to the fair and uncontrolled determination of the people of Kansas themselves the decision of the question whether she should come into the Union as a Slave or Free State.

This was the burden of all the speeches of his advocates, the printed addresses of the party committees—the editorial declarations of the "Democratic" press. Even in his inaugural address, the same profession was made, and in the instructions given to his selected Governor of Kansas it was reiterated. But this would have been fatal to the designs of those who were determined to fix slavery upon Kansas, and the policy thus repeatedly avowed was abandoned with sudden and indecent haste. The most strenuous efforts were made and Presidential influence was brought to bear with its utmost power, in the multiplied forms of patronage, to force through Congress, and impose upon the people of Kansas against their will, the fictitious instrument concocted by the conspirators against popular rights in the Territory at Lecompton, for the purpose of giving slavery a recognized position, and tying the hands of the majority in their efforts to rid themselves of a system which they regard as irreconcilable with their interests and prosperity. Foiled in this the administration, nevertheless succeeded, by working on the easy virtue of members, whose resistance yielded to the blandishments and promises of the dispensers of official favor, in forcing through Congress a modified plan by which the people of Kansas were approached with a bribe in one hand and penalty in the other—instant admission as a State if they would consent to the introduction of slavery, but a continued condition of territorial pupilage, should they spurn the offer, until officers appointed by their oppressors should certify that they constituted a population at least double that required in the case of Oregon, in the hope that they would be fatigued into submission. But, thanks to the indomitable spirit of the American people! the residents of Kansas have stood firm in the vindication of their rights, and by the cause of free labor; and heedless of government prohibitions, have formed a constitution in accordance with the known will of the majority on the great question. Of course, "the Democratic party" as identified with the administration, in accordance with the policy of its chiefs, and the dictation of Southern propagandists, have resisted this action of the majority, and intimations are now given that the admission of Kansas shall still be opposed and prevented as a punishment for the persistent devotion of her people to Freedom. Shall not the voice of Pennsylvania—the proud proof of the mighty energies of the Industry of her freedom in building up a happy and intelligent Commonwealth—be heard in thunder tones of rebuke of that obstructive disposition and policy, which deny the soundness of those principles on which her institutions are founded, and in effect, refuses to the majority of the people the right to frame their own Constitution of Government unless they incorporate in it a provision which shall establish slavery permanently among them? Will she not vindicate the right of her own sons to go in and possess these new territories, and establish there the dominion of Free Labor which has wrought out her own solid prosperity, and has established her as the firm and unshaken Keystone of the Federal Arch?

Not content with this effort to overthrow the interests of free labor in Kansas, southern propagandists of slavery make still further requisitions on the yielding disposition of that class of politicians in the North who have hitherto lent themselves to the furtherance of their demands. It is now [illegible] them that Congress shall intervene in the affairs of the Territories, should the people there refuse by their legislation to make special provisions in favor of slavery, by enacting a code for the protection of that "peculiar institution" and thus coerce by federal power the majority to submit to its establishment and perpetuation among them. These men insist that while Congress has no right to exclude, it is its bounden duty to sustain every effort to introduce slave labor into the Territories, and we find the Administration "Democratic Party" in Pennsylvania, by the resolutions of its State Convention and the address of its State Committee, fully agreeing to this doctrine, and conceding the propriety and duty of its practical enforcement by Congress. This is the issue made and presented by those who control the "Democratic" politics of the South, and concurred in by their allies in this great and free commonwealth. At the demand of this dictatorial spirit, the Territories of the Union are to become, in substance and in fact, closed against the entrance of the sons of the people of Pennsylvania, who by the labor of their own hands would subdue them to the conditions be cultivated and prosperous States, and be handed over to the thriftless labor of negro slaves, which blights whatever it touches, and reduces soils of natural fertility to the condition of barren wastes. Thus the great inheritance which we have received, and which might be made the dwelling place of a dense population, situated in the midst of plenty and constantly growing in its capacity for production, is to be swept over by a system of enforced labor, and exhausted by a few villages, then to be thrown out in common and abandoned, because it will no longer yield a support to its prodigal proprietors. This has been the history of not a few of the Southern States, for the stately homes of proud proprietors which once stood in the midst of vast possessions are now ruined or razed to the foundation, and even the churches of God lie waste, the descendants of the dweller and worshippers being scattered far and wide, and the exhausted lands, returned to the condition of primitive forests, or lying fallow and desolate in utter unfruitfulness. Such are the results of the system which claims the superior and exclusive right to the proprietorship of our Territories as against the labor of American freemen, which conquers the natural wilderness—improves upon the bounties of Providence, and from generation to generation increases the products of the soil—adds to the natural wealth, and sustains a population continually becoming more numerous, more enlightened, and more capable of faithfully and intelligently discharging the duties of citizenship in a Republic. Are you, the people of Pennsylvania, willing to accede to a demand made on behalf of slave labor, which thus deprives your descendants of the right to introduce their industry into the Territories of the Union, and become free holders there, unless they will consent to degrade themselves to the level of equality with the negro slave? Are you willing that these vast Territories—the munificent gift of a bounteous Providence by us to be blessed and kept—shall be sacrificed to the exactions of slavery, and thus forfeit the Eden of beauty and fertility which has been committed to us, in trust for the benefit of our posterity, and of mankind? The requirement of the passage of a slave code for the Territories, by Congress, is now boldly put forth, and has received the recognition of that large division of "the Democratic party," which adheres to the national administration in this State and elsewhere. It is an issue which must be met, and it is for you to declare at the polls your decision upon it. You cannot oppose it, and at the same time support the so styled "Democratic Ticket" in Pennsylvania. Emboldened by the ready submission which has been yielded to all their demands by the Administration Democratic party, and resolute in their determination to crush out free labor wherever it can come into competition with their own hostile system, the propagandists of slavery have actually determined to take the still further step of reopening the African Slave Trade, and have already introduced into the country cargoes of savage negroes, smuggled across the ocean, and now held to compulsory service on the rice, sugar and cotton fields of the South. The point has arrived at which in the path of retrogression which has been pursued from the position taken by the farmers of our Institutions on Slavery and its cognate questions, men are found who boldly justify the infamous traffic in human flesh which was prohibited half a century ago by an American Congress, visited with the penalties of piracy, and stigmatized in the estimation of the whole civilized and Christian world as "the sum of all iniquities."

The leading men of the Southern States high in the confidence of the "Democratic party," and holding elevated public trusts, are heard boldly demanding that Congress shall repeal the punishments provided for those who introduce slaves from Africa, and "Democratic" State Conventions unite in the demand. Southern Courts and Juries refuse to punish the pirates when arrested and indicted, and the National Administration is either impotent or unwilling to intercept their vessels on the sea, or secure the arrest and conviction of the offenders after they have landed their cargo, and received the wages of their crime. It is insisted that the South must have an increase of slaves in order to enable her to contest the point of supremacy with free labor in [illegible] States to be admitted into the Union to prevent the Free States from obtaining a complete ascendancy. The battle which has been waged between the oppugnant systems of labor, always to the disadvantage of Freedom, who has been deserted and betrayed by those who professed to be devoted to her cause, has its crisis in this attempt to revive the slave trade—a scheme which is made almost incredible by its audacity, immorality and cruelty. Unfortunately, facts prove its existence; and many of the aggressions of slavery propagandism, which have already been consummated, were far more improbable of accomplishment, and received far less encouragement and countenance at the start, than this the most flagrant of them all. *Obsta principiis* is the maxim of wisdom; and the voice of Pennsylvania should be pronounced in the most emphatic terms of condemnation of a project which must shock the moral sense of every one of her right minded citizens.

* * * * * * *

It is a remarkable peculiarity of the present National Administration that with a deficient revenue and a people suffering in all their business interests from the unfriendly policy of the Government, the public expenditures have increased to an unprecedented amount, and corruption, peculation, mismanagement and favoritism, prevail at the cost of the Federal Treasury. When Mr. Buchanan entered upon his office, he found a surplus of $24,000,000 on hand. Before the first year of his term had closed this was all exhausted—the issue of $20,000,000 in Treasury notes, and a stock loan of the like amount were authorized by the first session of Congress after his inauguration—the total annual expenditures of the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June, 1858, reached the enormous amount of $89,628,867, and the appropriations for the ensuing year covered the sum of $98,854,201,24, and this was less by $7,769,000 than the administration asked for. When John Quincy Adams, thirty years ago, expended some $15,000,000 annually, the outcry against his extravagance was loud and incessant, Mr. Buchanan being among those who raised it for political effect; but he has not only nearly sextupled, but has, in time of profound peace with all nations, far exceeded the annual expenditures when the country was engaged in a foreign war, with fleets on the enemy's coasts and an army in in his capital. If these expenses were judicious and legitimate, there would be less cause to complain; but unfortunately, they have been made for improper purposes, and to effect partisan designs. The navy yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia were crammed with unnecessary men by the hundred, in order to carry the election to Congress of the friends of the administration, and its supporters in attempting to consummate the Lecompton fraud and outrage; contracts for building ships and supplying coal for the navy, were awarded, not to the lowest bidders, but to family connections of members of the Cabinet, or to establishments whose recommendation, referred by the President himself to the Secretary of the Navy, was that they exercise a strong influence in a Congressional District, and ought to be rewarded for deserting old political associations to contribute to Mr. Buchanan's election, and as an encouragement to them to work for the re-election of his friends to Congress. Large purchases of mules, wagons and other materials for the Utah Expedition, were made of near relations of the members of the House of Representatives, who pleased the Administration by supporting its Kansas measures, or of members of the party supposed to wield political influence in particular localities.

A mail line is kept up across the continent at an expense of more than three millions over the revenues, while in other parts of the country, and especially in the free states, the postal accommodations of the people are diminished, though the revenues of the department in those States exceed the cost of carrying the mail. In the department of public printing, large defalcations and frauds upon the Government have been detected and exposed by a committee of Congress, and it is shown that the press which supports the administration, lacking the support and sympathy of the people, is subsidized from the profits of the printing and binding done for Congress and other departments. This specification of abuses and acts of mal-administration might be greatly extended, but we must content ourselves with the examples given, and ask the people whether the administration and the party which sustained it are longer worthy of their confidence and support. Public virtue is the life blood of free government, and without it republican institutions hasten to ruin. The task of reform is the work of the people themselves; they must achieve it by dismissing unfaithful public servants, and replacing them with others of firm integrity and patriotism. While the Government is thus demoralized by extravagant expenditure on unworthy objects, for partisan ends, vascillation and uncertainty mark many of its public acts. The naturalized citizens of the Union, to whom the administration was so largely if not entirely, indebted for its access to power, and whose exclusive friends its party professes to be, were shocked by an official declaration that they could not claim the protection of this Government should they visit their native countries and be their required to render military services; and they could not be else than disgusted, when terrified at the possible result of such a declaration, the President, Secretary of State and Attorney General, put forth three subsequent official publications on the same subject, each differing from the other, and all intended to avert the political consequences of the first *faux pas*, and rather to prevent the alienation of former friends than to guard their rights which they had first compromised, and under their official signature had placed in the hands of foreign monarchs an admission which would be retorted upon them with irresistible effects when they should attempt to contest with them the doctrine of the inalienable allegiance which they claim to be due by their native born subjects.

Proceedings of the Republican Senatorial Conference.

The Conferees of the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren, met in convention at Coudersport, on Wednesday, September 21st, to nominate a candidate for State Senator. Of delegates present, there were from Tioga, John R. Bowen, O. F. Taylor and Mart. King; from Potter, A. G. Olmsted, G. B. Overton and A. C. Taggart; from McKean, W. Cowles, W. A. Nichols and S. D. Freeman; from Warren, Chapin Hall, E. Cowan and W. D. Brown.

The meeting was called to order by electing A. G. OLMSTED, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing W. Cowles and E. Cowan Secretaries.

On motion, Chair appointed W. A. Nichols, W. D. Brown, G. B. Overton and Mart. King a committee of one from each county on Resolutions.

The Convention decided to vote *viva voce*, and that a majority of all the delegates should be necessary to effect a choice.

O. F. Taylor nominated Stephen H. Wilson, of Tioga.

A. C. Taggart nominated Isaac Benson, of Potter.

W. D. Brown nominated G. W. Scofield, of Warren.

S. D. Freeman nominated W. A. Williams, of McKean.

For 121 ballots the vote was the same, each candidate receiving 3 votes; the name of Mr. Williams was then dropped, and the vote of McKean thrown for Mr. Scofield, making a tie between him and Mr. Wilson. After 27 more ballots, with about the same result, the name of Mr. Scofield was dropped, and Mr. Williams again taken up, making a tie between him and Mr. Wilson. After 166 ballots, the Convention resolved to adjourn *sine die*, if no choice was made after 25 more ballots. After 17 ballots, the Convention adjourned till morning.

At 9 o'clock, Thursday 22d, Convention met and on the 5th (or 188th) ballot, Isaac Benson received seven votes as follows: S. D. Freeman, A. G. Olmsted, G. B. Overton, A. C. Taggert, C. Hall, W. D. Brown, and E. Cowan.

On motion, Isaac Benson was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention.

A. G. OLMSTED, *Pres't.*
W. COWLES, }
E. COWAN, } *Sec's.*

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, Sept. 22, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket, 1859.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
ISAAC BENSON, of Potter.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
LEWIS MANN, of Potter;
LORENZO P. WILLISTON, of Tioga.
[Subject to decision of Conference.]

FOR SHERIFF,
ARCHIBALD F. JONES.

FOR CORONER,
Dr. HENRY H. MUNSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
EDWIN THATCHER.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
SPENCER A. SLADE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
ZALMON R. ROBINSON.

☞ Gov. Banks has been renominated for Governor, by the Republicans of Massachusetts.

☞ We learn, just as we go to press, that the Buchanites have determined to run Wm. Burt, of Ulysses as an Independent (?) candidate for Sheriff. Disaffected Republicans, (if there be any) will please remember that he is a full-blooded hunker, and is the nominee of that party, whatever they may call him.

☞ We have delayed going to press until this (Thursday) afternoon, in order to give the result of the Senatorial Conference. Notwithstanding a large number of ballots were taken, the best feeling was maintained between the delegates during the entire conference. It will be seen by reference to the authorized proceedings, (which we give without comment this week for want of room and time), that ISAAC BENSON, Esq. of this place was nominated on the 188th ballot.

The delegates were as fine looking and intelligent a body of men as, perhaps, ever met in Convention in this place.

☞ The Senatorial Conference has brought several of our brother North Tier Editors to this place. We had the pleasure of meeting and forming the acquaintance of E. Cowan, of the Warren *Mail*, who we cannot better compliment, than to say his paper is one of the best of its class in the Tier. Our friends of the McKean *Citizen*, Messrs. Rogers and Nichols, have already been noticed in the JOURNAL, and we need not say that we are glad to take them by the hand again. Our friend Young, of the Tioga *Agitator*, completes the list of professional brothers now or recently here. All of them are gentlemen and men of professional talent and worth, and seem to be well pleased with their visit. We trust to meet them often in the future, as well as many others of the fraternity from this and the adjoining States.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have also made the acquaintance of C. G. Williams, of the Wellsboro *Democrat*. He has the appearance of a gentleman, and is, as far as we know, the ablest of his kind of politics in the North Tier.

Postal.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1859.

Editor Potter County Journal.

GENTS.—I wish to set before your attention a matter in which you have for a long time past given this office an untold an unspeakable amount of trouble. Your paper comes to us with a very large share of the matter simply directed to the Town and State, in which your subscribers reside, void of any County to assist us to despatch them with the facility which is necessary in this office. A very large share of the labor of this office consists in distributing mail for Potter Co. for which, of course, we get no commission. The local Postoffices in your county are blamably faulty in the directing their mails. The truth is that we consume more time in the overhaul and distributing of the Southern mail bag than we do in the Express mail, which consists of three largest sized pouches.

Had it not been for the injustice which would have been done to your subscribers, we should have repeatedly been tempted to return your paper to your office for correction in address. No Postmaster can be supposed to know the location of the ten thousand little villages in the wide domain of thirty-four States and Territories; and if he has any time to spare from his office duties, he can use it better than in consulting his mail book for every other paper address which comes in the mail bag.

We are not the only parties that are annoyed in this matter; the mail Messenger on the cars, has repeatedly called our attention to the thing—what he does in his hurry with your paper, the Lord only knows. No doubt it is given over to the engine "stoker" for fuel.

I trust that you will correct this matter in the future, and it would be doing the fair thing to publish this letter for the benefit of the Postmasters at Wharton, Pike Valley, Hebron, Homer, North Wharton, Kettle Creek, Colesburg and the balance of the offices, in fact; but those now mentioned are perhaps, the most at fault, if there can be any degrees in their offence. The Postmasters are of course liable to be reported to the Department, but if you can afford to give them a blowing in your paper to atone for your own offences, we will call the account square. Yours truly,

M. JOHNSTON, P. M.

[In compliance with the wish of the above letter, we give it a place in our columns—hoping those postmasters who come in for a share of the scolding will profit thereby. As for ourselves, we plead "not guilty" to the general charge; it being an established rule in "our mailing department" to write the postoffice, county and state, on all wrappers of packages except on single exchanges, and those intended for such "small villages" as New York, Philadelphia, Boston Pittsburg, Erie, Harrisburg, Bellefonte, Williamsport &c.—places well known to the most insignificant postmasters in the country. We regret that the postmaster at Wellsville is obliged to make so humble an acknowledgement of his ignorance as his letter implies; and he should remember that in his effort to reform our short-coming in this matter, he has undertaken to revise the entire postal custom of the country—a stupendous undertaking, he will find. We, however, will not quarrel with Mr. Johnston about the mere matter of writing another line on the address of our packages—the few, we mean, not coming up to his standard—if he will agree to make the reformation general. We are opposed to partial reform, especially when we alone have to bear the whole weight of the reforming process.—ED. JOUR.]

Discovery of a Subterranean Fountain of Oil.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 8, 1859.

Perhaps you will recollect that in 1854 there was organized in the City of New York a Company, under the name of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, which, for some good reasons, passed into the hands of some New Haven capitalists, and was by them removed to New Haven. In 1858, the Directors leased the grounds and springs to Mr. E. L. Drake, well known on the New Haven Railroad. He came out here, and in May last commenced to bore for salt, or to find the source of the oil, which is so common along the banks of Oil Creek. Last week, at the depth of 71 feet, he struck a fissure in the rock through which he was boring, when, to the surprise and joy of every one, he found he had tapped a vein of water and oil, yielding 400 gallons of pure oil to every 24 hours (one day).

The pump now in use throws only five gallons per minute of water and oil into a large vat, when the oil rises to the top and the water runs out from the bottom. In a few days they will have a pump of three times the capacity of the one now in use and then from ten to twelve hundred gallons of oil will be the daily yield.

The springs along the stream, I understand, have been mostly taken up or secured by Brewer & Watson, the parties who formerly owned the one now in operation.

The excitement attendant on the discovery of this vast source of oil was fully equal to what I ever saw in California, when a large lump of gold was accidentally turned out. MEDICUS.

[We are well acquainted in the vicinity in which this discovery has been made, having been born and raised there. The oil taken off the springs, which run to the surface of the ground, is called "Seneca Oil," and is possessed of unsurpassed medicinal and chemical properties. It is regarded as one of the best medicines, either for internal or external applications, now known, and in our boyhood we swallowed, with good effect, many a tea-spoonful of it as a cathartic medicine and pulmonary tonic. When properly distilled it is not very "hard to take," its only objection being its strong and rather nauseous scent.—ED. JOUR.]

New Publications.

The enterprising publisher, GEORGE G. EVANS, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, has just added to his extensive list,

THE LIFE OF COL. DAVID CROCKETT,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Comprising his early life, Hunting Adventures, Daring Deeds in border and Indian Warfare, Services under General Jackson in the Creek war, Electioneering Speeches, Career in Congress, Triumphal Tour in the Northern States, and Struggles in the Texas War for Independence, together with an Account of his Glorious Death at the Alamo.

In one 12mo. volume. Handsomely Bound.

We copy the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Colonel Crockett was a character. His autobiography has been longer out of print; his reputation for eccentricity has been presumed upon in the publication of all sorts of outrageous and obscene nonsense, in coarse almanacs, and other vehicles for low humor. This volume is a republication of the genuine work, with necessary additions, and will be new to the present generation of readers. It is as marked and characteristic as the subject was; his portrait faithfully drawn and none the less so that it is without effort, and perfectly naive and sincere. We well remember the amiable original in his northern tour, and recall many of the incidents to which his book alludes. We never have looked upon his like since; and rejoice in this republication as an act of justice; to retrieve an honest man from vulgar misrepresentation."

A copy of the Book, and a handsome present will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of $1 00 for the book, and 21 cents for postage.

A new Classified Catalogue of Books and Gifts, with inducements to Agents, will be sent free, on application. Address,

G. G. EVANS, Publisher,
439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A HISTORY OF ALL RELIGIONS: containing a Statement of the Origin, Development, Doctrines and Government of the Religious Denominations in Europe and the United States, with Biographical Sketches of Eminent Divines. By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, L.L. D. Published by DUANE RULISON, *Quaker City Publishing House*, 33 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subject of Religion and the Doctrines of Sects must have an absorbing interest for the thoughtful observer, and a work which affords the desired information, in a convenient and accessible form, at a moderate price, has been urgently demanded, and will be sought for with avidity, and must command a large sale.

In the present work, the origin, development, doctrinal belief, Church government and peculiarities of over eighty different religious sects are treated in style clear, compendious and accurate, and will afford all the information which might be procured with great difficulty and expense, and much labor and research, from the larger polemical works and encyclopedias.

Dr. Smucker has evidently prepared this work with much care, and it exhibits great ability and learning. The articles on the different religions are very impartially written, and show the careful study of an unprejudiced and sound mind; and the importance and value cannot be too highly estimated of such superior and unbiassed effort in a work of this kind, as too often, those pretending to give correct information upon such subjects are prejudiced in favor of some particular sect or denominations. Mr. Rulison has brought out the work in a very handsome form, and the public is indebted to him for a very valuable, instructive and useful book. The price, $1,00, is remarkably low for such a work, and in order that it may have a rapid and extensive circulation, he will send it to any address, accompanied with a valuable Gift, on the receipt of the price and twenty cents to prepay postage.

Mr. Rulison will send free, on application, his new, enlarged and revised Catalogue of Books and Gifts, containing all information relative to the establishment of Agencies in the Gift Book business. Address,

DUANE RULISON,
Quaker City Publishing House,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE Universalists of Vermont held a State Convention a few days ago, at Stowe, and then adjourned to the summit of Mansfield Peak, the highest point in the State. A sermon was delivered to an audience of twenty-five hundred persons, by the Rev. Wm. S. Balch, who alluded to a discourse which he delivered several years since before an audience on Mt. Lebanon, in the Orient.

State of Jefferson.—The proposed new State, to be called Jefferson, will contain an area of 120,068 square miles within the following boundary lines and distances: From 27 to 37 degrees north latitude, 471 miles; from 102 to 110 degrees west longitude on the south line, 329 1-5 miles; from 102 to 110 degrees on the north line, 340 miles and a fraction.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEBBINS, wholesale and retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, ₩ bush.,	$ 75	to 1 00
do dried,	2 50	3 00
Beans,	1 25	2 00
Beeswax, ₩ lb.,	20	25
Beef, "	5	6
Beef Hides, "	6½	6
Berries, dried, ₩ quart	10	18
Buckwheat, ₩ bush.,	62½	75
Butter, ₩ lb.,	15	16
Cheese, "	8	12½
Corn, ₩ bush.,	1 00	1 12½
Corn Meal, per cwt.,	2 25	2 75
Eggs, ₩ doz.,	10	12
Flour, superfine, ₩ bbl.,	6 00	7 00
do double extra,	6 50	7 50
Hams, ₩ lb.,	12	14
Hay, ₩ ton,	9 00	10 00
Honey, ₩ lb.,	10	12½
Lard, "	12	16
Maple Sugar, per lb.,	8	10
Oats, ₩ bush.,	37½	50
Onions, "	87½	1 00
Pork, ₩ bbl.,	18 00	23 00
do ₩ lb.,	10	12½
do in whole hog, ₩ lb.,	6	7
Potatoes, ₩ bush.,	37½	50
Peaches, dried, ₩ lb.,		25
Poultry, ₩ lb.,	5	6
Rye, ₩ bush.,	75	87½
Salt, ₩ bbl.,		3 00
do ₩ sack,		25
Trout, ₩ ½ bbl.,	6 00	6 50
Wheat, ₩ bush.,	1 50	1 75
White Fish, per ½ bbl.,	6 00	6 50
Wool, per lb.,	28	35