

ly deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep they left him.

He awoke very late the next day, much refreshed; but as neither his host nor the sister made their appearance, he inquired for them and learnt that they both had been called up in the night and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative. Not thinking it necessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state to her who he was but waited anxiously for the appearance of Mary, whom he had already begun to feel an interest for.

The next day he was surprised by a visit from his captain who stated that the horse had found his way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship; he had tried to find out what had become of the mate, but could not, until that very day he had heard of an inn that a young sailor had been hurt and was lying at T... The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo and was ready to sail with that afternoon's tide. There being no time to lose, the mate wrote a letter to the surgeon, which he left unsealed on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on his next voyage, a carriage was procured and he thought feeble, went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old vessel for New York. The letter by the mate, unfortunately, was never received by those for whom it was intended, being as it was believed, obtained, read and destroyed, by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage and had been refused, but who still visited the house.

Thus, on their return home Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the local habitation or name of their preserver, with this exception, that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had sneeringly observed, that the mate was "a poor mean Yankee," but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away, and at last took to her bed, for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor; her illness assumed at last a serious character, and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affections, her brother (at her urgent request) took ship for North America, and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came on to this city on Sunday night. The passage, and the hope of meeting with one whom she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength, and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl street.

Thus had Mary travelled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing either the christian or surname of her beloved. In the mean time the mate arrived at New York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told all about Mary, and that she had sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel, came on to New York, and without knowing that they were in the house actually put up at the same place, and slept beneath the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning, when he descended to the breakfast table where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view, on entering the room, was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face—uttered no explanation but sprang from her seat towards him, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and caught her in his arms. "Good God! Mary is this you?" she faintly said. When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say that they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honey moon at Albany, and by this time, doubtless, know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

(From the Washington Madisonian.)

THE TYRANNY OF PARTY DISCIPLINE.
"Your body as more will weigh and will kick. The point of the spear most externally prick. Whoever consents to a thing with such skill. To keep sporting—how to make him stand still."

The unsuspecting man, who deals in politics only to the extent of quietly exercising his suffrage, would probably be astonished, were a precise account of the mode of doing business at Washington suddenly to come to his knowledge. The elector no doubt, when he contributes to send his favorite candidate here, very properly supposes that the interests of himself and fellow constituents are to be presented and promoted, as far as a due regard for the country at large will permit, by a free, independent, self-acting, intellectual man. There are, no doubt, very many inexperienced persons in various parts of the country, who imagine that politicians have feelings, consciences, and free thoughts, and that they are endowed with moral courage, firmness, and the several attributes of an intelligent free agent. We wish it were safe, for such people always to live in that blissful ignorance of many of the dramatic persons in the political performances enacted here. They would be spared many painful throes of indignation feelings, and many indignities and regrets, which an acquaintance with the secret confessions, and outward conduct of men, would create.

Any body may affect to disapprove our

saying that some politicians come here freemen, and return home slaves; but we should certainly despise ourselves, if we feared or hesitate to proclaim that to be the fact.

We know men who come here free-thinkers—out of whose minds the "party screws" have squeezed the last vestige of freedom, and how get their "thinking done out" like their washing and ironing.

We know men who have moral courage sufficient to think freely in their closets, but whose courage fails in public, and they say aye or no like the courtier, who called the pulse good or bad, as his master dictated.

There are others with whom party adhesion is a sort of religion, and confessedly go contrary to their private opinions—like the young Jesuit, who put spurs under his shirt to mortify the outward man!

We hope these allusions will not be considered in bad taste, not desiring to mortify the private feelings of any one who has been so amiable and devoted as to surrender his personal independence upon the altar of PARTY. To be acquainted, for once, with a party slave, is, perhaps, worth a pilgrimage to Washington, or a winter's durance in it. He is a remarkable specimen of human nature—not the frank, open, hearty, independent and bold American freeman—but a sort of white livered political machine—wound up by a "screw," and started by a secret spring, but having a tendency to run down with the celerity of a broken watch.

We have no patience with these machines—they are the pliant tools of designing men, disgraced to themselves, and useless to the country. What should be the measure of their punishment when they prove traitorous to the known wishes of their constituents, and sacrifice every thing to a party faction! Such conduct at such a crisis—as this, when the country demands the best exertions of all her sons, and relies upon their PATRIOTISM for a faithful and conscientious discharge of their high duties, deserves the universal execration of mankind.

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING MARCH 7, 1838.

Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and handbills of every description neatly printed at the lowest possible prices.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Harrisburg that nothing has yet transpired to indicate the fate of the Offerman Coal Bill in the House; but that it is believed that the bill will not pass that body, notwithstanding the exertions of Charles Frailey, Esq. who has deserted his seat in the Senate, and is spending three-fourths of his time in the House, electioneering in favor of the bill and whispering in the ear of every member that will listen to him, manifesting a degree of interest in this measure alike unprecedented and extraordinary, particularly as he knows that three-fourths of his constituents are opposed to this and every other Coal Company to be located in this region.

Right.—The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States refused to adjourn and attend the funeral of Mr. Cilley, because he fell in a duel.

Coal Companies.—The inhabitants of this region, by their numerous public meetings, remonstrances, and petitions, attended and signed without distinction of party, have done all that it is possible for them to do in opposition to the increase of coal companies among them; and therefore they are compelled now to leave the subject with the legislature. They earnestly trust and believe that their dearest rights and interests will not be totally disregarded and sacrificed. Public opinion in no instance on any question has been more fully, unequivocally, and unanimously expressed, than in opposition to the increase of coal companies in this region; and the advocates of coal companies are left without a single pretext or argument in their favor, since the concession that individuals are fully competent to the business of mining coal. This concession was extracted by the fact stating them in the face, that individual operators had mined more coal during the last season than all the coal companies in the state put together. It follows, however, from this concession, that no necessity whatever can exist for the incorporation of coal companies in this region at least. The legislature is asked therefore to do what is unnecessary, and, as we alleged, what is diametrically opposed to the best interests and true policy of the state, because necessarily prejudicial to the vested rights and destructive of the interests of a large and industrious class of citizens who have embarked their all in the coal business. And there can be no more propriety in incorporating individuals to mine coal than farmers to grow grain! If a set of men should apply to the legislature for a charter to enable them to stock a farm and raise wheat, there would be no less absurdity in the application. The necessity of the one is just as urgent as that of the other; the capital required to stock a farm and put it in order is as great as that which is required to commence mining operations; and the outrage that would be thereby committed on the rights of farmers would be no less than that which is committed on the rights of colliers—there is no difference between the cases. We repeat, that nothing further remains to be done on our part, but quietly to await the decision of the legislature.

There is a feeling of hearty welcome extended to every individual coming to our region for the purpose of establishing himself in business, free from every thing like jealousy of competition, provided he comes as an individual, and not as a body corporate. Where strangers, however, attempt to thrust themselves among us in this capacity, there is a natural feeling of opposition excited; we see the inequality and injustice of the proceeding, and we feel it still more deeply. Those who have been toiling and struggling here for years in the coal business, without the aid of corporate privileges, must necessarily feel indignant at the forwardness of strangers endeavoring to locate themselves here under the wing of a coal company or monopoly!

New Line of Stages.—We are happy to announce, that Messrs. Caldwell, Evans, and Mintzer, will commence running a new line of stages, daily, between this place and Philadelphia, on the first of April ensuing. The coaches, manufactured at Troy, N. Y., are all of the best construction and entirely new. The new line will start at six o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia at six, P. M., and the same coach will be run thro' between this place and Reading. The accommodations of the present line have been long a subject of complaint, and have operated to deter visitors from coming to Pottsville; we are happy, therefore, to find that a new and superior line is to be established, and trust that it will receive the patronage of all those interested in keeping a good line of stages, and good accommodations on this route.

The Bank Bill passed the House of Representatives, on the 1st inst. by a strict party vote of 56 to 40. This Bill, among other abominable provisions, requires the Banks in this state, to resume specie payments on the 15th of May, whether the banks of other states resume or not, and thus drain Pennsylvania of every dollar of specie for the benefit of other states. Another provision requires the officers of the banks to publish the names of the depositors, and amount deposited by each person. As well might they have added—and that every person in the state be required to publish how much money he owes, and how much is due him. The passage of this bill we should think would be sufficient to consign every person who voted for it to an eternity of infamy.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Harrisburg, that some of the members who voted for the bill declared publicly that they knew it would be defeated in the Senate, otherwise they would not of voted for it. Pretty legislation indeed! How can they reconcile such conduct with their oaths? Since the above was in type, we learn that the Senate has rejected this abominable bill by a large majority.

Congressional.—A resolution has been passed in the House, to appoint a committee of seven to inquire into the causes and circumstances which led to the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley. This committee will probably report a bill to abolish duels in the District, between officers of government, under penalty of expulsion. This would operate in a salutary manner doubtless.

The committee of the Senate, appointed in the Mr. Ruggles' case, is still in session. There are now two charges before them, the last made by Dr. Graham of Raleigh, N. C. who addressed a letter to Messrs. Calhoun, Rives, and Strange, distinctly charging corruption upon Mr. Ruggles. Dr. Graham had, some time previously, addressed Mr. Matthew L. Davis on the subject.

The Sub Treasury Bill continues to be under discussion in the Senate. Since our last publication, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, has addressed the Senate against the bill, and Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, in favor of it.

In the House Mr. Cambreleng has also reported a Sub Treasury bill.

The Press.—The conduct of certain members of Congress in their wholesale denunciations of the conductors of the press is becoming intolerable, from the insulting and arrogant tone, and the sweeping and indiscriminate abuse indulged in by them. That there is a great deal too much licentiousness in the strictures of the press, cannot be denied, but the way to correct the evil is not to imitate it. We have read speeches of certain members of Congress recently, which may well rival the greatest obnoxious party rancor or licentiousness in newspaper columns. These gentlemen claim for themselves "as large a charter as the wind, to blow on whom they please," and yet are ready to faint with disgust at the violence and depravity of newspaper editors! Let them take the beam out of their own eyes first—let them learn to practice decency before they preach it!

Honesty vs. Dishonesty.—In 1834 when the Sub-Treasury Scheme was first broached by a member of Congress from Virginia, the Washington Globe declared "THAT THE PROPOSITION WAS DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND OF ITS ENTIRE PRACTICE; FROM 1789 DOWN TO THIS DAY;" and "that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury, which was the actual custody and control of the President, into a hundred hands; where one cannot now reach it."

This was the Globe's honest opinion in 1834, because it was then no party measure. But now "the party" has adopted this very Sub-Treasury System, and the Globe declares that it is the only measure that can save the Country. This is the consistency of "the party." One day they will swear that black is white—and the next day that white is black, to suit party purposes. Oh! ye poor, deluded, humbugged people—how long will it be before your eyes are opened to the nefarious deeds of these demagogues, and disorganizers.

Hear Gen. Jackson on the Sub-Treasury System.
"In the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the Public Money, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping, should be given to Executive Agents."—Gen. Jackson's Message, Dec. 1835.

The Duel.—Nothing can be more reprehensible than the attempt which is now making to render this unfortunate occurrence a political handle to effect partisan purposes. A torrent of invective is now poured out on the devoted head of Mr. Wise, as if he was the only guilty person in the fatal transaction; the reason of which is obvious enough—Mr. Wise has distinguished himself as the great and fearless opponent of the abuses and corruptions of the present administration; and if their partisan leaders therefore can only succeed in breaking him down, one great obstacle to the carrying out the spoils principle will be removed. It is shameful to hear the epithets of horror and outrage, all for the purpose of destroying his political influence. But the game these gentlemen are playing will never succeed. If the statements which are made respecting the conduct of Mr. Cilley, prior to the duel, be founded in truth, then Mr. Cilley went in the ground as an expert and practiced rifleman, to take away the life of Mr. Graves, under the advice and direction of Messrs. Benton, Duncan, and others. These are the "friends" who are most to blame in the affair. These are the persons who urged on Mr. Cilley to his fate. On this subject, we copy the following from the New York Courier and Inquirer:

We have again reviewed the whole of Mr. Wise's agency in this affair—and are still more deeply impressed with the conviction that his conduct throughout has been all that his best friends could have desired. All the objectionable incidents of the transaction are to be directly traced to the friends of Mr. Cilley. They selected an unusual and murderous weapon—being a general and proved himself by recent practice an adept in its use. So eager were they to precipitate a meeting—so well prepared to prevent any delay or disappointment—that they even volunteered to furnish Mr. Mr. Graves with the requisite weapon—and despatched of their own accord to the lodgings of Mr. Wise a powder-bag, bullets and the "excellent rifle" of Dr. Duncan. So obvious was the solicitude of Mr. Cilley's friends to bring about this meeting—that all the accounts from Washington, on which we can place any dependence, agree that to them and them only is the death of Mr. Cilley justly attributable. It was ascertained that Mr. Graves knew nothing of the rifle, and that he had probably never fired one more than a dozen times except at rat—while Mr. Cilley boasted of being the best rifle shot in the country. He is said to have practiced on Thursday or Friday last, under the superintendence of Mr. Benton, when that personage declared, either on hearing or seeing the result of his practice, that at eighty yards he could kill any man in the world. He is said to have hit eleven times—eight times within the circumference of a dollar—and the whole eleven times within a space which could be covered by a man's hand.

This fact was generally circulated through the House of Representatives while the parties were out; and it is said that the feeling of exultation exhibited by a portion of the House, and their boasting that Mr. Graves would be brought in a corpse, were disgraceful and shocking beyond description. In short, Mr. Cilley was sacrificed in the hope of shedding the blood of Mr. Graves. If he had not been badly advised but had followed the promptings of his own sense of justice, and not denied what he had done so frankly admitted, all would have been well.

The following is an account of what transpired between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley previous to the challenge:

Mr. Graves was the bearer of a very courteous note from Mr. Webb to Mr. Cilley, simply asking for an explanation of his language used in debate on the 13th inst. Mr. Cilley after taking the note in his hand and being apprised of its contents, declined receiving it; and as an eye witness of the transaction states, threw it somewhat contemptuously into the hat of Mr. Graves, which Mr. G. held in his hand. Mr. Graves again labored it, and said—"If you do not place me in an unpleasant predicament, and compel me to tender you one from myself." Mr. Cilley replied that he hoped not. Mr. Graves said it would be unavoidable, whereupon Mr. Cilley asked half an hour for consideration. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Cilley said to Mr. Graves—"I have determined not to receive the note of Col. Webb because I will not hold myself responsible to any conductor of the public press for words spoken on this floor." Mr. Graves answered then I am to understand that you do not place the rejection of Col. Webb's note on the ground that you do not consider him a gentleman," to which Mr. Cilley responded—"certainly not—I do not know Col. Webb even by sight, and know nothing against his character as a gentleman." Mr. Graves said that he believed this would be sufficient; but would take five minutes to reflect upon it.

Immediately after this conversation, Mr. Graves addressed a letter to Mr. Cilley recapitulating the substance of the conversation, and requesting him to reduce it to writing. Hereupon a consultation took place between Mr. Cilley, Mr. Duncan of the House, Mr. Benton of the Senate and several others, the result of which was a reply late in the evening wherein Mr. Cilley refused to recognize so much of Mr. Graves' report of their conversation as related to Col. Webb, and said that he had neither admitted nor denied his claims to be considered a gentleman. This was virtually questioning Mr. Graves' report, and he insisted upon an admission in writing of what had occurred in their personal interview. But under the advisement of Mr. Benton

and others, it was refused, and we all know the melancholy termination of the affair.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, of March 3d, says: "The Hon. Mr. Williams, Senator from Maine, a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Cilley, as well as others of his friends, residing in the same boarding house, knew of Mr. Cilley's intention to go out with Mr. Graves, upon the morning of the day of the duel, and took no pains to prevent it. Moreover, no firm was the belief that Cilley would kill his antagonist, (no skillful had he proved himself in two or three days' practice with the rifle, in the presence of some of his most intimate friends) than, at about the hour when it was to be presumed the engagement was taking place, a Senator of the United States of the administration party, took out his watch and with an air of anticipated triumph, remarked to a companion, 'GRAVES IS NOW A DEAD MAN!'"

James Watson Webb has addressed a Card to the public, from which we extract the following:

Every man is of right, the sole judge of what is due to his own honor; and while no man can entertain greater respect for public opinion than I do, I must be permitted to say, I can never be so far controlled by it as to suffer any respectable person to circulate the slander alluded to, without chastisement of some sort. Of course I can never ask again a friend to be the bearer of a message to any member of Congress. The courtesy plus which members of that body have adopted to screen themselves from punishment, will thus far prove effectual; but they must not imagine that they are therefore beyond my reach. Time may demonstrate that such a conclusion would be erroneous; and if there are those connected with the press who are prepared to censure my conduct because they are willing to submit to the decision that their profession is not consistent with the character of a gentleman, I can only enter my protest against their acquiescence in such deep disgrace, being binding.

One word in relation to the recent duel, and I have done. Mr. Cilley in his last interview with Mr. Graves, said all and even more than was required of him; and this, under the impulse of his own feelings, he was ready to commit to writing. But he unfortunately fell into the hands of Benton and Duncan—men as void of character as they are of political honesty—and these ruffians believing that the life of Mr. Graves was at stake in consequence of Mr. Cilley's wonderful accuracy in rifle shooting, persuaded him to withhold his assent to what Mr. Graves had already reduced to writing, and thereby indirectly implicated his enemy. To Mr. Cilley's weakness in listening to such dishonorable advice, and to the anxiety of Messrs. Benton and Duncan for the life of Mr. Graves, is the melancholy fate of Mr. Cilley solely to be attributed. His blood is on their heads; and sooner or later the public will properly appreciate their instrumentality in this melancholy tragedy. Of my efforts to prevent it, I need not speak—the facts are fairly before the public, and in the consciousness that I have only done what my duty to myself and my family rendered imperative, I rely upon my conduct being duly appreciated by all whose good opinion it is my desire to retain.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

MR. BARNAN.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 22nd ult. says, "There seems to be no end to the mineral treasures of Virginia; yesterday, we heard of another discovery, which according to appearances, is destined to prove of incalculable service. The reader will recollect, that during the last Autumn, we spoke of a rich vein of iron ore, which was in a course of exploration, on the south side of James river, near the coal pits, and from two to three miles of the river. The ore has been further opened, and we are happy to learn, promises to be of great value. It is under the auspices of John Heath, Esq. and is immediately on the new rail road, which will soon be opened, from the coal pits of the river. But the discovery embraces a new object—a large and rich bed of natural coke, which is just below the iron ore, and is suspected of being in a large field, and of being near 17 feet thick. The coke was first discovered by those who are engaged in laying down the rail road. They thought of burning it as fuel, and the experiment has answered. It is said that professor Rogers has pronounced it to be a natural coke; and we understand that Mr. Deane is about to try its virtues in his iron rolling mill."

Now we of "the Keystone State" want give up to "the Ancient Dominion" in mineral resources. Stop till our good old Pennsylvania rises completely "free, regenerated, and disenthralled," from the anathema of Jackson Van Burenism, loco focusism, anti-masonicim, and all the rheumatism brought on her by demagogism, and we get our Sunbury and Erie rail road made, and if we don't show some "new discoveries" that will astonish the natives, then I shall be very much mistaken. Who knows but we may yet discover, in Clearfield or Jefferson counties, an inexhaustible mine of ready made Junonia blooms, marked and stamped to order with the weights on them under the arms of Pennsylvania! Peter Ritter is already in blast near Karthaus, and when he gets his hammers fairly going, I guess he'll make such a noise as will bring up Yulcan to see who has invaded his patent for forging thunderbolts for Jupiter!—and every copperhead supposes that "the woman's heel is coming—and if these don't make tracks up the Sinnemahoning, it will be because there are no snakes!"

Senator Crittenden, in his admirable speech on "the bill of abominations," said "the poets had fitted the iron age after the golden age. Few would go through the iron to enjoy the golden age." Now all that was before "the reformation," and I suspect that our "enlightened age" sees the golden beyond the iron age, as the history of our state will no doubt prove, when the Sunbury and Erie rail road opens our astonishingly rich, and yet wholly unexplored counties; enveloped as they are, "from the beginning" by dense forests of pines, brushing the skies with their proud tops, and based upon coal, iron, and limestone foundations; such as eye hath not seen before, nor hath it entered into the most sanguine imagination of man to conceive.

PENNSYLVANIA FOREVER.

MR. BARNAN.—You will gratify our among the many, by publishing the entire speech of the illustrious Clay, on the Sub Treasury Scheme. I am however aware of the difficulties of granting this request in consequence of its great length; but I am inclined to think that its insertion in the columns of your Journal, will amply repay all the parties concerned. There is no question but it will be read with thrilling interest by hundreds, nay thousands, in this region. The momentous subject, on which it treats—the tremendous epoch (if the gathering storm is not averted) that will ere long turn the pivot of a nation's glory, and the man whose name we have presumed to lip is enough to commend it to every patriot, from one end of the hemisphere to the other. What showers of luminous eloquence, clear as crystal, must have fallen from the lips of this learned statesman—what logic! what philosophy! what argument—what stern uncompromising patriotism—is here displayed in rich maturity—what star in the American sky ever reflected such rays of brilliancy as does this! For four hours we here see a noble spirit; growing weak in the service of his country, struggling with all the nerve imaginable, for the welfare of his beloved country? No doubt conviction keen as death will flash upon the minds of those of the *Wrightish Camp* who will peruse its republican born truth.

R. L. [We will endeavor to comply with the request of our correspondent as soon as the speech is published at length.—Ed.]

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—There has been an arrival at New York bringing London news to the 15th of January. The affairs of Canada naturally occupy a prominent place in the London papers. The disposition and conduct of the American government in regard to these disturbances, is generally applauded. The Times, however, thinks we are preparing for war. Among the items of news, are the burning of the London Royal Exchange, the Emperor Nicholas' Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, and the Italian Opera House at Paris.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1838.

CHALLENGES TO DUELS.

Mr. Prentiss having, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave, introduced a bill to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge within this District to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof. [This bill inflicts the punishment of death on all concerned in a duel which results in death; from five to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary, on all concerned in receiving a challenge; and from three to seven years for assault, defamation, or refusal of a challenge.]

Notice.

IRISHMEN and their descendants, who are favorable to celebrating the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland, by partaking of a public dinner, are requested to meet at O'Connor's Hotel, on Monday evening the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, March 7, 1838.

WHEAT FLOUR, by the hold was worth on Fri. day 85 00.
WHEAT 1 50 per bushel in demand.
RYE FLOUR 3 20 per cwt. in demand.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand.
RYE, by the load, 50 cents by the bushel—ready sale.
RYE CHOP 90 cents per bushel in demand.
OATS 40 cents—ready sale.
POTATOES 45 cents per bushel in demand.
WHEATY, 45 cents per bushel in demand.
CLOVER SEED— 85 50 per bushel.
TIMOTHY SEED— 80 00 per bushel.
FLAX SEED— 81 19 per bushel in demand.
WHEATY— 45 cents per gallon.
BUTTER— 34 cents per pound—in Kegs 12 cents.
EGGS— 12 cents per dozen.
LARD— 10 cents per pound.
WINDY— 9 cents per pound.
HAMS 18 cents per pound.
CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand.
BACON— 12 cents per pound.
BEEF WAX— 78 cents per pound.
FEATHERS— 62 cents per pound.
COMMON WOOL— 40 cents per pound.
MACKEREL by the bbl. No. 1, 80 00 No. 2, 81 00 No. 3, 82 00 No. 4, 83 00 No. 5, 84 00 No. 6, 85 00 No. 7, 86 00 No. 8, 87 00 No. 9, 88 00 No. 10, 89 00 No. 11, 90 00 No. 12, 91 00 No. 13, 92 00 No. 14, 93 00 No. 15, 94 00 No. 16, 95 00 No. 17, 96 00 No. 18, 97 00 No. 19, 98 00 No. 20, 99 00 No. 21, 100 00 No. 22, 101 00 No. 23, 102 00 No. 24, 103 00 No. 25, 104 00 No. 26, 105 00 No. 27, 106 00 No. 28, 107 00 No. 29, 108 00 No. 30, 109 00 No. 31, 110 00 No. 32, 111 00 No. 33, 112 00 No. 34, 113 00 No. 35, 114 00 No. 36, 115 00 No. 37, 116 00 No. 38, 117 00 No. 39, 118 00 No. 40, 119 00 No. 41, 120 00 No. 42, 121 00 No. 43, 122 00 No. 44, 123 00 No. 45, 124 00 No. 46, 125 00 No. 47, 126 00 No. 48, 127 00 No. 49, 128 00 No. 50, 129 00 No. 51, 130 00 No. 52, 131 00 No. 53, 132 00 No. 54, 133 00 No. 55, 134 00 No. 56, 135 00 No. 57, 136 00 No. 58, 137 00 No. 59, 138 00 No. 60, 139 00 No. 61, 140 00 No. 62, 141 00 No. 63, 142 00 No. 64, 143 00 No. 65, 144 00 No. 66, 145 00 No. 67, 146 00 No. 68, 147 00 No. 69, 148 00 No. 70, 149 00 No. 71, 150 00 No. 72, 151 00 No. 73, 152 00 No. 74, 153 00 No. 75, 154 00 No. 76, 155 00 No. 77, 156 00 No. 78, 157 00 No. 79, 158 00 No. 80, 159 00 No. 81, 160 00 No. 82, 161 00 No. 83, 162 00 No. 84, 163 00 No. 85, 164 00 No. 86, 165 00 No. 87, 166 00 No. 88, 167 00 No. 89, 168 00 No. 90, 169 00 No. 91, 170 00 No. 92, 171 00 No. 93, 172 00 No. 94, 173 00 No. 95, 174 00 No. 96, 175 00 No. 97, 176 00 No. 98, 177 00 No. 99, 178 00 No. 100, 179 00 No. 101, 180 00 No. 102, 181 00 No. 103, 182 00 No. 104, 183 00 No. 105, 184 00 No. 106, 185 00 No. 107, 186 00 No. 108, 187 00 No. 109, 188 00 No. 110, 189 00 No. 111, 190 00 No. 112, 191 00 No. 113, 192 00 No. 114, 193 00 No. 115, 194 00 No. 116, 195 00 No. 117, 196 00 No. 118, 197 00 No. 119, 198 00 No. 120, 199 00 No. 121, 200 00 No. 122, 201 00 No. 123, 202 00 No. 124, 203 00 No. 125, 204 00 No. 126, 205 00 No. 127, 206 00 No. 128, 207 00 No. 129, 208 00 No. 130, 209 00 No. 131, 210 00 No. 132, 211 00 No. 133, 212 00 No. 134, 213 00 No. 135, 214 00 No. 136, 215 00 No. 137, 216 00 No. 138, 217 00 No. 139, 218 00 No. 140, 219 00 No. 141, 220 00 No. 142, 221 00 No. 143, 222 00 No. 144, 223 00 No. 145, 224 00 No. 146, 225 00 No. 147, 226 00 No. 148, 227 00 No. 149, 228 00 No. 150, 229 00 No. 151, 230 00 No. 152, 231 00 No. 153, 232 00 No. 154, 233 00 No. 155, 234 00 No. 156, 235 00 No. 157, 236 00 No. 158, 237 00 No. 159, 238 00 No. 160, 239 00 No. 161, 240 00 No. 162, 241 00 No. 163, 242 00 No. 164, 243 00 No. 165, 244 00 No. 166, 245 00 No. 167, 246 00 No. 168, 247 00 No. 169, 248 00 No. 170, 249 00 No. 171, 250 00 No. 172, 251 00 No. 173, 252 00 No. 174, 253 00 No. 175, 254 00 No. 176, 255 00 No. 177, 256 00 No. 178, 257 00 No. 179, 258 00 No. 180, 259 00 No. 181, 260 00 No. 182, 261 00 No. 183, 262 00 No. 184, 263 00 No. 185, 264 00 No. 186, 265 00 No. 187, 266 00 No. 188, 267 00 No. 189, 268 00 No. 190, 269 00 No. 191, 270 00 No. 192, 271 00 No. 193, 272 00 No. 194, 273 00 No. 195, 274 00 No. 196, 275 00 No. 197, 276 00 No. 198, 277 00 No. 199, 278 00 No. 200, 279 00 No. 201, 280 00 No. 202, 281 00 No. 203, 282 00 No. 204, 283 00 No. 205, 284 00 No. 206, 285 00 No. 207, 286 00 No. 208, 287 00 No. 209, 288 00 No. 210, 289 00 No. 211, 290 00 No. 212, 291 00 No. 213, 292 00 No. 214, 293 00 No. 215, 294 00 No. 216, 295 00 No. 217, 296 00 No. 218, 297 00 No. 219, 298 00 No. 220, 299 00 No. 221, 300 00 No. 222, 301