

THE WEEKLY LINCOLN PROGRESS.

Facts and Fancies.

Old Daniel Drew, the Wall street religious shark, is taking medicine and praying.

A New Orleans monkey rescued an infant from impending death under the wheels of a horse car the other day.

tal weather. My wife's got such a cold she can't speak. I like such weather."

Golden City, Colorado, is rejoicing over a bar of black sand nine miles long and one mile wide, which yields \$200 gold to the ton.

A Genuine live allegator meanders around in the Atlanta, Georgia, sewers, picking up chickens, young Africans, and such unconsidered trifles.

The New York Cotton statement shows the receipts at all Ports to date to be 3,592,695, against 2,713,058 up to same time last year.

Bean Hickman, a noted character, of Washington City, was stricken with paralysis Sunday, and was conveyed to the hospital.

A Detroit paper accounts for the impeachment of a prominent Senator by the fact that he was brought up on the bottle.

Inasmuch as Ben Butler's backpay was the smallest amount that he ever stole at any one time, the Courier-Journal can't see why people are making such a fuss about it.

In an advertisement of a baker's business for sale, the following appears: "Death the sole reason for leaving; the proprietor gone where ovens are not needed."

A woman named Rainey Pool, beat a step-child so unmercifully a few days ago, at Smithfield, Johnston county, that the child died shortly after. The woman is in jail.

An English reviewer says there is more poetry written now in one year than was written during the whole of the eighteenth century, and dyspepsia has increased in the same proportion.

Little Rock, Ark., dispatches state \$5,000 reward have been offered for the arrest of the assassin of Judge Mears. It is reported that five persons were killed in a rencontre between a constable's posse and Moore's gang in Perry county.

The Leavenworth man who wants to bet his wife can walk five hundred miles in three weeks has been exposed. It was but a shallow device through which to get three weeks peace and quietness.

Dispatches from the great corn-growing regions of Illinois and Iowa give discouraging indications of the crop for this year. It is generally estimated at from one-half to two-thirds of the ordinary yield. The drought has now continued so long that any future rains would scarcely avail to remedy the damage.

Miss Lizzie A. Stewart, daughter of Capt. Ansel Stewart, of Fairhaven, and Miss Cordelia Torry, of Boston, on Saturday last, went in bathing at Quisset, a small island near Falmouth, Massachusetts. They got beyond their depth, and their cries for help brought Mr. Hardy Davis, of Falmouth, to their aid, but the ladies drew him under the water, and all three were drowned.

Miscegenation is not encouraged in Indiana. Nick Keiger, col., of Jeffersonville, has been sentenced by the Clark county Criminal Court to pay a fine of \$1,000 and suffer one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for marrying a white woman.

"Yes, take her and welcome," responded an Illinois farmer, when a young man asked for his blessing. "She's run away with a schoolmaster, eloped with a showman, shot a wildcat, and whipped her mother, and the sooner you take her the better."

Nasby writes the Toledo Blade: "I am in Illinois, groaning over the burdens piled upon us farmers, and damning, with all the vehemence that's in me, the monopolist that are sucking the life-blood out of the honest laboring classes, and trying to convince them that their redemption can only be brought about by abandoning at once the infamous Republican party, which is responsible for every evil that's in the country; from railroads down to the potato bug."

They had some fun in the trial of a case before a negro magistrate at Loo-voke, Ark., the other day. The Rev. Mr. Sullivan was the defendant, and as he was likely to win the case, the plaintiff's lawyer, Mr. Byrd, a big burly fellow, assailed the parson, who is a frail old body, and knocked him down. The parson's son John was at hand, and, disliking to have his father abused, he drew a revolver and shot the lawyer dead. The "court" lit out at the commencement of hostilities, and they report the case has gone by default.

Gen. Van Kouten brought suit in the Cass county (Ind.) court against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad to recover \$5,000 damages. Van Kouten had entered a car of the company's and refused to deliver up his ticket until the conductor furnished him with a seat. The cars were crowded and no seat was to be obtained, so the conductor just stopped the train and put Van Kouten off. Nothing daunted, he caught on the last car and was put off a second time, and his baggage flung off with him. The case was entered in Cass county, and under change of venue was taken to Carroll county, and the plaintiff was awarded \$2,000 by the jury as compensation for the broken contract.

The Progress.



LINCOLN, N. C.: SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1873.

By request, we publish to-day the fourth letter from Mr. Goodloe, on the Mecklenburg Declaration, which contains very important information not hitherto brought out in the controversy. We hear from good authority, that Mr. Goodloe has received this information from papers preserved by Governor Swain, and copies of which are in possession of Dr. Charles Phillips, of Davidson College, who has other important data connected with this historical question, which has never been published.

THE proposed Amendments to the Constitution have received the sanction of the people, and will doubtless become a part of the organic law. But these amendments only skim the surface, and do not reach the worst features of the Constitution of 1868.

We regard the clause of that instrument which allows appropriations to be made by townships and counties, by means of a popular vote, as radically wrong. It is wrong in principle to allow men who pay no taxes to vote to tax those who have something. So far this clause has been of no practical importance or injury, but will soon become of the greatest importance in voting on county subscriptions for railroad purposes. There is no greater tyrant than debt. It is an easy matter to go in debt, but a great struggle to get out. It is necessary in our opinion to have the Constitution amended to prevent subscriptions to railroads by county votes or by county officials. It is necessary to have such an amendment to protect the tax payer from being absorbed by combinations. It is necessary to have such an amendment to protect us from our own indiscretion when under a state of excitement. These subscriptions are brought forward and public meetings held, the road he said to pay, the tax light, everybody benefited and property rise in price and thus a general excitement is produced; the tax subscription voted, and the sober second thought comes in after the evil is done.

One of the Amendments to the Constitution of Illinois, passed recently, declares that no county shall subscribe to works of internal improvements. It was submitted to a vote of the people and carried by a majority of 125,000. And we venture the assertion that no county in this State would to-day revoke a county subscription, where the people have subscribed to such works. Another amendment to the Constitution of the State that is needed, is in regard to the judiciary system. Upon this more will be said hereafter.

Three Men Went Out to Sea in a Bowl.

The experiment is soon to be tried of crossing the Atlantic ocean in a balloon. Professor Wise and Donaldson will start on this aerial voyage from New York on the 12th of September. The point of landing is not yet designated, but all things going well, they will descend somewhere on land or water, at some point or other not now necessary to mention. The professors have invited a number of the editorial corps to accompany them on the trip. Balloons are inflated with gas, and the more gas the quicker the flight. When the supply of gas is exhausted the balloon comes down. The Professors are doubtful that the supply of gas for so long a trip might become short before reaching their destination. Hence they wish to have a live American editor or two along to supply the deficiency in case of such a mishap! and have carefully selected and invited those editors that can manufacture the largest supply of gas in the shortest given time. We have no doubt that the experiment will succeed, and that they will land somewhere in Europe, and very likely in England in two and a half days. A large and well built balloon will sail a mile per minute, and certainly enough gas can be taken on board to keep her afloat for that length of time.

Why should the experiment not succeed? Why should it not be less dangerous than a sail-boat or steamers? Certainly less lives will be lost in this mode of crossing the ocean than the common mode. There is always counter currents of winds as there are counter currents of water in the oceans flow. When the lower current of wind sets North, the upper current sets South. Every one has seen the upper current blowing the clouds one

way, while the lower current blew in an opposite direction. All then that these aeronauts have to do is to watch the wind currents and run the lower or upper current as the wind blows to suit, and all will go right, because it is a bad wind that blows nobody any good. Why, too, can not a balloon be with little short sails to catch the

casation requires. All that is required for success is courage. This way of travelling is surely as safe as travelling by railroads and steamboats is now-a-days.

Why not take along a Herald correspondent? That paper has correspondents from all parts of the world, and why not cap the thing by having a correspondent from the neighborhood of the move?

Counterfeits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is a description of the difference between the genuine and the counterfeit \$500 legal tender note of the issue of 1869: The upright that holds the balance of the scales held in the hand of the female figure, shows a white line in the counterfeit over the lower part of the palm of the hand to the second figure; in the genuine the upright is quite black and lost in shadow; the lower part of the right lapel of the coat on the portrait of Adams in the counterfeit forms an angle; in the genuine it is a distinct curved line; also the buttons in the counterfeit are irregular in shape, while in the genuine they are decidedly round and darker in color. Particular attention is called to the button on the left side of the coat on the counterfeit. In the word "Washington" in the counterfeit the black shade forming the first stroke of the letter "W" forms an angle at the bottom; in the genuine note it forms a curve. In the ruled shading under the right hand stroke of the letter "W," and over the letters "A" and "S" there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; there are but three in the genuine note. Under the letters "A" and "S" in the word "Washington," in the counterfeit there are five ruled lines; in the genuine there are but four. Also, under the letter "H" in the same word there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit; in the genuine there are but three. At the bottom of the letter "F" in the denomination title there are five ruled lines in the counterfeit; in the genuine there are six lines. The localized fibre on the left of the portrait is blue in the genuine, but without color in the counterfeit. The red seal in the genuine is printed in a delicate carmine color; in the counterfeit is more of a brick color and has a heavy appearance, more especially the rays which form the out side of the seal. Attention is called to the blurred and scratchy appearance of the lathe work and lettering on the back of the counterfeit, which, on comparison with the genuine, will readily be perceived.

Look Out, Farmers.

Cesarism is beginning to work. It may amount to nothing, but it is well to be prepared. We clip from the published interview of a Herald reporter with the editor of a prominent Grant journal of St. Louis, Mr. Joseph B. McCullagh of the Democrat, the following indication of the growth of Cesarism thus far, and what it is to be found on. It is expected to be the great coup de main of the bondholders, which is forever to annihilate the political power of the ballot-box, and most especially that power so distasteful to the capitalists, the Granges of the West:

"WHAT DO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT?"

Reporter—Do you believe there is any considerable number of the American people who desire a Cesar? Mr. McCullagh—I think there is, and I will give one illustration. The railroad interests of the West are afraid of the people. The farmers' granges have frightened them into a fear of communism and made them believe that the government is not strong enough. Every dollar of railroad stock in the States where granges exist represents the idea of its owners that the government is too weak, and as capitalists love their money better than their country or its institutions they look for somebody that will lay a strong hand on the people and give them security that their property shall not be destroyed. This may mean empire or it may mean monarchy; but it means a stronger government than at present exists. I know a man who represents several millions of dollars in two of the wealthiest railroad corporations of the West; which are worth in the aggregate \$50,000,000, and he says that every dollar in both of these companies is in favor of the call for a strong government." I once asked this gentleman what he meant by "a strong government" and he replied, "Anything that would put down the communists—meaning the farmers' granges of Illinois and the West. A meeting of Western railroad magnates was held in New York city some time ago to arrange the times and tariffs. After those present had transacted their official business the subject of the farmers' movement in the West was informally discussed, and it was generally agreed that the people of the different States would prove inimical to railroad property and that the railroad magnates look to the general government for protection.

There you are, farmers! And how is this element Cesarism to be squelched out? By local fights in your States against railroads? By no means. The despot which will forever squelch you out, as McCullagh says, will be the "iron government" at Washington." It is the national bondholders' government which is to strengthen railroad power, and that power in turn impoverishes you. Break down the Grant dynasty—move now at once to break down the Grant party, and then you will in time get your local railroad freight question satisfactorily settled. If you take your eyes off the big job of getting Grant out of office, to fight your lesser evils local railway outrages, you will find yourselves flanked by a Grant victory in '76, and the hand-cuffs and gyves ready for your wrists and ankles. Read above what McCullagh says, and weigh well our advice touching the case.—N. Y. Day Book.

The Late Hon. D. M. Barringer.

He was born in Cabarrus county, North Carolina, in 1807, graduated at the University of North Carolina, in 1826; he selected the law as a profession, and commenced practice in 1829. In that year he was elected a member of the State Legislature, which position he occupied for several years. In 1835 he was a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution. He was a representative in Congress from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed by President Taylor Minister to Spain, and continued in that mission by President Fillmore. After serving four years he resigned his position upon the accession of President Pierce, and traveled extensively in Europe, and on his return home was elected to the State Legislature; and in 1855, having declined a re-election, retired to private life. During the last Presidential election he again appeared upon the stage of action, and supported Mr. Greeley for President, and was made Chairman of the State Campaign Committee. He contributed freely to the cause, and was a sanguine worker. He was an affable and courteous gentleman of refined attributes, and held in high esteem by his associates. His loss will be deeply felt in his native State and by his many friends throughout the country.

Wash. Chronicle, 2nd.

CHESTER AND LENOIR RAILROAD.—Mr. A. H. Devoza, President of the Chester and Lenoir Railroad, returned home on Sunday morning last from a trip of several weeks duration in North Carolina. He visited Dallas, Lincoln, Newton and Hickory Tavern, saw and conversed with men from all the counties along the line of the road and is enthusiastic over the prospects of the sure completion of his road. The private subscription is increasing rapidly—in fact much more is being subscribed than the most ardent friends of the measure dared to hope for. Col. Gardner has completed the final survey to Dallas, and informs Mr. Devoza that he has never in all of his experience run a line so adapted by nature for a railroad as the one located from Yorkville to Dallas. There is no embankment or excavation on the whole line exceeding eleven feet in height or depth, and for six miles on one stretch it is so level that absolutely no grading whatever will be required. The estimate is that the subscription to the capital stock already made are enough to grade the road from Yorkville to Lenoir. If this is so, there is no doubt of the final consummation of this great and important work.

Chester Reporter.

A NUT FOR MR. D. R. GOODLOE TO CRACK.—The uncompromising Union editor of the Southern Home was in the graveyard of Poplar Tent Church, in Cabarrus county, on the 29th ult. He there saw the slab over the mortal remains of the illustrious patriot, Rev. Hezekiah Balch, who died in 1776. It is well known that Mr. Balch was one of the most eminent leaders in the Mecklenburg Convention of 1775. The inscription on the slab, after stating the date of his birth, death and ministerial services, ends thus: "He was distinguished as one of the Council of Three, who proposed that immortal document the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and his eloquence—the more effectual from his acknowledged wisdom, purity of motive and dignity of character—contributed much to the adoption of that instrument, the 20th of May, 1775."

The italics are, of course, our own.

But it will be difficult to explain how the people of his congregation happened to know so much less about the date of so important an event in the life of their pastor than Mr. D. R. Goodloe, of Raleigh.

[Southern Home.

You may reach way down among the musty records of the past. Search the history of every country and race from Adam down and you will find no instance, except in North Carolina, of men of respectable standing engaging in a systematic effort to rob the history of their immediate section of a pre-eminent distinction. What if there is some mistake about the date of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence? Why not leave it for some old hysterical hyena of Yankeeism like Harriet Beecher Stowe, to unearth? The sons of revolutionary sires observed the 20th of May, why should the third or fourth generation want to change it?—Piedmont Press.

A Case of Conjuring So-called.

A colored man died some miles below this place, a few days ago, whose last illness was attended by some singular circumstances. He had been in bad health for three or four months, and was supposed by some to have been conjured or bewitched. In order to decide this matter, a conjurer so-called, living near the line of Marlboro and Marion, was called to see him. This man after making an examination said it was true that the sick man had been conjured; that his body was full of snakes, lizards, cooters, rabbits, &c., but that he could cure him. With this view he commenced to treat the case, scarified his patient's legs, applied his cupping horn, and claimed to have removed by these means, the snakes, lizards, &c., with which he said the sick man's body was infested. He certainly exhibited dead snakes which he said were drawn out by his cupping horn, and a live rabbit and cooter were seen to come out of that same horn. How they came there is another thing. Some believed in this man's conjuring powers, and did not doubt he had done all that he claimed to have done. Others again thought him a pretty good sleight-of-hand performer and cheat; "only that and nothing more." The result of the conjurer's treatment can be given in a few words: The man died. It is strange that in this age of progress, people can be found, and that, too, in an age of scientific advancement, who believe in conjurers' tricks. Yet "such is life." [Marlboro Times.

State News.

The rise of coffee is exciting alarm in the army of coffee drinkers.

A new bale of cotton has been shipped from Wilson, N. C., to New York.

Rockingham county is agitating the subject of a narrow gauge road from Reidsville to Madison.

Atlanta people propose to give the Air Line Railroad \$50,000 if it will build its

Captain J. M. Smith has patented a new process for curing tobacco which it is thought will revolutionize the system—method of curing the weed.

The Atlanta people are arranging for a grand celebration in honor of the completion of the Air Line Railroad, to occur about the 20th of September.

Several of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons, resident in Raleigh, propose visiting the dedication exercises of the magnificent Masonic Temple in Philadelphia on the 26th of September.

The first bale of new North Carolina cotton is out. It was shipped from Edenton on the 27th by Mrs. Edward Wood, Norfolk.

A New Asheville and Spartanburg Railroad meeting was held at Asheville on the 29th inst. The sum of \$32,500 was subscribed on the spot.

The Newbern Times says: The Treasury Department has just completed a contract with Mr. James Boyle, of this city, for the construction of ten life-saving stations to be erected on the coast between Hatteras Inlet and Cape Henry.

The Asheville Citizen says the voters of Laurens county, on the 15th instant, subscribed four hundred thousand dollars for the capital stock of the Laurens and Asheville Railroad. The measure was carried by a majority of six hundred and ninety-one.

The Piedmont Press says a terrible hurricane visited the Southern part of Hatteras, last week, prostrating trees and fences and doing serious damage to the corn crop. An immense volume of water fell, swelling the creeks and carrying off mills and forges.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Mr. J. Hough, living in the Clear Creek neighborhood, this county, was killed Thursday by being caught in the running works of Mr. Eli Hinson's saw mill.

The Charlotte Observer says: Our home is doing a thriving business, more than double what they did this time last year. Travel to and from Charlotte has increased at least 100 per cent. within the past twelve months.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: A resolution is now pending before the Board of City Commissioners which proposes to relieve from taxation, for ten years, all woolen and cotton factories which may be established in Raleigh. The resolution will no doubt be adopted.

The Charlotte Democrat says: Our merchants are receiving not only large, but immense, stocks of goods for the fall trade. All they ask is a trial from country merchants and purchasers generally. Any man who has the money can buy goods in Charlotte at rates that will please him. Try it.

The Raleigh Sentinels says: Nancy Harris, colored aged 110 years, died at her home in Swift Creek township, on Friday last. For 82 years she had been a member of the Baptist Church.

The Cleveland Banner contains the valedictor of W. C. Durham, Esq., who retires from the editorial management of the local department to engage in other pursuits. He is succeeded by Mr. J. B. Babington, who has enjoyed the benefit of considerable experience in the printing business.

The Charlotte Democrat says Mr. J. Wadsworth has bought out the stage of the Charlotte to the head of the Carolina Central Railway, and will hereafter run daily stage instead of a tri-weekly. As soon as a schedule is arranged with the railroad authorities, the public will be informed of arrivals and departures. It is a great convenience to the citizens of both places.

T. B. Kingsbury, Esq., of the Raleigh Sentinel, will make an effort to revive the Leisure Hour, a literary paper, which was liberally sustained in this and other States before the war. Mr. Kingsbury is admirably fitted for the task by reason of his superior literary attainments. We wish him abundant success.

The steamer Ironsides, belonging to the Potomac Steamboat Company, which has been running between Baltimore and Wilmington, went ashore on Hog Island shoals last Friday night, during the easterly gale and rain storm, and has gone to the bottom. The crew were taken off. Captain Brothers saved the furniture and tobacco. The Ironsides was a side-wheel iron steamer, of about 1,000 tons.

The Piedmont Press says the good people in the neighborhood of Fair View (Watauga county) were much alarmed last Tuesday morning at the appearance of a genuine water spout; described a correspondent as "about the size of a large tree, making a noise distinctly audible for 6 miles. It fell upon a bed of soft mud, making an indentation about as large as a small house. The streams for several miles around were swollen to an extent never before known."

The Charlotte Observer says the first bale of new cotton this season was forwarded by Mr. D. Macaulay, of Winnsboro, S. C., to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co. of this place, by whom it was purchased at 17c. The cotton classed strict low middling, and was raised on the farm of W. B. Creight, Esq., near Winnsboro, S. C.

The Charlotte Observer says a sad accident happened near the Mecklenburg line in Union county, N. C., on Thursday last, which resulted in the death of M. Joseph Hough, who was employed at the steam saw mill owned by Mr. El Hinson. In attempting to jump over a log his pant-locks were caught by the saw and his body was mutilated in a frightful manner. His death occurred the next day.

The Charlotte Observer: One new engine and three magnificent coaches for the Air-Line Railway, reached the city Friday and were immediately transferred to that road. Another new engine will arrive on Monday. It is now supposed that through trains will be running between Charlotte and Atlanta by the 20th of September. A passenger platform will be constructed at the junction of the N. C. and Air-Line roads.

The Wilmington Journal says: The indifference exhibited by the colored boys who are now in jail charged with the murder of little Willie Carter, is really sad to behold. It seems that they either cannot, or will not, realize their position, and continue, to all appearances, as indifferent to their situation as they were when arrested. David McCullough, the most deeply implicated, is apparently the most careless of them all.

BEARS.—The bears are committing depredations of a very destructive character upon the corn fields in the eastern part of Craven and Pamlico counties. We are informed that some of the farmers who have extensive fields of corn in the rich swamp lands, and who expected a large yield, will not harvest enough for their own family use, so great is the destruction by these wild animals. One of these monsters was killed recently at Dawson's Creek, weighing over four hundred pounds, and in his stomach was found more than a peck of corn.—Newbern Times.

SEPERSTRATION.—A colored man employed at the turpentine distillery of Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, possessed of a certain amount of the superstitious which characterizes many of his race, was made the victim yesterday of a "conjurer doctor" hailing from South Carolina. He exhibited his naked back to a number of gentlemen, which was found to be severely lacerated and cut, and the poor ignorant fellow declared that it was done by the "conjurer doctor" for the purpose of extracting lizards, frogs, snakes and other reptiles from his body, and he verily believed that such a thing had been accomplished. The impostor charged \$4.00 for the alleged service and the victim borrowed the money from his employer to pay him. No such impostures should be allowed in a civilized community.—Wil. Star.

Rifles for the Indians.

Whether supplying the Indians with rifles has a tendency to encourage the peace policy on the Western frontier is a question that has frequently been discussed. At the War Department in Washington, on Monday, a report was received from Gen. Sheridan which enclosed another report made to him by a subordinate officer, commanding a military post on the upper Missouri river, in the heart of the Indian country. This subordinate stated that a steamer had passed up the river laden with Government "ammunition" goods intended for supplies for the Indians, and among the cargo were a number of boxes marked "hardware" and invoiced as hatchets, saws, hammers and other tools. An inspection of these boxes showed that they really contained two thousand Sharp's rifles, with a large stock of ammunition, they having been smuggled on board under cover of fraudulent invoices and marks.

General Sheridan, in forwarding this report, makes the remark that it is the policy of the Government to furnish the Indians with firearms, the muzzle-loader will answer every purpose for hunting; but if they are to be put on an equality with the troops, and made superior to the frontier settlers, then he says the purchase of the latest approved patterns of arms is probably the proper thing. This language of General Sheridan is quoted in a Washington dispatch, and may or may not be faithfully reported, but his sarcasm scarcely was necessary to show the folly of sending fire arms into the Indian country. The Modocs had possession of the latest patterns, and their stubborn resistance was known all over the world. The Indian problem is one of difficult solution, but its chief difficulty comes from the baseness of white men, whose efforts seem to be continually directed in some localities to strip up and furnishing the means for strife in the hope of a little profit from it.

COMMERCIAL.

LINCOLN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY M. I. EDDY. SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1873.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Cotton, Flour, Corn, Peas, Butter, Eggs, Salt, and Bacon.

CHARLOTTE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY W. H. H. HOUSTON & CO. FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1873.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Flour, Bacon, Molasses, Syrup, and other goods.

CHESTER (S. C.) MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY McFadden & Youngblood. THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1873.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Cotton, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and other goods.

YORKVILLE, (S. C.) MARKETS.

FROM THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER. SEPT. 4, 1873.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Cotton, Flour, Corn, and Meal.