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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1871.

State of Parties from a Republican Standpoint.

The following reflections, on the present state of parties, are taken from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which, from its ability and recognized influence, may be described as one of the leading organs of the party whose name it bears. From that standpoint, the views are candid and vigorously stated, and, although we may not concur in either its premises or conclusions, the suggestions themselves will claim the attention of thoughtful minds on both sides:

The new departure, therefore, requires a candidate, who shall be more of a departure than the departure itself. The country will not believe in the sincerity of the movement, unless it is represented by a man in whom it has larger confidence than in any platform. A ticket headed with Tammany, or connected with corporation influences, can inspire no hope. Either Hoffman nor Pendleton, nor even Judge Hendricks or Thurman, can lead the Democrats to victory in 1872. Nothing but a candidate of unquestioned loyalty during the war, and integrity of administration for the future, can inspire that confidence in Democracy, or in the large section of the Republican vote, that are equally necessary to a successful campaign. Either Governor Brough, of Ohio, or John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, or Charles Francis Adams and Gratz Brown, of Missouri, would be such a ticket. To bring the party up to the selection is the next step in the Democratic new departure. Many of its wisest leaders see this necessity. They are already looking to achieve it. What has been done will be of little avail to the party as a party, unless the name be added. That is the work before the Democratic party for the next twelve months. Its progress will be watched with intense interest, with mingled hope and fear. But its success will be a great benefit to the nation, even if it is followed, as quite likely it would be, by the split of the Democratic party.

On the other hand, new departures in one party oblige new departures in the other. Senator Sherman's speech in Ohio, so different from that of Senator Morton in Indiana a few weeks before, shows that the Republican leaders have taken alarm, and are changing front. Senator Morton dressed up the bloody bones of the past, and invited the nation to a new Presidential contest over them. But Sandiganham buried them beyond the hope of resurrection, and Senator Sherman mounted the platform with a new programme. The Republican party departs, if it departs from its indifference to revenue, civil service, and the currency question. Having achieved, nobly for itself, and happily for the country, the safety of the nation, and the triumph of the flag, it must now move on to new victories and to new claims upon the popular respect: must add to the gratitude of the nation for a glorious past, its confidence in a successful future. It must show that it can govern as well as save: that it can administer affairs in time of peace, as economically and as justly, as it met gradually the perils of rebellion, and courageously the burdens of equal rights.

The fate of the Republican party, in the next Presidential campaign, lies partly in the degree of success that shall attend the effort in the Democratic party to complete its new departure, and partly upon its own reform legislation at the next session of Congress. The practical wisdom, the personal integrity, and the administrative ability with which it grapples next winter with the questions of revenue and currency and tariff and civil service, are the tests of its future. It is without prestige to meet these questions in a different spirit from that in which it has treated them for the last two years. General Grant and his executive appointments are also put upon the defensive with their party followers in Congress. They must depart as well as depart from the traditions of outside association, or else intelligently, rise the sceptre will depart from them even if it does not decapitate the party.

The Republicans clearly have it in their power thus to restore their organization to unity, to inspire it anew with enthusiasm, and to regain at least their moral victory. Even General Grant has an opportunity to redeem his reputation, and make sure of renomination and reelection. But a new departure is the price of such a title to both. The party cannot hope to win the Government, if it continues super indifferent to the great business interests of the nation; if it further postpones thorough reform in administration, in the civil service, and in currency. Nor can the President hope to retain his leadership of the party, and consummate a reelection, if he persists in administering the Government for the benefit of his family, and with men as Rufus Ingalls, Simon Cameron, Benjamin F. Butler, and Roscoe Conkling. These must not only be a new, but a bold departure from such selfish interests and such bad leadership, if the President would hope to reap the full benefits of his opportunity.

Death.—The Natchez *Courier* announces the death, at Crail Orchard Springs, Ky., on the 8th inst., of J. W. Collier, Esq., of Jefferson, La. Mr. Collier was a native of Mississippi, and as a young lawyer was rapidly winning an excellent position at the bar of Louisiana. His early death will be regretted by many friends.

Death of Mr. John Dickinson.—We have the painful duty to perform of announcing the death of one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Texas, Mr. John Dickinson, at Saratoga, New York, on Wednesday, and the sad news was telegraphed to his family, in Houston, by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Kopsel, who was there at the time. Mr. Dickinson went there for his health some time since. He was a native of Scotland, and came to Texas when quite young, some thirty-four or thirty-five years ago, and during all that time he has made his residence in Houston, has been, for nearly necessarily, one of the most intelligent and successful merchants of that city. Personally an honest man, as a higher grade, the esteem and confidence of all who knew him or had dealings with him. Universally known to be a man of the strictest honor and integrity, was and was good as his bond. He was a man of accomplished education, and being thoroughly conversant with all mercantile transactions, our readers were often indebted to him for valuable commercial articles, both in the columns of the *News* and the Texas Almanac. In the death of Mr. Dickinson we feel that Texas has lost one of her most valuable citizens, and his large circle of acquaintances and friends will feel that they have suffered an irreparable loss.—*Galveston News*.

Death of Gen. Gaines.—The Natchez *Courier* announces the death of General Edmund P. Gaines, a native of Kentucky, but for many years a citizen of Mississippi.

During the Presidency of James K. Polk, General Gaines was United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi. The *Courier* says:

General Gaines died at his plantation, in Gaines' Landing, Chicot county, Arkansas, on Sunday, 31, at 4 A. M., after a short illness of eight days, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased, long a resident of this city, has filled offices of high trust in this State, and was a member of the Episcopalian Church.

Grant Cannot Be Re-Elected.

From the New York Sun:

According to the present apportionment, the number of Presidential Electors is 369, of which is 189. Under the census, Congress may alter the number of Electors. Such a change is not probable, and the chances are we will not materially affect the prospects of parties in the election of 1872.

Assuming 317 as the number, can Gen. Grant get a majority of the electoral vote if he is renominated, and the Democrats present a popular candidate on a platform which receives dead issues, the latter will be reasonably certain to carry the following States:

Alabama	10	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	5	Nevada	3
California	6	New York	35
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Florida	3	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	Tennessee	10
Illinois	21	Virginia	11
Kentucky	12	West Virginia	5
Maryland	7		
Total	127		

The Democratic candidate would also stand the best chance of carrying the following States:

Indiana	13	Pennsylvania	29
Louisiana	7		
Total	49		

General Grant could hardly fail to get votes of the following States:

Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	6
Maine	7	Texas	6
Massachusetts	13	Vermont	5
Michigan	11		
Total	57		

The probabilities now are that Grant will also have the best show in the following States, which, however, must be considered a New Departure Democratic State, if any doubtful:

Connecticut	6	Texas	6
Delaware	3		
Total	9		

Will any well informed Republican contend that the foregoing is not a fair estimate of Grant's prospects for a reelection, if his Democratic opponent is of the character we have indicated?

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16. 23d YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,428.

FRANCE AND THE PAPACY.

M. Thiers' Speech in the National Assembly—Italian Unity and German Unity—The Neutral Protector of Catholicity Abandoned—Rome the Capital—The Story of Prussia's Letter to the Pope—History of Prussian Speech—Gladstone's Remarks.

Versailles, July 31.—President Thiers made a speech in the National Assembly on Saturday, a summary of which was forwarded by telegraph that evening. The following report gives the gist of his address:

M. Thiers said—I have not to disavow any of my former opinions. I have preserved them all. * * But you are too sensible not to understand that there are great interests which, at a given moment, you serve best by silence. * * On some occasions I am severely blamed by my country, and we must all recognize that it is the fault of our position to be so. Nevertheless, the votes of the majorities of the moment. When, in France, an opinion rises up, scarcely anybody can resist it. Every day we have an example—a fatal example of the result of the ideas of the moment.

We Have Abandoned the Secular Traditions of France.

This abandonment is punished to-day by cruel reverses. The European equilibrium has been devoted to ridicule. This thought was the work of Henry IV., the great winning of statement that ever existed; of Richelieu, the great man of the laws of France; of Martin the great statesman who made the peace and the admirable Treaty of Westphalia. In 1815, as if Providence was about to give us a means of safety in this equilibrium, it was reestablished, and, in place of military glory, this means gave us influence. We were not then in a position to rule the world. France was placed in Europe between Prussia and Austria, to prevent the domination of the one over the other.

France was placed in the world between England and Russia, to prevent these two Powers of such magnitude from overthrowing the entire world in the interest of their particular rules. Well, then, it is this equilibrium which, in a moment of folly, we have all contributed to destroy. The old system, which was our safeguard, has been changed, to result in that of the nationalities, and the system of nationalities has succeeded in preparing for France fatal days ever to be deplored. Without reproaching Italy for having wished to become a united Power, it is not the less true that it was an error in France to have contributed to the union of these separate States, and so have, more than anybody, contributed to destroy the equilibrium which assured our safety. To act thus was for France, in truth, senseless and blind. * * I have always thought that the principle of nationalities would be a fatal day to France.

In the first place, I was certain that Italian unity would engender one day the unity of Germany, in the second place, it was impossible that Italian unity should not give a fatal blow to the religious conscience represented by the Holy See. Thus France, which, in the same way as England is the protector of Protestantism, has been in conflict with it.

The National Protector of Catholicity, has Abandoned It.

The question being thus stated, do not gentlemen, impose upon us a task before which you would recoil yourselves, for, in the actual circumstances, it might cease to be patriotic. Italy is made. It is not I who have contributed to make it, but let us speak plainly. What do you want to do, and do you want to lead us into war?

Italy has Become a Powerful State,

with the support of Russia, since the Pontifical government, in a moment of generous but perhaps unreflecting enthusiasm, declared that it was ready to back Austria—she also is a Catholic Power. Well, she, in like manner, guided by the Virgin of Loretto, a man, I mean, resigned herself to a sacrifice, painful, but necessary. Prussia seeks across the Alps to approach Italy. My conscience revolts against the acceptance of accomplished facts. But when Europe pronounces in equal right, I say that with which you are acquainted I cannot act otherwise than Europe. Have confidence in my position, and do not ask of me a policy which it would be for me to sound, because I could not push it to its goal. Let no one say that there exists into all this any hostility to a future war.

No, the Government has not this thought. The policy of the Government which I represent is a policy of peace. We cannot forget that in our dispersion he the Pope consecrated a portion of the public prayers to the wounded in France. I have expressed to him the gratitude of all France, but I have not written the letter which has been attributed to me. I have not offered any advice to the Sovereign Pontiff. No one could give advice to the Sovereign Pontiff on a subject of grave interest, but material conditions of his independence.

If Pius IX. Were a Prisoner, as Rome Would Be Open to Him:

but we guard ourselves from giving advice to the most venerable authority on earth. * * We are bound to the Catholic Power by the Concordat, and we ought to be very glad of it, for the Powers which are not thus bound have frequent conflicts with the Court of Rome. * * We have been promised the independence necessary to the Head of Catholicity. The future will say whether this independence will be really so in which Catholic Europe can have confidence. Meantime all the Catholic Powers will unite their efforts in order that this promise may not be a vain word. Entrust this care to our patriotism, and now, gentlemen, let us resume my report.

Those are they! A great Power exists with which we do not wish to raise any conflict, but we will do what depends on us to maintain the spiritual independence of the Holy See. I do not promise you to get over all difficulties successfully but this I can promise you—that we, a Government of reason, will not neglect any of the duties which reason imposes upon us.

Bishop Dupanloup's Speech.

Monseigneur Dupanloup followed M. Thiers, beginning his speech by expressing his thanks to the Chief of the Executive Power for his fidelity to the cause of the temporal power. He also declared in acceptance of the position taken by M. Thiers. He then went on thus:—Long speeches are not in appropriate and I do not desire to make a speech; but after the words you have just heard, there is only one utterance that can be heard—that orator is history. The present moment brings us to the anniversary of the day upon which a man with a high heart—with a light conscience also—opened the series of our disasters. What has since happened? Is you know, the Pontifical Sovereignty became the first victim of the faults of the Imperial government. It is just that the prelates should address France in favor of the liberty of our causes. In fact when human justice suffers anywhere it is to Francethat men apply, and it is to the land of France that the appeal is heard in Pennsylvania and New York. Recently wind and fair weather are essentially destructive from Virginia to Maine. Very light local rain in Rhode Island. Thunderstorm weather is reported from North western Ohio, with southerly winds in Michigan, and an area of thunderstorms exists south of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Smoke and haze was reported this morning from Central Illinois and Indiana to Lake Huron. The area of highest temperature this P. M. extends from Tennessee to Lake Erie and Iowa.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

To-Day Observed as a Holiday in Paris and Versailles.

Napoleon Declines the Address of Welcome.

The Strike at Newcastle Continues.

A Counterfeiter of American Bonds Arrested in London.

Late and Important from Mexico.

HOME NEWS.

The Scott Centennial Celebration.

The Westfield Disaster Inquest.

Serious Illness of Ole Bull.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 15.—To-day being the anniversary of Assumption of the virgin it is observed as a holiday here and in Versailles.

London, Aug. 15.—Prince Bismarck and Baron Von Beust and probably Count Andrassy, will meet at Salzburg on Friday next, when the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor of Germany.

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London, Aug. 15.—Arrived—Cella, Sarnania and Montgomery.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The Pioneers of the Scott Centennial celebrated on the 4th inst.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 15.—The first bale of new Carolina cotton was received here to-day from Barnwell county, planted middling and sold at 20c per pound.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9d.; the sales of the week are 70,000 bales, of which speculators took 5,000 and exporters the same. Liverpool Breadstuffs Market quiet.

London, Aug. 15.—Evening.—Securities unchanged. Turpentine 37s 6d@38s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 15.—Specie shipments to-day $90,000.

Cotton dull and lower; sales 1834 bales at 18¾c. Flour steady; Western and State $4 40@5 40; Southern steady; sales 1,000 bbls at $5 50@7 50. Wheat 1@2c lower, but steady; No. 2 Chicago $1 02@1 03. Corn 1@2c lower; sales 120,000 bushels at 54@55c. Pork steady; Mess $20 25@20 50. Lard firm; Steam 12½c. Beef steady. Naval stores and Tallow steady. Whisky steady; Western free at 88@89c. Sugar steady; prime bankers' and Cuba 8½c. Coffee unchanged. Molasses quiet. Rice steady; Carolina 8@9c; Louisiana 7½@8c. Freights firmer; Cotton 25; Flour 50@60c; Corn 15; Wheat 15; Provisions 50; Lard 25; Cattle 75; Petroleum 25; Coal 50c; Iron $1 50; Salt 50c; Hay $1; Hops $2; Hides 1c; Leather 2c; Tobacco 50c; Coal 50c; Lumber $1; Pig Iron $2; Groceries 50c; Dry Goods 50c; Cotton to Liverpool, per steam, 9-32d; per sail, 5-16d; Flour to Liverpool, per steam, 2s 6d; per sail, 2s 3d; Corn to Liverpool, per steam, 6½d; per sail, 6d; Wheat to Liverpool, per steam, 8d; per sail, 7½d; Cotton to Havre, 1-16c; Flour to Antwerp, 2s; Wheat to Antwerp, 8d; Cotton to Bremen, 1-16c; Flour to Bremen, 2s; Wheat to Bremen, 8d; Cotton to Hamburg, 1-16c; Flour to Hamburg, 2s; Wheat to Hamburg, 8d; Cotton to Barcelona, 1-16c; Flour to Barcelona, 2s; Wheat to Barcelona, 8d; Cotton to Genoa, 1-16c; Flour to Genoa, 2s; Wheat to Genoa, 8d; Cotton to Trieste, 1-16c; Flour to Trieste, 2s; Wheat to Trieste, 8d; Cotton to Rotterdam, 1-16c; Flour to Rotterdam, 2s; Wheat to Rotterdam, 8d; Cotton to Ghent, 1-16c; Flour to Ghent, 2s; Wheat to Ghent, 8d; Cotton to Rouen, 1-16c; Flour to Rouen, 2s; Wheat to Rouen, 8d; Cotton to Dunkirk, 1-16c; Flour to Dunkirk, 2s; Wheat to Dunkirk, 8d; Cotton to Amsterdam, 1-16c; Flour to Amsterdam, 2s; Wheat to Amsterdam, 8d; Cotton to Leghorn, 1-16c; Flour to Leghorn, 2s; Wheat to Leghorn, 8d; Cotton to Naples, 1-16c; Flour to Naples, 2s; Wheat to Naples, 8d; Cotton to Marseilles, 1-16c; Flour to Marseilles, 2s; Wheat to Marseilles, 8d; Cotton to Lisbon, 1-16c; Flour to Lisbon, 2s; Wheat to Lisbon, 8d; Cotton to Oporto, 1-16c; Flour to Oporto, 2s; Wheat to Oporto, 8d; Cotton to Cadiz, 1-16c; Flour to Cadiz, 2s; Wheat to Cadiz, 8d; Cotton to Malaga, 1-16c; Flour to Malaga, 2s; Wheat to Malaga, 8d; Cotton to Alicante, 1-16c; Flour to Alicante, 2s; Wheat to Alicante, 8d; Cotton to Valencia, 1-16c; Flour to Valencia, 2s; Wheat to Valencia, 8d; Cotton to Gibraltar, 1-16c; Flour to Gibraltar, 2s; Wheat to Gibraltar, 8d; Cotton to Malta, 1-16c; Flour to Malta, 2s; Wheat to Malta, 8d; Cotton to Alexandria, 1-16c; Flour to Alexandria, 2s; Wheat to Alexandria, 8d; Cotton to Constantinople, 1-16c; Flour to Constantinople, 2s; Wheat to Constantinople, 8d; Cotton to Odessa, 1-16c; Flour to Odessa, 2s; Wheat to Odessa, 8d; Cotton to Riga, 1-16c; Flour to Riga, 2s; Wheat to Riga, 8d; Cotton to Stockholm, 1-16c; Flour to Stockholm, 2s; Wheat to Stockholm, 8d; Cotton to Copenhagen, 1-16c; Flour to Copenhagen, 2s; Wheat to Copenhagen, 8d; Cotton to Christiania, 1-16c; Flour to Christiania, 2s; Wheat to Christiania, 8d; Cotton to Gothenburg, 1-16c; Flour to Gothenburg, 2s; Wheat to Gothenburg, 8d; Cotton to Helsingfors, 1-16c; Flour to Helsingfors, 2s; Wheat to Helsingfors, 8d; Cotton to Abo, 1-16c; Flour to Abo, 2s; Wheat to Abo, 8d; Cotton to Wasa, 1-16c; Flour to Wasa, 2s; Wheat to Wasa, 8d; Cotton to Uleaborg, 1-16c; Flour to Uleaborg, 2s; Wheat to Uleaborg, 8d; Cotton to Tornea, 1-16c; Flour to Tornea, 2s; Wheat to Tornea, 8d; Cotton to Archangel, 1-16c; Flour to Archangel, 2s; Wheat to Archangel, 8d; Cotton to St. Petersburg, 1-16c; Flour to St. Petersburg, 2s; Wheat to St. Petersburg, 8d; Cotton to Moscow, 1-16c; Flour to Moscow, 2s; Wheat to Moscow, 8d; Cotton to Nijni Novgorod, 1-16c; Flour to Nijni Novgorod, 2s; Wheat to Nijni Novgorod, 8d; Cotton to Kazan, 1-16c; Flour to Kazan, 2s; Wheat to Kazan, 8d; Cotton to Perm, 1-16c; Flour to Perm, 2s; Wheat to Perm, 8d; Cotton to Tiflis, 1-16c; Flour to Tiflis, 2s; Wheat to Tiflis, 8d; Cotton to Tobolsk, 1-16c; Flour to Tobolsk, 2s; Wheat to Tobolsk, 8d; Cotton to Irkutsk, 1-16c; Flour to Irkutsk, 2s; Wheat to Irkutsk, 8d; Cotton to Yakutsk, 1-16c; Flour to Yakutsk, 2s; Wheat to Yakutsk, 8d; Cotton to Okhotsk, 1-16c; Flour to Okhotsk, 2s; Wheat to Okhotsk, 8d; Cotton to Petropavlovsk, 1-16c; Flour to Petropavlovsk, 2s; Wheat to Petropavlovsk, 8d; Cotton to Sitka, 1-16c; Flour to Sitka, 2s; Wheat to Sitka, 8d; Cotton to Unalaska, 1-16c; Flour to Unalaska, 2s; Wheat to Unalaska, 8d; Cotton to Nushagak, 1-16c; Flour to Nushagak, 2s; Wheat to Nushagak, 8d; Cotton to Kodiak, 1-16c; Flour to Kodiak, 2s; Wheat to Kodiak, 8d; Cotton to Kenai, 1-16c; Flour to Kenai, 2s; Wheat to Kenai, 8d; Cotton to Kadiak, 1-16c; Flour to Kadiak, 2s; Wheat to Kadiak, 8d; Cotton to Kuskokwim, 1-16c; Flour to Kuskokwim, 2s; Wheat to Kuskokwim, 8d; Cotton to Kotzebue, 1-16c; Flour to Kotzebue, 2s; Wheat to Kotzebue, 8d; Cotton to Point Barrow, 1-16c; Flour to Point Barrow, 2s; Wheat to Point Barrow, 8d; Cotton to Herschel Island, 1-16c; Flour to Herschel Island, 2s; Wheat to Herschel Island, 8d; Cotton to Mackenzie River, 1-16c; Flour to Mackenzie River, 2s; Wheat to Mackenzie River, 8d; Cotton to Fort Simpson, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Simpson, 2s; Wheat to Fort Simpson, 8d; Cotton to Fort Good Hope, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Good Hope, 2s; Wheat to Fort Good Hope, 8d; Cotton to Fort Norman, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Norman, 2s; Wheat to Fort Norman, 8d; Cotton to Fort Resolution, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Resolution, 2s; Wheat to Fort Resolution, 8d; Cotton to Fort Smith, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Smith, 2s; Wheat to Fort Smith, 8d; Cotton to Fort Chipewyan, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Chipewyan, 2s; Wheat to Fort Chipewyan, 8d; Cotton to Fort Vermilion, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Vermilion, 2s; Wheat to Fort Vermilion, 8d; Cotton to Fort Dunvegan, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Dunvegan, 2s; Wheat to Fort Dunvegan, 8d; Cotton to Fort Assiniboine, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Assiniboine, 2s; Wheat to Fort Assiniboine, 8d; Cotton to Fort Edmonton, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Edmonton, 2s; Wheat to Fort Edmonton, 8d; Cotton to Fort Pitt, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Pitt, 2s; Wheat to Fort Pitt, 8d; Cotton to Fort Carlton, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Carlton, 2s; Wheat to Fort Carlton, 8d; Cotton to Fort Qu'Appelle, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Qu'Appelle, 2s; Wheat to Fort Qu'Appelle, 8d; Cotton to Fort Ellice, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Ellice, 2s; Wheat to Fort Ellice, 8d; Cotton to Fort Garry, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Garry, 2s; Wheat to Fort Garry, 8d; Cotton to Fort Alexander, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Alexander, 2s; Wheat to Fort Alexander, 8d; Cotton to Fort Frances, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Frances, 2s; Wheat to Fort Frances, 8d; Cotton to Fort William, 1-16c; Flour to Fort William, 2s; Wheat to Fort William, 8d; Cotton to Fort Wellington, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Wellington, 2s; Wheat to Fort Wellington, 8d; Cotton to Fort Kingston, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Kingston, 2s; Wheat to Fort Kingston, 8d; Cotton to Fort Toronto, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Toronto, 2s; Wheat to Fort Toronto, 8d; Cotton to Fort Hamilton, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Hamilton, 2s; Wheat to Fort Hamilton, 8d; Cotton to Fort Erie, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Erie, 2s; Wheat to Fort Erie, 8d; Cotton to Fort Niagara, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Niagara, 2s; Wheat to Fort Niagara, 8d; Cotton to Fort Ontario, 1-16c; Flour to Fort Ontario, 2s; Wheat to Fort Ontario, 8d; Cotton to Fort Oswego, 1-16c