

marque and reprisal against Mexico. He stated that the Executive Department had received information that the Mexican Congress intended to issue letters of marque against the United States, and that the bill now reported was intended to meet that emergency. The bill was forthwith read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took a recess until 6 o'clock, P. M. On re-assembling, the bill to deprive the Banks in Iowa and Wisconsin of their charters, was after a long debate, laid on the table.

A large number of private and local bills from the House, which gave rise to no debate, were passed.

August 9, 1846. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Dallas having retired from the Chair for the remainder of the session, Mr. Atchison was, on the eighth ballot, chosen President of the Senate pro tem. He received 24 votes out of the whole number cast.

A message was received from the President relative to Mexico, similar to that received by the House. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House bill providing for a territorial government in Oregon, was reported back from the territorial Committee without amendment, the Committee having no time to draft any.

Mr. Lewis, at six o'clock in the evening, reported a bill from the Finance Committee to carry into effect the recommendation of the President in his Message relative to Mexico.

A message, in relation to Mexico, was then received by the Senate, from the President of the United States.

The Message was referred to a Committee of the Whole, whereon Mr. McKay offered the following bill:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum of \$2,000,000, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditures thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

Mr. E. Holmes earnestly invoked the action of the House, without regard to party, on the recommendation of the President. Every man must hail with satisfaction the prospect of the termination of a war, which however rightful in itself, was costing the country millions upon millions.

Mr. Wilmot was unwilling to vote without further information from the President. He moved to amend the bill so as to provide that, in case of the acquisition of any new territory, slavery or involuntary servitude should be prohibited, except for crime, or conviction thereof.

Mr. Sims eulogized the message, and declared that the course of the President towards Mexico was magnanimous. He thought any agitation of the question of slavery as premature.

Mr. Adams gave his hearty assent to the message, and would vote for the bill. He thought there was no necessity for the amendment relative to slavery, as Mexico herself had already prohibited it in California.

On the suggestion of Mr. Adams, the bill was modified by Mr. McKay, so as to make it refer specifically to Mexico.

Mr. Owen said, we had given the President ten millions to begin the war, and why was it not right to give him two millions to make peace?

After further debate, the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, prohibiting slavery, was agreed to.

Numerous proposed amendments having been rejected, the bill was reported to the House with Mr. Wilmot's amendment only. This was occurred in.

After an ineffectual motion to lay the bill on the table, it was read a third time by a vote of 85 to 79, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Correspondence of the Evening News. August 10, 1846. The House met at eight o'clock, and the moment the Speaker took the Chair, he was addressed by about fifty members at the same moment. It sounded like a broadside from a man-of-war. But it must be remembered that there was a vast amount of business to be done, and only four hours of the session left.

The Speaker thundered with his mace, and called "order," but it appeared that "order" had taken wings and gone to Paris unknown, for the shoutings of "Mr. Speaker," continued for a considerable period, members screaming in all the keys of the gamut, and each one being determined upon getting the floor.

Finally, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the disputed amendments to the Naval Pension bill, also the Naval Appropriation bill. These, amidst a great uproar, were reported, and sent to the Senate. The latter bill was finally passed and signed by the President, who for the sake of convenience, occupied a room in the Capitol. The former bill was also passed at the last moment.

The report of the Conference Committee, on the amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was brought in.

Mr. McKay stated, that although the Conferees had entertained the idea of inserting the two millions asked for by the President, to settle the Mexican boundary, yet it had been relinquished as impracticable. The said item, therefore, was not in the bill. Upon this assurance, the report of the Conference Committee was concurred in, and the bill was signed by the President.

The remainder of the time up to noon, was chiefly occupied upon the bill for the relief of Elijah White, the Indian Agent in Oregon. The proceedings were of the most uproarious character, each member present resolved that if his particular bill could not be passed, no other should.

The bill to carry into effect the Cherokee Treaty was also lost. (It appears that this treaty was twice rejected by the Senate on Saturday night, while in Executive session, and afterward carried by a majority of one.)

The fate of the House bill providing the two millions for settling the Mexican boundary, likewise shared the same fate. The Senate had taken it up, when, Mr. Davis of Mass. commenced a speech against it. When within a few minutes of the time fixed for the adjournment he was called upon to give way, in order that a resolution might be introduced to prolong the session for a few hours, but he talked against time, and succeeded in killing the bill. The President will never forgive him.

Your readers will be gratified to learn that the Smithsonian Institute Bill was taken up by the Senate, although at the eleventh hour, and passed in the shape in which it left the House. The President signed it immediately.

The President's Veto of the French Spoliation Bill was taken up. One of the grounds of the veto is that "the bill proposes to pay these claims in a currency not known to the Constitution, and not to their full amount." He therefore refuses to sign it, "that it may hereafter undergo the revision of Congress." After a brief discussion the question was put, "Shall the bill become a law, the Veto notwithstanding." The result was, Yeas 27, Nays 15—not two-thirds. So the bill did not become a law. Had there been a full Senate, it is known there would have been a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Dallas is now on a visit to the Warrentown Springs, in Virginia, with his family.

The Senate confirmed the nomination, promoting Capt. May, first brevet Major, and then a Lieut. Colonel, as a reward for his conduct at the battle of the Rio Grande.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid the existing war with Mexico, by a peace just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions that may be made by Mexico.

Under these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic, immediately after the ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress. Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditures thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object. I would, therefore, recommend the passage of a law appropriating \$2,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties and ratified by the Mexican republic.

JAMES K. POLK. Washington, 8th August, 1846.

French Spoliation Bill.—The President has vetoed the French Spoliation Bill. We copy the first section of the Bill.

ABILL. To provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliation prior to the thirty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That satisfaction shall be made, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to such citizens of the United States, or to their legal representatives, as had valid claims to indemnity upon the French government, arising out of illegal captures, detentions, forcible seizures, illegal condemnations, and confiscations, committed prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic concluded on the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the thirty-first day of July following: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to such claims as are stipulated for and embraced in the convention between the United States and the French republic concluded on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for the liquidation and payment whereof provision is made in the said convention; nor to such claims as were allowed and paid, in whole or in part, un-

der the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Spain concluded on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; nor to such claims as were allowed, in whole or in part, under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and France concluded on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; And provided, also, that in all cases of transfer or assignment, no claimant shall be entitled to receive an amount beyond the consideration paid, and interest thereon.

THE DUTY ON IRON UNDER THE NEW AND OLD TARIFF LAWS.

The following table shows the amount of duty to be collected upon iron under the new law, which goes into operation on the 1st of December, and the rate under the law of 1842.

	1842	1846
Anchors or parts, 2 1/2 cts. per lb.	30 per ct.	30 per ct.
Anvils, wrought, 2 1/2 do. do.	do do	do do
Do. cast, 1 do. do.	do do	do do
Axeltrees, or parts, 4 do. do.	do do	do do
Bars or bolts made wholly or in part by rolling, \$25 per ton	do do	do do
Spikes and nails, cut or wrought	do do	do do
3 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Nails and axeltrees, wrought	do do	do do
4 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Mill irons and cranks, wrought	do do	do do
4 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Wrought iron for ships, locomotives, and steam engines 4 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Chains, not cables 4 do do do do	do do	do do
Malleable iron or castings	do do	do do
3 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Tubes made of band or rolled iron	do do	do do
5 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Saws, each	\$1	do do
Taggars iron	5 per cent	do do
Old or scrap iron \$10 per ton	do do	do do
Iron bars or bolts not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling \$17 per ton	do do	do do
Iron pigs	\$9 per ton	do do
Vessels of cast iron, not specified	do do	do do
14 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Castings of iron 1 do. do.	do do	do do
Glazed or tin hollow ware and castings and sad irons 2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Hatters' and Tailors' irons	2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Cast iron or butt hinges	2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Wire, iron or steel, under No. 14	5 cts. per lb.	do do
Do. over 14 and not over 25	5 cts. per lb.	do do
Do. over 25	11 do do	do do
Do. silvered or plated 30 per ct.	do do	do do
Iron, round or square, or braziers' rods of 3-16 a 10-16 diameter	10 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Iron nail or spike rods and nail plates, slit, rolled or hammered	2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Iron in sheets, except Taggars	2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Hoop Iron	2 1/2 do do	do do
Scroll iron or casement rods	2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do
Cable chains or parts, 2 1/2 do do	do do	do do
All other chains not specified, the links being twisted or straight and when straight of greater length than those used in chains for cables	30 per cent	do do
Blacksmiths' hammers, 2 1/2 cts. per lb.	do do	do do
Do. sledges do do do do	do do	do do
Do. of all other kinds, not specified	30 per cent	do do

The New York Journal of Commerce, of August 4th, says:—

First Effects of the Tariff of 1846.—The day after the receipt of the news at Boston of the passage of the Tariff, the manufacturers put down the price of their goods from five to ten per cent. At the time this reduction was made, the agents of the Lowell companies stated that they did not fear foreign competition under the new law.

Nomination.—Judge Robert C. Grier, of Pennsylvania, was on Monday, the 10th inst., nominated by the President to supply the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin.

Fires.—The Conflagration at Meredith, N. H., was more disastrous than first represented. The whole of the western side of the street, and a considerable portion of the eastern side, were destroyed.—The number of families burned out is considerable, and the entire loss of property is from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

On Tuesday night last nearly the whole of Laprairie, a town situated opposite to Montreal in Canada was reduced to ashes.—Evening News.

Storms.—This is the season for storms. We have to record two more as occurring, one in Philadelphia and the other in Baltimore. On Sunday afternoon Philadelphia was visited by a thunder storm of considerable violence. It came up about three o'clock, and was of near an hour's duration. The rain fell for a while in torrents, and the wind blew a gale from north-west, while the lightning and thunder were very severe. The streets were flooded, filled, awnings ripped, trees blown down, &c. There was some damage by the lightning. Several trees and houses were struck, and one or two persons injured.

In Baltimore, on Monday afternoon, there was another very heavy storm of rain and hail accompanied with thunder and lightning. A good deal of damage was done by the flooding of streets, filling of cellars, &c. Two new houses in Jefferson street fell down from the effects of the storm. No damage was done by the lightning.—Chas. Evening News.

A Treaty with the Pattawatamie Indians, which was concluded on the 28th ultimo, has been officially published. By this treaty, the possessory right of the Pattawatamies to some six millions of acres of land is extinguished—five millions of valuable land lying between the Missouri and Mississippi, west of the State of Iowa, and north of the State of Missouri, and one million of acres on the Osage river, west of the latter State. The State of Iowa will by this treaty gain a front on the Missouri river of several hundred miles, and that State and the United States obtain possession of five millions of fruitful and saleable land, towards which a large congregation has already been directed.

A letter from Adjutant General Jones, that the Court-Martial proceedings in the case of Capt. S. B. Thornton, 2d Dra-

goons, have come to hand. They exhibit the gratifying fact, that he is acquitted of all the charges on which he was tried.

TITLES OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC ACTS. Passed at the First Session of the 29th Congress.

An act to extend the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act to establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the act which abolishes the office of Inspector General of the Army, and to revive and establish said office.

An act to continue the office of Commissioners of Pensions.

An act establishing certain post routes.

An act relative to Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of American water rotted hemp for the use of the Navy.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary, and other pensions of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1847, and for other purposes.

An act to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for certain objects, made for the service of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1846.

An act to repeal a part of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands, approved 5th April, 1832, and for other purposes."

An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

An act to authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States.

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act for the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and potentiers.

An act to provide for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military stations on the route to Oregon.

An act to establish the value of certain foreign coins and moneys of account, and to amend existing laws.

An act establishing certain post routes and for other purposes.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and for other purposes."

An act making alterations in the department of the army.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to provide for the organization of the volunteer forces brought into the service of the United States, into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command them.

An act to retrocede the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore.

An act to establish the collection district of Chicago.

An act making appropriations for the support of volunteers and other troops authorized to be employed in the prosecution of the war with Mexico during the year ending 30th June, 1847.

An act to authorize an issue of treasury notes and a loan.

An act making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein specified.

An act in relation to the payment of claims.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

An act giving the assent of Congress to a change of the compact entered into between the United States and the States of Arkansas, on her admission into the Union.

An act for reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes.

An act to exempt coffee imported from the Netherlands from duty, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act in relation to the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Ohio.

An act to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on the land acquired by treaty from the Miami Indians in Indiana.

An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories.

An act to define the boundaries of the State of Iowa, and to repeal so much of the act of the 3rd of March, 1845, as relates to the boundaries of Iowa.

one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military academy for the year ending 30th June, 1837.

An act to regulate the proceedings in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the distribution of the edition of the laws and treaties of the United States, published by Little & Brown, under the provisions of the resolutions of Congress, approved March 3d, 1845, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the effectual publication of the laws of the United States.

An act to refund to certain persons an excess of duty, exacted on the importation of foreign merchandise.

An act to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the right of using Mix's patent mangle stopper.

An act for the allowance of drawback on foreign merchandise imported into certain districts of the United States from the British North American Provinces, and exported to foreign countries.

An act to amend the act approved 2d April, eighteen hundred and forty four, entitled "An act directing the disposition of certain unclaimed goods, wares, or merchandise, seized for being illegally imported into the United States."

An act to regulate writs of error and appeals from the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama.

An act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the Territory of Wisconsin.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending on the 30th June, 1847.

An act to establish an additional land district in Iowa.

An act more effectually to provide for the enforcement of certain provisions in the treaties of the United States.

An act to equalize the compensation of the surveyors general of the public lands of the United States, and for other purposes.

An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river in said Territory.

An act making copies of papers certified by the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives, legal evidence.

Joint resolution directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia under the limitations therein prescribed.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Republic of Peru, concluded at Lima the seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty one.

An act to establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the year ending thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty seven; and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty seven.

An act to provide for the payment of the evidences of public debts in certain cases.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven.

An act authorizing the payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

A resolution relative to errors and defective returns in certain surveys, plats and field notes.

A resolution appointing Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution."

Joint resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Joint resolution relative to the printing and distribution of the annual estimates.

A resolution authorizing the transmission and presentation of books to the Minister of Justice of France, in exchange for books received from him.

Joint resolution concerning the Oregon Territory.

A resolution providing for temporary mail service in Texas.

Presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, his officers and men.

To refund to States and individuals, expenses incurred by them under calls for militia and volunteers made by Generals Gaines and Taylor.

A resolution regulating the printing of Congress, and establishing the compensation of the same.

Authorizing the sale of certain land at Bayou Rouge to the State of Louisiana.

Directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two Houses of Congress.

To authorize the Secretary of War to adjudicate the claims of Su-quah nation, and the claims of Choctaw Indians, whose claims were left undetermined by the commissioners for the want of the township maps.

From the Charleston Evening News. The Smithsonian Institute.—On the last day, and almost the last hour of the session, the bill "to establish the Smithsonian Institution" was passed. The national faith, pledged to the execution of the important trust confided to Congress, has therefore begun to be redeemed; it remains to be seen in what manner the Regents of the Institution will carry out the views of the founder. The selection of these gentlemen has at least been judicious. Among them we notice the name of W. C. Preston, of South Carolina.

chusius, Gideon Hawley of New York, Richard Bush of Pennsylvania, Wm. C. Preston of South Carolina, A. D. Roche and Joseph G. Totten of Washington. The names of the three Senators are not learned.

From the Correspondent of the South Carolinian.

WASHINGTON, August 10. "I predicted that the administration would carry out all its pledges, and that in the end, the Democratic party would be true to the administration. Well, so they have been—both true to each other."

"1st. Texas has been incorporated with the Union.

"2d. The Oregon question has been settled.

"3d. Against Mexico our rights have been vindicated, and their maintenance are being rigorously prosecuted.

"4th. The odious Tariff of 1842 has been repealed, and a wise and just Revenue Bill substituted in its stead.

"5th. A Constitutional Treasury to go into effect on the 1st of January next, has been established.

"6th. A Ware-Housing system, to take effect in December next, had been proposed.

"7th. And the Harbor and River Bill, recognizing the abominable Internal Improvement system, has been rejected.

"I visited Washington, distrustful of the party, distrustful of the President, and having a very mean opinion of his advisers. I shall leave it with better opinions of men in general.

"You will perceive that Mr. Calhoun's Graduation Bill has not been passed. It is only laid on the table; however, until next December. Every day the plan is gaining friends, and if we live to see next year, it will become the favorite measure of the country.

"Another great measure of Mr. Calhoun's will, in all probability, become a popular one during the next six months. I mean his plan regulating the commerce and trade of that great inland sea, the Mississippi. The more his report is read, the more satisfaction does it seem to afford. It is not wonderful that the politicians here have been slow to comprehend it. They are, and have been, too much engaged in maturing other great measures, to give Mr. Calhoun's report a proper study. After the adjournment of Congress, however, you shall see that the reasoning of that document will appear more and more conclusive."



The Advertiser. EDGFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846

Death of Thomas J. Hibler, Esq.—The commoner our painful duty to announce the death of THOMAS J. HIBLER, Esq., after a very short illness, on Saturday last. At the time of his death, he was a candidate for a seat in the State Senate, and he had formerly served as a representative in the Legislature from this District. He has left a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely end. We hope some friend will prepare a fuller notice of him hereafter.

Temperance Documents.—We have laid upon our table the first volume of the PERMANENT TEMPERANCE DOCUMENTS, published by direction of the State Temperance Society, and under the supervision of a Committee appointed by that body. We have not yet had leisure to examine this important publication, but from a hasty glance at it, we are of opinion that it is exceedingly valuable, especially to the friends of Temperance. We will notice it more particularly hereafter. The work is for sale at the store of Mr. EDWARD PAXX, Agent for the Publishers.

Cotton.—Our Hamburg correspondent under date of the 15th inst., says:— "Since my last report, we are in receipt of Liverpool dates to the 25th ult., which are rather unfavorable for Cotton, the quotations being a shade lower than they were on the 15th. These accounts do not seem to have had any effect on our seaport markets, neither have they abated the confidence of our own dealers, several lots having been sold since my receipt at full rates. I therefore quote's extreme, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents, with a brisk market, and remark that a strictly choice parcel would bring 8 cents.

Provisions.—Corn 70 to 75 scarce. Flour \$3 25 to \$4 50. Meal 80 to 87 1/2 cts. Bacon 8 to 9 cents. Hams 10 to 11 cents. Lard 10 to 12 cents and scarce.