

The Tioga County Agitator

BY M. H. COBB.

Published every Wednesday morning and mailed to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per year, always IN ADVANCE.

The paper is sent postage free to county subscribers, though they may receive their mail at post-offices located in counties immediately adjoining, for convenience.

The Agitator is the Official paper of Tioga County, and circulates in every neighborhood therein. Subscriptions being on the advance pay system, it circulates among a class most to the interest of advertisers to reach. Terms to advertisers as liberal as those of any paper of equal circulation in Northern Pennsylvania.

A cross on the margin of a paper, denotes that the subscription is about to expire. Subscribers are requested to stop the subscription time expires, unless the agent orders their continuance.

JAS. LOWREY & S. F. WILSON,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Will attend the Courts of Tioga, Potter and McKean counties.
[Wellsville, Jan. 1, 1865.]

JOHN I. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Tioga Village, Tioga County, Penn'a.
Prompt attention to Collections.
March 1, 1865-ly.

JEROME B. NILES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Wellsville, Tioga County, Pa.,
Having been specially licensed by the United States for the Prosecution of Claims for Patents, Pensions and Bounties.
Particular attention will be given to that class of business.
Wellsville, Feb. 15, 1865-ly.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND THE AVENUE,
Wellsville, Pa.
J. W. BIGONY, Proprietor.
This popular Hotel, having been re-fitted and re-furnished throughout, is now open to the public as a first-class house.
[Jan. 1, 1865.]

D. HART'S HOTEL,
WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO. PENNA.
THE subscriber takes this method to inform his old friends and customers that he has resumed the conduct of the old "Crystal Fountain Hotel," and will hereafter give it his entire attention. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a renewal of the same.
DAVID HART.
Wellsville, Nov. 4, 1863-ly.

IZAAK WALTON HOUSE,
Gaines, Tioga County, Pa.
H. C. VERMILYEA, Proprietor.
THIS is a new hotel located within easy access of the best fishing and hunting grounds in Northern Pennsylvania. No pains will be spared in the accommodation of pleasure seekers and the traveling public.
[Jan. 1, 1865.]

A. FOLEY,
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., &c.,
REPAIRED AT OLD PRICES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
NO. 5, UNION BLOCK,
Wellsville, May 20, 1865.

WILLIAMS & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BOUTY & PENSION AGENCY,
Main Street, Wellsville, Pa.
January 4, 1865-ly.

S. F. SHAELEIN,
BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER,
Shoe & C. L. Vintner's Store,
Wellsville, Dec. 7, 1864.

WESTERN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
KNOXVILLE, BOROUGH, PA.
THE undersigned having leased the above Hotel for a term of years would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has put the Hotel in first class order for the reception of guests and no pains will be spared in the accommodation of travelers and as far as the situation will allow, he will keep a first class Hotel, in all things, except prices, which will be moderate. Please try us and judge for yourselves.
Knoxville, Oct. 19, 1864-ly. J. H. MARTIN.

REVENUE STAMPS.
JOHN M. PHELPS, Deputy Collector of Mansfield, has just received a large lot of Revenue Stamps, of all denominations, from one cent up to \$5. Any person wishing Stamps can get them at my office in Mansfield, or of M. BULLARD, Assistant Collector at Wellsville, Pa.
Mansfield, May 2, 1864.

P. NEWELL, DENTIST,
MANSFIELD, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.
I prepared to operate in all the improvements in the various departments of filling, extracting, inserting artificial dentures, &c.
Mansfield, August 10, 1864-ly.

WELLSBORO HOTEL,
(Corner Main Street and the Avenue.)
WELLSBORO, PA.
B. B. HOLIDAY, Proprietor.
One of the most popular Houses in the county. The Hotel is the principal Stage-house in Wellsboro. Stage leave daily as follows:
For Tioga, at 9 a. m.; For Troy, at 9 a. m.; For Jersey Shore every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.; For Conduitsport, every Tuesday and Friday at 4 p. m.; For State Ararat, from Tioga, at 12 1/2 p. m.; From Jersey Shore, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.; From Conduitsport, Tuesday and Friday 11 a. m.; From N. B. Jimmy Cowden, the well-known hostler, will be found on hand.
Wellsville, Oct. 5, 1864-ly.

HUGH YOUNG,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
AND DEALER IN
American Clocks, American, English, & Swiss Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, St. Charles, Picture Frames, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes, Microscopes, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, Fishing Tackle and Poles, and Fancy and Toilet Articles.
SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind as in the County, constantly on hand and sent by mail, or otherwise, to order.
NO. 5, UNION BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

TO FISHERMEN
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has a fine assortment of the celebrated ROCHESTER TROUT FLIES.
New York Trout Flies, Silk Braided Flies, Sea Grass and Hair Lines, Kinsey Hooks on Snaps, Reels, Leaders, Gut and a fine lot of
ROCHESTER FLY RODS.
Books, &c., &c. Shop in rear of Wm. Roberts' Tin and Store Store.
Wellsville, April 19, 1865-3m.

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOT on Main Street,
adjoining Wright & Bailey's Store. 22 acres of land in Delmar, between John Gray and Mirick. House and Lot on Corvinton Street.
For terms, apply to HENRY SHERWOOD Esq.
Wellsville, May 21, 1865-ly.

WALTER A. WOOD'S PRIZE-MOWER.
The Wood Mower has been in general use for the past five years. It embraces all the qualities necessary to make a perfect Mower. It recommends itself to every farmer for the simplicity of its construction, its promptness to be the lightest draft. It takes the preference for durability, easy management, and good work—Machines fully warranted. Send for Circulars—Price \$15—delivered on the spot at Corvinton.
EDWARD HILL, Agent, Corvinton, N. Y.
May 31, 1865-ly.

THE AGITATOR.

Devoted to the Extension of the Area of Freedom and the Spread of Wealthy Reform.

WHILE THERE SHALL BE A WRONG UNRIGHTED, AND UNTIL "MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN" SHALL CEASE, AGITATION MUST CONTINUE.

VOL. XI. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.; WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1865. NO. 46.

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!

And so has the price of

DRY GOODS.

LEE HAS SURRENDERED, AND WE HAVE SURRENDERED THE EXTREME HIGH PRICES OF GOODS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

is now receiving additions to their stock of

GOODS, BOUGHT DURING THE LATE DEPRESSION IN PRICES,

and they will be sold at

THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

We have made arrangements to get Goods every week, and as we keep posted in regard to the New York Market, we shall at all times make the stock on hand conform to new prices.

REGARDLESS OF COST,

and we wish it distinctly understood, that however much others may blow,

WE DO NOT INTEND TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY,

quality of goods considered. It shall be our aim to keep constantly on hand a good stock of such goods as the community require, and

SUCH ARTICLES AS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION TO THE CONSUMER.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM

under which our business has constantly increased for the last ten years will be adhered to, as also the

READY PAY SYSTEM

more recently adopted. Don't buy until

YOU HAVE EXAMINED OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

STORE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE DICKINSON HOUSE,

and first door east of Hungerford's Bank.

SMITH & WAITE,

Corning, N. Y., May 17, 1865.

KELLY & PURVIS

have volunteered for a war of extermination against high prices, and will be found entrenched behind a huge pile of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

at the old OSGOOD STAND, where their communications with New York cannot be interrupted.

They have just received a good stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

such as Prints, Delaines, Barages, Mullens, Hosiery, Notions, Boots and Shoes, etc., in fact everything in the Dry Goods line may be found at our counters, and purchased at prices corresponding to the late

HEAVY FALL IN GOODS.

We also invite purchasers to examine our fine stock of

GROCERIES.

Can't beat this side of New York.

Remember the place. "Osgood's Corner."

Wellsville, Apr. 22, 1865-ly.

PETROLEUM! PETROLEUM!

Geologists and practical men unite in their belief and so report that the

Discovery of Oil in Wellsboro

is near at hand.

But I would say to the people of

TIOGA COUNTY & VICINITY,

(before investing your Capital in Oil Stock) that I have recently purchased the Stock of Goods of M. Bullard, consisting of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., all at a great reduction from

New York Jobbing Prices,

and am bound to give to my customers the advantage

OF MY PURCHASE.

Being desirous of closing out the Clothing part of this Stock, I now offer the entire Stock

AT COST FOR CASH!

HATS AND CAPS.

I will almost give away; at all events, will sell them so cheap you will hardly know the difference.

Call soon and avail yourself of this

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Remember the place, the Cheap Cash Store, Ray's Building.

Wellsville, Jan. 25, 1865-ly.

ROCHESTER & N. Y. TROUT FLIES. I have just received

1 Gross of ROCHESTER TROUT FLIES,

1 do. of NEW YORK

Soft with or without hooks, Fly Rods, Reels, and Braided Silk Lines. Dealer in Fishing Tackle, &c.

Wellsville, May 24, 1865.

CONGRESS WATER-BEATS for sale at

ROBERTS' DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE LAMPS for sale at

ROBERTS' DRUG STORE.

Original Poetry.

[For the Agitator.]

RECONSTRUCTION.

Now this cruel war is over and smiling peace begun,
The debts of this great Nation, we'll pay them one by one;
We'll hang the traitor rebels on every crooked tree,
And our glorious republic for ever shall be free.

We'll make of old Virginia's mighty Yankee nation,
And build up the fences of each broken down plantation,
And fill up the ditches the ugly rebels dug,
We'll raise and make tobacco and chew it by the plug.

We'll build the church and school house, the ignorant to teach,
And every Christian Master will then get leave to preach.

The mill and the factory in competition ring,
To see which—the anvil, or cotton,—will be king.

For the Yankee flag of freedom is seen on every oar,
From Maine clear down to Texas, it floats o'er all the land,
It is seen on every ocean and island of the sea,
The Yankee flag is flying—it ever shall be free.

DELMAR, JULY 1865. G. Z.

Miscellany.

PETROLEUM.

To compress the whole subject of Petroleum into a newspaper article would be a feat more difficult of accomplishment than any yet performed by literary prestidigitators. However, I will give you, in as concise a form as possible, the more interesting features of the petroleum subject.

The rapid development of the oil-producing territory, and the immense quantity of petroleum that is now consumed in the United States, has made it so familiar to the public that an elaborate analysis of its properties is unnecessary.

It is a natural oil, deposited in the earth usually at the depth of from one hundred to six hundred feet, has a rancid, disagreeable odor, and is valuable for burning, lubricating and medicinal purposes. Although its properties, and a knowledge of the extent of its deposits, have but recently been known in this country, petroleum has in reality been known and used to some extent in every age, running back almost to the diluvian period.

In Egypt petroleum was used for medicinal purposes nearly four thousand years ago, and oil springs are still in existence in that country.

In the latter part of the last century, two ship cargoes of the crude oil were transported to England to be sold, but the process of refining, not being understood, the traffic was abandoned.

Under the name of Sicilian oil, the people of Agrigento used what is known as petroleum for the purpose of illumination, and in Parma there is a spring of naphtha which the people apply to a like use at the present day.

In Asia Minor the oil has been known to exist, and has been used to a limited extent for ages; and in Persia a large quantity has been annually consumed, during several hundred years. Even in this country petroleum is by no means a new discovery. It was well known to the Indians before America was discovered, and was used for medicinal purposes. The early settlers of Western Pennsylvania, and other districts where oil springs now exist, used rock oil, as they called it, for various purposes, collecting it by skimming the oil deposit on the top of the water as it accumulated from the springs.

In the memoranda of his visits to Fort du Quers, (now Pittsburgh), during the French and Indian war with the Colonies, General Washington mentions the existence of oil springs in localities where wells are now in operation. But neither the Indians nor the early white settlers knew anything of the vast deposits in the bed of the earth.

The region in which the oil is now found in Western Pennsylvania has almost for a century been known as a great salt district, and salt wells have been in operation there ever since the early settlement of the country. In boring salt wells the greatest difficulty was found in selecting localities where the water was not impregnated with a substance which the salt men characterized as "a nasty, greasy substance," and which we of the present day call petroleum. Nearly forty years ago a Mr. Packer, while boring for salt water on Deer Creek, in Clarion county, Pa., struck oil at the depth of 400 feet. The "greasy water," as he termed it, squirted up with great force, overflowed the land thereabouts, ruined his salt machinery, saturated the land with grease; and Mr. Packer profoundly disgusted with the result of his efforts to obtain salt, left the country in a mill, little dreaming that he was running away from an El Dorado richer than the gold mines of California—more remunerative, too, than the diamond-mines of Brazil.

As a natural consequence of the increase of the quantity of oil that found its way to the surface from abandoned salt wells, the people living in localities where it appeared, gradually discovered that it contained some valuable properties. The reader will perhaps remember that only a few years ago a substance of horrid odor and taste was sold throughout the country as a sovereign remedy for nearly all the ills of the flesh, and bearing the names successively of Seneca Oil, Genesee Oil, and Rock Oil. It was warranted to cure everything from toothache to hereditary consumption, and was a perfect annihilator of such simple ailments as rheumatism and asthma—being equally efficacious in external and internal applications.

This marvelous stuff was simply crude petroleum, and that it was calculated to either kill or cure, when taken internally, nobody will now deny. The apparently inexhaustible supply of the oil at length attracted the attention of scientific men, and in 1858 its properties and uses became more generally understood. A few barrels of the crude oil were exported to England, where it was partially refined, and its commercial importance began to be understood. Yankee enterprise having been attracted to the subject, the natural result followed:—A method of refining was invented, the illuminating and lubricating uses of petroleum were discovered, and the reign of Petroleum commenced.

The existence of oil beds having been determined, and Yankee enterprise, having been attracted thereto, the next question that naturally arose was, how to determine where to sink

a well; for it was soon discovered that there was something of a lottery in striking oil.—Geologists and other scientific men who embarked in the oil trade, carried out their theories in this respect, but were not always successful.

The larger class who flocked to the Oil Dorado, however, had no faith in geology, and accordingly bored at random. The superstitious class who are generally the majority, relied, and still rely upon the miraculous "witch hazel" men. These men profess to tell precisely where deposits of water, salt or oil may be found, by means of a little stick. The more sensible manner of choosing localities for oil wells is to bore where the geological formation is like that where good wells have been found. At best, sinking oil wells is a lottery—if a man stands one chance in twenty of drawing a prize he is lucky.

The process of boring the well is very simple. A derrick, consisting of four upright timbers placed 10 or 12 feet apart and fastened by cross pieces is erected directly over the spot selected for boring. This derrick is usually from 40 to 60 feet high, and is made very stable in order to support the boring machinery. A steam engine of six or eight horse power is now used for the work of drilling, although many wells of not very great depth have been bored by hand. An iron pipe, about six inches in diameter, is first driven down to the first stratum of rock. Where this is found at a considerable distance from the surface, the pipe is inserted in sections; that is, a piece is first driven down, then another section is fastened firmly to it at the top; this is in turn driven down, and so on till the rock is reached. The drill is then introduced into this tube, reaching down to the rock—the iron rod suspending it being lengthened by the fastening of additional pieces at the top as the drill works its way through the rock. The drill is about two and a half inches in diameter, and is worked up and down by means of the engine above. The process of drilling is of course slow, and depends upon the hardness of the stratum. An average day's work of drilling is from 6 to 8 feet, but sometimes 10 or 12 feet is accomplished. The first stratum through which the drill passes is slate or soap-stone, then comes a stratum of sand stone, which is usually not more than ten or twelve feet in thickness; next is another layer of slate of a bluish appearance, about twenty feet in thickness, after which the second stratum of sandstone is reached. When this is accomplished—the depth reached ranging from two to six hundred and in some instances a thousand feet—the oil is struck, provided the borer is lucky.

A new process of drilling has lately been invented, however, which bids fair to greatly facilitate the sinking of oil wells. It is termed the "rotary" process, and is very simple in its principle. The drill is a slender tube, the end of which is set with a species of diamond. This drill is connected with machinery at the surface, by means of which it revolves with great velocity, cutting out the rocks in a core, which is removed in pieces, by clamps let down in the hole. By this method a well of five hundred feet in depth may be bored in two weeks, which, by the old process would require two months. As soon as the drill passes through the last stratum, and reaches the reservoir below, there comes rushing up to the surface a combustible gas, followed by a mixture of salt water and petroleum—the oil is invariably accompanied by salt water, and they are separated as will be hereafter explained. This is the realization of "great expectations," the finding of the El Dorado, the sum of petroleum ambition, for every spurt from the well is a greenback. If the borer has been lucky enough to strike a flowing well, he has nothing now to do but to stand still and see himself go fabulously rich; that is, he has only to secure the oil and send it to market. But flowing wells are a great rarity, and the most sanguine disciple of Petrolia does not expect such boundless good fortune. The flow of salt-water and petroleum to the surface, therefore, is, except in flowing wells, of very short duration, and the next work to be done is the preparation for pumping. The bore of the well is next enlarged by what is termed a "trimmer," and an iron tube, fastened together in sections of 10 or 12 feet, is run down to the oil deposit. A fax seed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed at a certain distance from the surface within the tube, in order to prevent the surface water from rushing down. A plunger or valve piston is next inserted in the tube, and this being attached to the engine, the work of pumping commences.

The old method of pumping oil is on the same general principle of ordinary water pumping, and requires no explanation; but Yankee ingenuity has lately invented a new process, which will probably soon be generally adopted. Two tubes are inserted in the well, and by a powerful force-pump the air is forced down one of them, and the oil, in consequence of the pressure of the air, is forced up the other tube in a steady stream. The flow, by this method, is much more steady, and of greater volume than by the pumping process, and it has been successfully applied to many wells that had failed to yield oil in the old manner. The petroleum, as before remarked, is invariably accompanied by salt water. As it reaches the surface, this mixture is carried by conduits into large wooden tanks, in which the oil rises to the surface of the water and is drawn off into barrels, when we have crude petroleum—the oil before undergoing the refining process.

As before mentioned, there is one chance in a half dozen that the borer will strike oil, and that the proportion of wells that give a permanent flow, even when successful for a while, may safely be estimated in a like manner.—There are hundreds of wells along Oil Creek that at first gave an abundant supply of Petroleum, day-to-day they are as dry as a powder-horn, and in the Mecca oil region of Ohio, which three or four years ago was the centre of attraction, there is not at the present time a single well that is more than paying expenses, and not one in a hundred of those that at one time gave great promise, is now pumping.

Within the last year, however, a number of "played out" wells—no longer expressive term in use by borer-men—have been re-opened by ingenious processes and patient labor, and now abundantly repaying the work expended

upon them. As an instance of what may be accomplished in this way, as well as to show the persistency and determination of oil seekers, the following circumstance may be mentioned:

Michel & Allen, a Philadelphia oil company, obtained the leases known as the Cement wells, on the Buchanan farm. This well had already been tried and abandoned by several practical oil-seekers, and was pronounced worthless. The Philadelphians, however, thought differently, and went to work with a will to demonstrate their theory. As another instance of the pertinacity which is given to a man by the hope of gaining a good well, the following is related:

Mr. P. Haines was boring a well also on the Buchanan farm, and had every prospect of a lucky strike. Unfortunately, when going thro' the last stratum of rock, his drill became detached, stuck in the rock several hundred feet from the surface, and man was never more completely in a "fix" than he—so was the drill. But he was plentifully endowed with pure Yankee perseverance and industry, and went to work to remove the drill—a seemingly hopeless task. For fifteen months Mr. Haines labored assiduously with this object, and his patience and industry were at last rewarded by success—his troubles were healed by the gentle soothing of "a hundred barrels a day."

Since the great commercial importance of petroleum became known, the discoveries of oil have been wonderful. Western Pennsylvania was the first, and still is the greatest oil producing region, but the oleaginous compound has since been found to exist in nearly half the States and Territories. The Oil Creek region is the favorite with practical oil men, for the reason that the chances of success in boring here are better than in any locality yet discovered. But throughout all Western Pennsylvania the Petroleum has reached fever heat. Wells are being bored, land bought up at fabulous prices, and the people, who for years have been content to plod as frugal and industrious performers are dazzled by the prospect of fabulous wealth. In Clarion and Fayette counties rich wells have been obtained, and in Washington, Lawrence, Beaver, Butler, Crawford, Erie, Green, Indiana, Clearfield and Elk counties, oil has already been obtained, or the sinking of wells is in progress. In these counties the farmers have all put extravagant prices on their lands; and even then are careful to stipulate that a certain percentage of the prospective oil is to go into their pockets. Doubtless nine-tenths of them will be able to literally put all they get in their pockets. Western Virginia, next to Western Pennsylvania, is the admirer of oil men. The war and the oil fever broke out simultaneously in this region; but notwithstanding the greasy appearance of the rebels generally, there seems to be but little affinity between rebellion and Petroleum, and the rebels have a disagreeable way of making periodical raids into the Western Virginia oil regions, thereby suddenly suspending oleaginous research. It is thought, however, that when this "cruel war is over," to use a strictly original expression—the oil region of Western Virginia will be found to be at least equal in richness to those of Pennsylvania.—In Ohio, the oil seems to "lay around loose," and it is said, with undoubted truthfulness, that farmers almost fear to go to sleep at night lest before morning the petroleum beds which they know to exist under their farms shall burst their earthly bounds and inundate the surface with an oleaginous flood. The Mecca excitement, as previously stated, proved a decided humbug, but more stable wells have been struck in other parts of the State. In South-eastern Ohio there is every indication of boundless Petroleum deposits. In Washington county, also, the borings have proven highly successful, and in the vicinity of Zanesville, Marietta, New Lisbon, and Waynesburg, oil has already been found. Columbiana, Preble, Muskingum, and many other counties have also reached the height of the oil fever, and the bowels of the earth are being effectually stirred up. The contagion of the oil excitement has also broken out in Indiana, and the Hoosiers are industriously trying to bore themselves rich, with apparently good success. But to particularize the oil localities would take too much time. Suffice it to say that Petroleum has already been found, in addition to the above mentioned localities, in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, California, Colorado, New York, and elsewhere in the country, and yet the discoveries are apparently in their infancy. In foreign countries, too, the old oil wells which have existed for ages have been hunted up, and in many instances by Yankees, and petroleum (the word, not the substance) is in the mouths of the whole world. As a case in point, one of the Boston papers states that Col. Gowan, of that city, (the Yankee who took the contract to raise the sunken vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol, if I mistake not) was lately en route from Saint Petersburg through Georgia and Circassia.—In the neighborhood of the Sea of Azof, he stumbled upon some old oil wells, bought them for a song, and now delights the gaping natives by drawing grease out of the earth with steam.

This question is solely theoretical, and can be demonstrated only by time. The best opinion, however, is, that Petroleum is inexhaustible, that the transformation which the earth is undergoing causes a perpetual deposit of vegetation beneath the surface, and the distillation of this vegetable matter forming Petroleum consequently, geologists argue that the supply is boundless. Oil men are quite willing to leave the subject to the savans. It is quite enough for the disciples of Petrolia to know that the oil now exists in vast quantities, and they are determined that while geologists theorize, they will pump.

The Petroleum interest is of course, only in its infancy, but the product of last year shows the commercial interest which the oil is rapidly attaining. There are no means of estimating, even approximately, the quantity of oil consumed in this country during 1864, and the only way in which an idea of the gross production can be formed is by referring to the exportation.

Make a slow answer to a hasty question.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 10 lines, one insertion, and \$1.50 for three insertions. Advertisements of less than 10 lines considered as a square. The subjoined rates will be charged for a square. Quarterly, Half-Yearly and Yearly advertisements: 3 squares, 6 squares, 12 squares.

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	12 MONTHS.
re,.....	\$4.00	\$5.75	\$7.50
.....	6.00	8.25	10.00
.....	8.75	10.75	12.50
on,.....	10.00	12.00	15.75
.....	18.75	25.00	31.50
.....	30.00	42.00	60.00