight colored men were sent to the penitentiary to-day.

Pretty Good.

When the late Judge Benj. Tappan, of Ohio, applied to the Judges of the Supreme Court for admission to the bar of that State, he was asked the following questions, and gave the appended answers:
Mr. Tappan, what is law?
Answer—An unjust distribution of justice.
Mr. Tappan, what is equity?
Answer—A d—d imposition on common sense!

He passed, of course, and was given a certificate of admission.

His Great Fight.

Doctor Redfield writes of Andrew Johnson: Up and down the line, among friends and enemies alike, it is understood that this is the old man's last fight. If he wins the term it is for six years, and he will hardly ever want office again, and if he fails he can never get it again. So all are coming up to the scratch with long finger nails and blood-shot eyes, and wool will fly.

The Heir Apparent.

Pittsburgh Post: Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Grant is still enjoying himself at the expense of the tax-payers. He has not been on duty an hour's time for months, but draws his pay as Lieutenant-Colonel with frightful regularity. Ain't it about time this petty stealing should be rebuked?

General Grant is credited with this rather sensible remark: "I do not think it is worth while to insist upon a verdict as to the responsibility for the recent reverses. Would it not be a better policy to harmonize differences and to agree upon the best method of regaining lost ground?"

A Georgia editor nominates Gen. Tecumseh Sherman for President, and Gen. John B. Gordon for Vice President—in 1876. The tail of the ticket might do, but the sun will be low down the sky, Lorens, before we consent to take any of the Tecumseh sort in ours.

Detroit Free Press: Helen M. Cooke, writing verses for a New York paper, says that kisses on her brow are the richest diadem her woman's soul aspires to wear. All right. Bring on your brow and take your diadem.

Knoxville proposes to give \$250,000 to the Knoxville and Macon Road—which is pretty liberal for a city that has paid only one sixth of its present year's taxes. If the Knoxvilleians are smart they will not plant very deep in that enterprise yet awhile.
Jewell has been confirmed as Postmaster General.

A Republican Paper on the Vicksburg Affair.

A correspondent of the New York Times from Vicksburg, says touching the killing of negroes on Monday last: "I have made the most careful investigation possible, and am of the opinion that the white citizens of Vicksburg were, under the circumstances, justified in resisting with arms the attack which was made upon the city by the negroes. They came in, it will be remembered, to reinstate Sheriff Crosby after he had been forced to resign. The killing of so many black men, however, was unnecessary and cannot be justified. Many of them were shot while they were retreating, but it is not true that many were killed while begging for mercy; on the contrary all who did so were protected by the white leaders."
Another dispatch to the same paper, dated the 13th, says: "Late this evening a number of gentlemen living on plantations in the neighborhood of the roads leading into Vicksburg, informed the Mayor that the negroes in the country were under arms, and in squads of twenty and thirty were marching toward the city. The Mayor immediately called out two companies of special police and they are now assembled at the court house. The citizens are generally alarmed, and some of them fear that the town will be attacked to-night. The majority of the people have no fear for the town, but think it probable the negroes may commit depredations upon unprotected white families in the country. Two companies of well armed white men, have just gone to the outskirts of the city, they will guard the two principal approaches during the night."

Railroad Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 14.—A special to the Courier-Journal says four employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were arrested to-day for breaking open freight cars on that road, and abstracting goods therefrom. One of the men was a conductor of a freight train, and the other three his subordinates. The method of operation was to remove the hoops from the door, thus not breaking the seal; then to break open the packages and after taking out a portion of the contents to nail them up again.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Dec. 15.—The Plymouth street fire involves a loss of half a million. The lumber yards were burned. The fire on Hittenger's wharf threatens the shipping. One vessel is damaged. Warner & Freeman's salt factory is destroyed. This fire involves a loss of \$150,000. The fire is thought to be incendiary.
At four o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated six degrees below zero.
The Roman Catholic Church at West Roxbury is burned.

A Widow of Thirteen.

A gentle, husbandless creature in Illinois writes to a lawyer who advertised that he would provide companions for unmarried persons: "My Dear Mr.—This is to certify that I am a widow with thirteen children born, have had three husbands, each of which died in peace in his own way. I have a small farm, and would take another husband yet, if I could find a young one; no old, bull-headed sardine need apply, he will not be taken in. Ten dollars will be given to you to produce the man."

Discharged.

In the U. S. District Court at Memphis last week, argument was continued on the motion to quash the indictment against the Gibson county Kuklux, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court, coupled with the fact that they were under indictments for the same offense. The motion was sustained by Judge Ballard, and the prisoners discharged.

Wheat—Corn—Oats.

Knoxville quotes wheat nothing doing, with 1.00 for white. Corn, loose, 50¢@60¢, sacked in depot 60¢@65¢.
Chattanooga—Wheat on wharf 1.10@1.15, sacks included. Corn, new ear, 65¢@75¢; shelled 75¢@80¢.
Atlanta—Wheat 1.40@1.50 for white, red 1.40. "Corn 98¢@1.00, ear 95¢. Oats 80¢@85¢. Tennessee Hay 1.25 per 100 lbs.
St. Louis quotes both wheat and corn declining.
Cincinnati—Wheat firm at 1.12 for red. Corn moderate demand at 72¢@74. Oats 58¢@60.

Died, in Knoxville, on the 12th of December, Ellen Thatcher, eldest daughter of J. F. J. Lewis. Deceased was born at the Sullivan homestead near this place, April 18th, 1859. Her death was caused by injuries received from her clothes taking fire some three weeks since, from which she suffered intensely until death came to her relief. She was an amiable and interesting girl, beloved by all who knew her.

COMMERCIAL.

Athens Market.
ATHENS, December 17, 1874.
New Corn (ear) 60 cts. Flour 3.00 for family, Bacon, 12 to 14 cents. Lard, in tin cans 15 cts; Eggs, wanted at 20 cts. for Christmas; Meal 50; Hay, 80¢@85 per 100 lbs.; Oats, 50; Feathers, live geese, 50; Bee-wax, 1.00; Beans, white 1.25; Dried Peaches, halves 60; quarters 5; Feathers, live geese 50; Peas Nut, 1.00; Chestnuts, 1.75@2.00; Dressed Poultry, Turkeys 12c; Chickens 8c; Cotton Middling 12.

Calhoun Produce Market.

CALHOUN, TENN., Dec. 16, 1874.
Wheat, white No. 1, 1.10, red No. 1, 1.00; Flour, family 3.00; Corn, 55; Corn Meal, 70; Oats, 50; Pork, 8.00; Lard, 14½; Butter, prime yellow, 25; Eggs, 20; Peas, clay, 1.00; Beans, white 1.25; Dried Peaches, halves 60; quarters 5; Feathers, live geese 50; Peas Nut, 1.00; Chestnuts, 1.75@2.00; Dressed Poultry, Turkeys 12c; Chickens 8c; Cotton Middling 12.

Atlanta Market.
ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 8, 1874.
Corn, white, 92½¢; Wheat, white, seed, 1.50@1.75; red, 1.35@1.45; Oats, white, 75¢@80¢; lard, 1.20@1.25; Bacon, none; Dry Salt Meat, clear rib sides 11½; Lard, Groves, 16; Flour, 3.50@7.50; Corn Meal, 97; Coffee, Rio, fair 22; prime 23; choice 24; Sugars, 9½@11½; Cotton Yarns, per bunch, 1.20; Domestic 2-4 6½; 7-8 8½; 4-4 10 per yd; Hogs, gross, 8c; Dressed Poultry, Turkeys, 10½; Chickens, 10; Butter, 20c; Eggs, 20; Apples, 3.00@4.00 per bin; Potatoes, 2.50@3.00 per bin.
Respy, STEPHENS & FLYNN.