



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

NOTICE.

A donation visit will be given to the Rev. James H. Runyon, on Wednesday, the 12th of January, 1859, at the house of Benjamin Custard, in Smithfield township. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Notice.

There will be a Sunday School Exhibition held in the Stroudsburg Methodist Church, on (this) Thursday evening. All are invited to attend. Tickets 10 cents; children 5 cents. To be had at the Stores and at the Door.

S. D. SIMMER, Esq., elocutionist, has completed his course of instruction in elocution to a large class of our young folks; and we are pleased to learn that all who attended the whole course are highly gratified with their progress.

His plan of instruction is simple and comprehensive, and calculated to impart clearly and systematically the fundamental principles of that important but much neglected science. Mr. S., previous to taking the class, favored us with a few Shakspeare readings, which gave very general satisfaction to his audiences, and indicated a pretty thorough knowledge of his profession. His readings were indeed excellent, and prove clearly the great necessity of a more thorough general instruction in this important branch of education.

The province of elocution is to teach how to deliver a written or extemporaneous composition with force, propriety and ease. How often have we all been pained to hear even our professional men read, or attempt to read, compositions of high order, but would do it, in such a bungling and improper manner that their beauty would be nearly if not entirely lost.

If we cannot imitate or comprehend fully the spirit of a production, it is an utter impossibility to properly read it; and if it is not properly rendered its beauty is lost. How to do this elocution proposed to teach, and should therefore be more thoroughly understood by all seekers after the beautiful and useful. To be a good reader is indeed a fine, but exceedingly rare accomplishment. Mr. S. is doing a good work and has our wishes for abundance of success.

We are in receipt of the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* which is a usual, filled with excellent matter. The principal articles it contains are: Olympus, Asgard, Junius, "Left Behind," is a very excellent poem. Coffee and Tea, should be read by all who use these beverages. Men of the Sea, Chieftain, The Illustrious Obscure, "The New Life of Dante," the great Italian poet, is well worthy of a careful perusal. "At Sea, Bulls and Bears, The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Minister's Wooing," is a new and popular story by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which should be perused by all. There are many other articles of equal merit which time and space will not permit us to notice.

The *Atlantic Monthly* was established a little over a year ago, and by its sterling merit has become one of the first literary magazines of the country. All who wish to keep posted in literary matters should certainly obtain a copy of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

TERMS—Three dollars per year, or 25 cents per number. Teachers, Post Masters and Ministers can obtain a copy for two dollars per year, or for ten dollars five copies will be sent to clubs. Address Phillips, Sampson & Co., No. 13 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

Population of Stroudsburg.

Mr. O. B. Gordon, has furnished us with the following enumeration of the inhabitants of this Borough.

WHITE.	
Under 21 years	792
Over 21 "	678
COLORED.	
Under 21 years	43
Over 21 "	28
Total	1541

At an election held by Barger Lodge, No. 225, A. Y. M. of this place, the following officers were elected to serve for the Masonic year, commencing on St. John, the Evangelist day, (December 27th) viz:

Worshipful Master, A. Reeves Jackson. Senior Warden, Abraham Edinger. Junior Warden, James A. Pauli. Treasurer, Samuel Melick. Secretary, Robert W. Swink.

James Titus, jeweler, of Easton, died very suddenly one day week before last. He was on his way to his business, dropped down, and died in a short time.

The New York Waverly.

The NEW YORK WAVERLY, a magnificent paper, published in New York and at 15 Brattle street, Boston, at only \$2 per annum, on the finest satin surface paper, elegantly illustrated with original cuts, is a most excellent, as well as artistically beautiful paper, well worthy an honored place in every family. A great feature is the publication of the "Waverly Novels," worth more annually than the price of the paper—and this week begins a great story, entitled "THE SKELETON HAND!" An extraordinary Romance, mysterious, thrilling, full of tragic romance, founded upon a series of well-known facts in the history of New England, New York, and the West Indies. In which the whole secrets of the great Bond street tragedy are revealed, and the mysteries of the Broadway Gambling Saloon are shown up—yet full of the richest touches of the softer feelings and passions of our nature—vivid descriptions and home scenes, and teaching the youth of our land a great moral lesson—that though vice for a time may thrive—ultimately virtue will triumph, and happiness follow in its train. Everybody subscribe for and read "The New York Waverly."

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting was held at the Court House in pursuance of adjournment, on Monday, December 27th, 1858. The meeting was organized at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, when the committee appointed to draft Constitution and By-Laws, for the government of the society, reported, through their chairman, Col. C. Burnet, that they were unable to report at this time.

The committee appointed to inquire into the suitability of location, and report upon the securing of lands, through their chairman, reported that a number of persons had offered lands, stating terms, &c.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the committee of three be increased to nine; and they be empowered to receive propositions for Fair Grounds; such Fair Grounds to be within three miles of Stroudsburg. Said committee to report at next meeting.

The following named gentlemen compose said committee:—Abraham Edinger, Lynford Marsh, Robert Brown, Charlton Burnet, John N. Stokes, Jerome Shaw, Samuel Detrich, Jackson Coolbaugh, George Phillips.

On motion of the Hon. William Overfield the Hon. James M. Porter was requested to address the meeting: Judge Porter responded to the request in his usual happy style, and in an able speech, set forth the advantages which must result to the agricultural interests of the county from the formation of such society. He also related some of the experiences of the Eastern Society since its organization.

On motion of M. W. Coolbaugh, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Hon. James M. Porter, for his able and instructive remarks.

The committee of two from each township retired to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the people of different portions of the county, with regard to the establishment of an agricultural society, and through their chairman, John N. Stokes, Esq., reported that the sense of the people was decidedly in favor of the formation of such society.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday the 11th of January next.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4, 1859.

The Democratic caucus of the Senate have nominated John Cresswell of Blair for Speaker, and the Americans and Republicans Glenn W. Scofield.

The House assembled this morning.—The Senate meets this afternoon.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4—p. m.
The House has elected W. C. Lawrence. Opposition, Speaker.

CONFERENCE.—On Tuesday, the 18th instant, a conference of the pastors of the Lutheran Church, resident in the District composed of the counties of Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon and Monroe, will be held in the Church at Catsaqua, and continue until noon of the following day.

Gov. Cummings, it is boldly charged by gentlemen who profess to know what they talk about, has become a Mormon, or professes to be one, and that he is planning with Brigham Young to have a constitution so framed as to secure the votes of the South, by indicating to them that the new State will indorse slaveholding, and evade polygamy. Gov. Cummings' object in this, is to get elected to the United States Senate. The people of Carson Valley—the fairest and most valuable portion of Utah—declare this to be true, and for this reason are anxious to become organized into a territory in order to escape the disgrace which now attaches to the Territory of Utah.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Senator Douglas arrived in New York last week. On Friday night he made a speech to his friends and admirers.

The Four Indian States.

From the *New-Orleans Picayune.*

The progress of civilization in several of the Indian tribes occupying Territories west of the States will soon bring up a new question for the decision of Congress. What shall be done with the Indian Governments or States that are now fully organized? Are they to be finally admitted into the Union? Is a new removal at some future time to be made of the tribes civilized and Christianized to make room for the Caucasian wave rolling West? Or are foreign governments to grow up in the very heart of the Territory of the United States?

The Choctaws organized a regular government as early as 1839, copying the peculiar features of the Constitution of the United States. The forms of legislation and the arrangement of the courts of justice so nearly resemble those of the States that, but for the tawny skins around him, the traveler into Choctaw territory would scarcely find any indication of having passed its boundaries.

This tribe has improved in all the arts of civilization, to such a degree that many of its principal men would grace the refined society of any nation. In respect for the law, regard for popular education and public morality, and the adoption of all the elegancies and advantages of civilization, the Choctaws have taken a position which forbids interference with their rights to the territory they occupy, to suit the convenience or obviate the anomaly which the existence of their state now presents.

The Choctaws formed their Government, taking the institutions of the United States for their model, in 1834. Imitating their more progressive white neighbors, last year they revised their Constitution, and adopted even the most minute forms of government and the names of the officers which prevail in each of the States of our Confederacy.

The Chickasaws, lately separated from the Choctaws, have also followed the example of the two tribes mentioned, and thus the third government with institutions identical with our own, exist on the borders of the South-Western States, occupying territory ceded so them by the General Government.

The Greeks are taking steps to create the fourth independent organization of a State form of Government, and will soon present an example of the influence of civilization in subverting the customs and traditions of the race indigenous to the continent.

These Indian States are a strange anomaly. They are not a part of the Union, nor are they known in law to exist.—The white man cannot pass through their territory without a permit, nor can he take with him, when he is allowed to enter the Indian domain, certain articles of merchandise, even though the packages are unbroken and are simply designed for the New-Mexican market. The singular state of things cannot exist for many years without forcing itself upon the attention of Congress.

The tide of population is steadily rolling West. In less than ten years it will beat against the barriers now thrown up against its invasion of the retreat of those civilized aborigines. Even now the emigration must cross these Territories.—These Indian States cannot exist when the Caucasian race presses upon them as independent governments. The people, civilized and attached to the soil they have improved, cannot be removed to remote wilds, nor, without serious discontents, is it likely the United States can subject them to the condition of other territorial organizations, by an abrogation of the constitutions they have established for themselves. What, then, is to be done with these Indian States? It cannot fail to give greater interest to this question that these Indian States have adopted the social institutions of the South. The Indians are slaveholders.

The Proposed Territories.

"Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from North to South. The Eastern part became the State of Minnesota—the Western is unorganized and without a government.

"Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New-Mexico with that Mesilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the Western half of Utah lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the new Territory.

"Superior" or "Ontonagon" is the peninsula between Lakes Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

The Law of Endorsement.

A new and important legal principle on the commercial usage of endorsing bills, for corporation account, by the Cashier or Secretary, was pronounced in the Supreme Court of New York, a few days since. The ruling of the Court, James, Justice, is that an action against a bank on a protested bill cannot hold on the simple endorsement of A. H. Cashier, without the avowed purpose of negotiating the bill or specification of the name and authority of the bank supposed to be represented shall accompany such endorsement. The case made is a peculiar one in this, that the bill was negotiated or sold by the Ohio Trust Company in New York, while the purpose for which it was remitted by A. B. Cashier of the Salem (Ohio) Bank, was simply for collection.

The average salary of clergymen in the Church of England, high or low, is \$1,400. The average pay of clergymen in this country is hardly a fourth of that sum.

A Rich and Desperately Armed Beggar.

A German, aged about 70, and named Benedict Sheffey, came to Washington City on Christmas Day, and took lodgings in the Central Guard-house. He was loaded down with beggar's traps, and looked as poor as poor could be. Next day, in the First Ward, he got into a difficulty with some boys, who amused at his odd appearance, began to tease him. The old fellow drew a pistol and threatened to fire. Whereupon he was arrested and taken before Justice Drury, where he was examined and searched. Three pistols, loaded to the muzzle, were found upon him, for which he was fined; but, on saying that he had not a cent in the world he was sent to the workhouse, where Mr. Queen subjected him to further search.—When, lo and behold! he turned to be a walking treasury of coins, ancient and modern. Around his waist, in a belt next his skin in the folds of his coat, and other garments, were found sewn up each piece of coin by itself, eight silver dollars, twenty-four half dollars, ten quarter dollars, sixty-eight cents, thirty-four franc-pieces, one British sovereign, eleven forty franc-pieces, sixteen dollars in American gold, two large Swiss pieces, of the value of about twenty francs each, one large gold piece, about \$25 in value, a whole handful of small and ancient foreign coins, four watches, &c. Besides these he had a peddler's stock of combs, pins, and what not, a letter, recommending him as an old man, poor and penniless, anxious to return to "fatherland," and an object of pity. Also, a commitment, directed to the Constable of Somerset County, Pa., commanding him to take him under his protection as a pauper. Many and curious articles had the old fellow besides.

A Swindler.

On Sunday morning last, a man calling himself *Ehner*, stopped at the Hotel of Maj. Ribble, in this place, and hired of him a gray mare and wagon, to go some ten or twelve miles over into Pennsylvania, to attend a wedding. He has not yet returned with the mare and wagon, and it is not at all likely that he will of his own accord. He is a man of about 65 years of age, his head as white as snow, and it may therefore be safely inferred that he is an old sinner. We have reason to believe that he is the same man who ten or twelve years ago, was tried for horse-stealing, or some other crime, in Doylestown, Pa. If it be the same, he is an old state prison bird.

Other editors will please notice the old scoundrel. Let's have him caged again.—*Belvidere Intelligencer.*

Later from Utah.

Sr. Louis, Monday, Jan. 3, 1859.

The Utah mail, with dates of the 26th November has arrived.

The United States District Court met on the 25th.

It is untrue that Brigham Young has been summoned to answer to the charge of false imprisonment of Gentiles.

It also untrue that Major Crossman had left for the States.

The snow in the mountains is very deep. The weather had been severe, and there was great suffering among both men and animals.

There were large encampments of Sioux Indians on the Platte River, going to join the Cheyennes, for the purpose of waging war against the Pawnees.

Mr. Blackstone, of Russell, Majors & Co.'s wagonmasters, reports the discovering of gold on the banks of a small lake near Ash Hollow, ninety dollars worth of which he collected in a few hours, including one nugget worth \$25.

Ipecacuanha and Deijrium Tremens.

The jail physician at Chicago has had 100 cases of delirium tremens the past year, of which only four proved fatal.—Of his manner of treatment, the doctor says:—"Sleep being the suspended function, and that one nature and the system demand, we use opium to produce it, but although this medicine sometimes produces the desired effect, in many special cases it is often dangerous. Chloroform I have tried in several cases, administered internally, as well in large as small doses, also by inhalations, with due caution; but in my experience I have not found it at all to answer my expectations. Ipecacuanha, which I have tried in thirty-six cases, I found most remarkably successful, quieting the nervous system, exciting the appetite, acting on secretions, and uniformly producing sleep. When a case is not of too long standing, I give it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards I give from fifteen to eighteen grains every other hour. Connected with this remedy, I use shower baths, and let the patient frequently drink strong beef tea, without any alcoholic stimulants."

Scandalous Waste of the Public Money.

In order that some idea may be had of the cost of the Patent Office fancy pictures, we will cite a few of the cases connected with the report of 1855. In the House edition a horse cost \$10,576 50; a strawberry \$10,576 50; a sheep \$10,576 50; a map \$3,807 54. For the Senate edition the same pictures cost \$6,979 15.

In the face of these humiliating disclosures, which were the subject of general ridicule, in and out of Congress, the person in charge of preparing the Agricultural Report for publication, used all the arguments in his power to have a second edition of a horse, a tea plant, and a map, inserted in colors, in the Report just published, which at the price stated by a Mr. Sinclair for their execution, in his *voluntary card* published in *The Union* a few days since, (including paper and inserting plates), would have cost \$32,193 60.—*Washington States.*

Canemi, the murderer of Police officer Anderson, was, on Friday last, sentenced to imprisonment for life. Previous to his sentence he made a statement through his counsel in which he declared that he was innocent of the murder of Anderson.

The Soldier's Pension Bill.

Below we print the bill granting pensions to soldiers in the late war with Great Britain, and to other parties therein mentioned, which passed the House of Representatives, on the 22d ult., by the strong vote of Yeas 122, Nays 61. A majority of both the Administration and Opposition parties in the House voted for this measure; but inasmuch as it will draw nearly two millions of dollars from the Treasury per annum, and as the bill moreover can be regarded as making the pension system the permanent policy of the country—a policy always considered of very doubtful propriety in a Republican government—we understand that many members will interest themselves to procure its rejection by the U. S. Senate. It is doubtful whether they will be successful in this sinister movement. It is an "old dodge" for the House to pass a popular measure, and then leave to the Senate the thankless duty of defeating it. But this game may be played once too often. Our own opinion is that the Senate will pass the bill, and thus, if defeated at all, it must be done by the Veto of the President.—The vote of the N. J. Members on the passage of the bill was as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Adrian, Clawson, Huyler and Robins; Nays, Mr. Wortendyke. The bill reads as follows:—

SECTION 1. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for a term of sixty days or more, or who have been engaged in actual battle with the enemy, in the war declared by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812, be authorized to receive a pension from the United States to commence from the first day of the present Congress, and to continue during his natural life.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who have served in the regular Army, State troops, volunteers or militia of any State or Territory, for the space of sixty days or more, against any of the Indian tribes during or preceding the war of 1812 with Great Britain, or who were engaged in any battle fought by the United States against any Indian tribe during the aforesaid war with Great Britain, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the same pension to which her husband would have been entitled under this act, for and during her natural life.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, or their authorized attorney, at such times and places as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; and that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, shall receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and that the pay hereby allowed shall not be, in any way, transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall go unencumbered to the possession of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who served for the term of sixty days in the naval service, or were engaged in battle with the enemy, during the war with Great Britain aforesaid, and their widows, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the war of 1812.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pension provided by this act shall in no case exceed the full amount of ninety six dollars per year, and shall be graduated according to the length of service as follows: For twelve months service, or more, ninety-six dollars; for six months' service, but less than twelve months, seventy-five dollars; for sixty days' service, but less than six months, fifty dollars; provided that the survivor, or surviving widow of an officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who participated in actual battle, in said war, shall be entitled to the maximum pension given by this act.

A USEFUL HINT.—The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight in the course of 40 years, amounts to 29,390 hours, or three years, one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for ten years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.—Near Morgantown, Berks County, Pa., a few days ago some boys, out of sheer malicious mischief attacked a son of the Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Baptist Church, a boy about 14 years old, and attempted to mutilate him by emasculation. They were not successful, though a shocking and dangerous wound was inflicted.

PRETENCEIANA.—The Louisville Democrat remarked that "Mr. Buchanan did not attend the centennial celebration at Pittsburgh." To which Pretence replies that "he would have, though—had it been a ten-cent-ial one."

A Western preacher, after stating that tea, coffee, sugar, spices, pickles, preserves, milk, meal, snuff and tobacco were adulterated, stretched himself up to his full height, and with great emphasis, exclaimed—"Who, then, will dare deny the fact that this is a wicked and adulterous generation!"

Tobacco in Connecticut.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

CONNECTICUT VALLEY, Dec. 24, 1858. The readers of the Tribune are not generally aware of the extent to which tobacco is raised in this "Land of Steady Habits." Our neighbors of the South will not be prepared to believe the facts that are frequently stated by the farmers, when they meet in public places. Indeed, the interest of that crop is, at this time—the season of stripping, selling and packing—paramount to all others. Perhaps there is no place in New-England so adapted to the growth of the "weed" as this beautiful valley, between Hartford and Springfield. In good soil, the crop will average from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. I have seen one field of nine acres the past season, the yield of which was more than 1,900 pounds per acre. Many of the farmers say that they would not attempt to raise grain, were it not for the fact that they can employ their hands upon that, when the tobacco needs no care.

Speculation is the order of the day.—The great prevailing idea is, "make or break." The high price paid within the past ten days looks towards bankruptcy. Rumor says that some lots have been sold from 20 to 30 Cents per pound.

P. T. M. J. R.

Red Pepper for Punch and Overcoats.

The *Scientific American* recommends as a substitute for hot whiskey punch of a cold night, the following:—

"Put three or four lumps of sugar, with half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, in a tumbler, and fill it up with hot water; when the sugar is dissolved, drink. It is not only pleasant to the palate, but warms the whole body more effectually and quicker than spirits."

In India, priests who have made a vow to wear no clothes, rub themselves of cold nights with red pepper. This gives a glow equal to the warmth of several blankets.

Heavy Sport.

A party of hunters out in the Red River Valley, lately, in three weeks' time, killed six hundred buffaloes and sent the meat into Selkirk for fall use. Another party of eight, in the same length of time killed two thousand two hundred, the meat being dried for future use, and the skins selling for two dollars each. Profitable hunting.

PROBABLE RISE IN THE PRICE OF LEATHER.—If the two sections of the Democracy keep up their work of kicking each other out of the party, there will be a heavy demand for jack boots.

It is said that a cart load of watermelons was in the market at Columbus, Georgia, on the 23d ult. Shad were sold in Augusta, Georgia, on the 10th ult., called the first of the season.

Prentice says of an editor who said he "smelt a rat," that if he did, and the rat smelt him, the poor rat had the worst of it.

Never place your confidence in a person who solicits it; for ten chances to one it will be betrayed.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1859. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Wheat; the sales are 3,500 bbls at \$1 1/2; 500 bbls at \$1 1/4; 250 bbls at \$1 1/4; 125 bbls at \$1 1/4; 62 1/2 bbls at \$1 1/4; 31 1/4 bbls at \$1 1/4; 15 1/2 bbls at \$1 1/4; 7 1/2 bbls at \$1 1/4; 3 1/2 bbls at \$1 1/4; 1 1/2 bbls at \$1 1/4; 3/4 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/8 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/16 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/32 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/64 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/128 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/256 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/512 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1024 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2048 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4096 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/8192 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/16384 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/32768 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/65536 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/131072 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/262144 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/524288 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1048576 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2097152 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4194304 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/8388608 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/16777216 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/33554432 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/67108864 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/134217728 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/268435456 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/536870912 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1073741824 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2147483648 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4294967296 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/8589934592 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/17179869184 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/34359738368 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/68719476736 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/137438953472 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/274877906944 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/549755813888 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1099511627776 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2199023255552 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4398046511104 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/8796093022208 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/17592186044416 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/35184372088832 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/70368744177664 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/140737488355328 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/281474976710656 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/562949953421312 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1125899906842624 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2251799813685248 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4503599627370496 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/9007199254740992 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/18014398509481984 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/36028797018963968 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/72057594037927936 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/144115188075855872 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/288230376151711744 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/576460752303423488 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1152921504606846976 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2305843009213693952 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4611686018427387904 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/9223372036854775808 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/18446744073709551616 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/36893488147419103232 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/73786976294838206464 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/147573952589676412928 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/295147905179352825856 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/590295810358705651712 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/1180591620717411303424 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/2361183241434822606848 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/4722366482869645213696 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/9444732965739290427392 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/18889465931478580854784 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/37778931862957161709568 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/75557863725914323419136 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/151115727451828646838272 bbl at \$1 1/4; 1/302231454903657293676544 bbl at \$1 1/4;