

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At 2 o'clock on the 3d inst. His Excellency, Noah Noble, by Mr. Sheets, communicated to both branches of the Legislature, in the Representatives' Hall, the following MESSAGE:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The favorable circumstances under which we are this day assembled, as to the general happiness and prosperity of our citizens, are calculated to awaken sentiments of the most lively gratitude towards the Giver of all Good for a continuance of favor and regard towards our flourishing and prosperous country. Since our last annual meeting, our State has continued to advance with accelerated rapidity in population and improvement; a favorable season has rewarded the labour of the agriculturist with abundant crops, and thereby diffused activity and prosperity among all branches of industry and enterprise. It is true during the last summer our State was again visited with the epidemic and in some places severely afflicted; but whilst we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and mourn over the loss of many valuable lives, we will have abundant reason to be thankful that its ravages did not become general.

The receipts into the Treasury under our present revenue laws continue to increase in proportion to the expenditure. The sum brought into the Treasury during the present fiscal year from taxes assessed, amounts to \$41,458 11. The payments during the same period for ordinary expenditures amount to \$41,172 92, leaving a balance of \$285-19, which added to amounts in the Treasury from other sources, leaves a total balance, on 30th Nov. 1833, of \$17,657 79.

Reports from the Auditor and Treasurer will in due time be laid before you, showing in detail, the condition of our financial concerns.

Although our present revenue system is efficient and abundantly supplies the public wants, yet it is apparent that its assessment is defective, unequal, and unnecessarily expensive. At my request the Auditor of Public Accounts, has, with some labor, prepared from the files of his office a tabular statement, showing the quantity of first, second, and third rate lands returned by the listers from the several counties in the state in the years 1831, 1832, and 1833. An examination of this statement which will be laid before you, will at once satisfy you of the imperfections of our present method of listing lands, and that in its practical results, it is unequal, and disproportionate among the several counties of the State. Notwithstanding the general directions as to fixing the rates of taxable lands, prescribed in the revenue laws, some counties return large proportions of first rate, and others, equal in fertility of soil and possessing other advantages, in at least an equal degree, return little or none of that quality.—For instance, the county of Warren has returned one half of her whole quantity as first rate. Martin, Fountain, and Hancock, one third; Perry, Vanderburgh, and Hamilton one fourth; Wayne one fourth; Putnam one hundredth; Washington one in two hundred; Orange one in a thousand; Rush none as first rate. This relative disproportion in the quality of the lands returned, makes a material difference in the receipts of the Treasury. Take for example, the adjoining counties of Parke and Fountain, which are similarly situated in point of natural advantages, each returning 88,000 acres, of which, the one reports 33,000 as first rate, and the other 6,000. It will also be seen from this statement, that the quality of lands returned by the listers is continually varying in its proportion, and the quantity of first rate land diminishing, notwithstanding the annual increase of the aggregate taxable lands in the state.

In compliance with the requisitions of a joint resolution of the last General Assembly, the Auditor has prepared from the tract books a statement of the actual quantity of lands taxable for the year 1833, from which, you will perceive that the listers return far short of the true quantity of lands taxable for the present year, upwards of 220,000 acres, which at the medium rate of taxation, would have produced to the Treasury the sum of thirteen hundred dollars. While this method of listing and rating the taxable lands in the State continues, no certain estimate can be made of the revenue that will accrue from lands, as the quality and quantity are continually varying. These imperfections can only be remedied by an entire change in the method of making assessments.

The several counties in the State have been furnished with a schedule or tract book, showing the quantity of taxable lands in their respective limits, with the addition of such as will yearly become liable to taxation. These books, it is believed, entirely supersede the necessity of yearly assessments by county or township listers. With the aid of these, the duplicate of the preceding year, and the map of the county, the clerks of the several counties in making out the yearly duplicate, can furnish a true and correct assessment of the lands with less trouble, and for a compensation that will, in the item of listing, save the counties an expense of five or six thousand dollars annually. If you approve the remedy suggested, it may be well to direct that a new listing and rating shall be made every five years, that the quality of the lands subject to taxation may be determined; and for the purpose of establishing something like a general standard by which the relative quality of lands throughout the State shall be ascertained, and the amount of revenue collected from the several counties rendered more proportionate to the real value of the taxable lands; this listing and rating every five years could be performed by commissioners appointed for the purpose. If the Legislature should deem it expedient to adopt the ad valorem system of taxation, the same method of listing and valuing lands and other property could be pursued.

Including that portion of the line authorized by the act of the last session of the General Assembly, thirty-two miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal have been placed under contract. The work during the past season has progressed with spirit and activity, and is executed in a manner that does credit to the commissioners, engineers and contractors. By the terms of the contract the work now let out will be completed next season. Reports of its progress, and of the situation of the fund, will be laid before you by the several boards of commissioners.

In accordance with a resolution of the last session of the Legislature, a communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio requesting him, by a special communication, to call the attention of the Legislature of that State, then in session, to the subject of the extension of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from our line through the territory of Ohio, to the lake. In compliance with this request, His Excellency, Governor Lucas, promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of Ohio, and in that spirit of courtesy and kindness due from one State to another, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating, that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits, before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the Canal, she will, on just and equitable terms, enable this State to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio, and that she will give this state notice of her

determination on or before the first of January, 1838. The Legislature of that State has authorized and invited us to proceed by our agent, to select, survey, and set apart the lands lying within her territorial bounds. These resolutions are herewith laid before you.

The doubts heretofore entertained of the extension of the canal beyond our eastern boundary, through the territory of Ohio to the lake, being removed by the adoption of these resolutions, the lands along the route attracted public notice, and entries of choice lots were rapidly making at the land offices in Ohio. Apprised of this, the duty of applying to the commissioner of the General Land Office for a suspension of the sales within the grant to this State, until the alternate sections could be selected, was performed; but instructions to the land offices in Ohio for that purpose were not obtained until the subject was brought directly to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury. In announcing his decision, and communicating the instructions given on the subject, the Secretary has expressed the wish that early provisions may be made for the selection of the lands belonging to the state; I therefore request that this subject may receive such attention as will produce but little delay to the government in disposing of the public lands on the line; and, while assigning the duty of selecting the alternate sections to competent agents, it will remain for the Legislature to indicate the way in which other lands shall be obtained of the General Government, in place of those sold and reserved within the grant, amounting in all to but little short of eighty thousand acres.

Of the thirty-two miles now under contract, a considerable portion is either finished or in such a state of forwardness that many of the contractors will be out of employ shortly after operations shall be commenced in the spring. They have on hand the necessary wagons, carts, teams, tools and implements making a costly equipage. These articles enter largely into the aggregate cost of constructing a canal, and upon a light job constitute about twenty per cent. of the full amount. With these outfits and with their experience and skill, the present contractors can undertake new contracts upon biter terms than new adventurers; but if not employed in the spring, the cost of one or two years exertions to induce them to settle, will be lost, and these men, with the mechanics engaged in the service, and hundreds of laborers, who have obtained wages on the line, will be compelled to seek employment elsewhere. These considerations, the cheapness of the price of the work put out, compared with the estimated cost, the great reduction in the price of provisions on the line, the rapid accession of population induced by its commencement, the assurance we have of a heavy cooperation on the part of Ohio, justice to those who have purchased canal lands, and the great advantages that must accrue to the state, satisfy me of the expediency of the measure, and I most earnestly recommend that the operations upon the line may be continued with increased energy. If, in the view taken, your opinions accord with mine, it will be necessary to anticipate the value of the canal lands by a further sale of stock, which, upon an examination of the subject, you will find can be done to the amount of from three to four hundred thousand dollars, without making the state treasury liable for any part of the interest or principal.

Looking to the completion of the canal, we are naturally induced to turn our attention to the improvement of the Wabash river. I had the satisfaction of announcing to the last General Assembly, that the state of Illinois had appropriated near twelve thousand dollars for the improvement of that river, if this state would apply an equal sum to the same object. As the subject was not finally acted on during the session, permit me again to recommend it to your attention. The object is one of sufficient interest and importance unconnected with the canal, to demand an appropriation, at least equal, to that of Illinois, as a much larger portion of our State is interested in the navigation of the Wabash than Illinois. I hope the liberality of that state will be met by Indiana as it deserves.

Another subject connected with the progress of our canal, as well as with the settlement and civil organization of our territory and the peace and quiet of our citizens, is the extinguishment of the remaining Indian title to lands within our state. The hopes which were entertained and expressed during the last session, as to the speedy removal of this difficulty, have not been realized; and the efforts of the agents of the general government to effect a purchase have been unavailing. The embarrassing question as to the course to be pursued, still remains for consideration with circumstances of far more pressing urgency, for a speedy determination.

The suggestions I had the honor of submitting to the last Legislature on this subject were misapprehended, probably from a want of precision in my expression. It was not my purpose to recommend, that our Indian population should be subjected to the entire civil jurisdiction of our laws, in the same manner with our own citizens, but so far only as would be necessary to prevent the frequent murders among themselves, to preserve the public peace of our own citizens, to protect the property of the surrounding settlements from constant depredations, and to prevent their Territory from being an asylum for the criminal violators of our laws.

By the several laws organizing the counties of Clinton, Cass, and Grant, and forming the counties of Wabash, Huntington, and Miami, and also defining the boundaries of Madison county, portions of the Indian lands were included in each, without any reservations or restrictions in jurisdiction, in favour of either persons or territory. In this manner more than half of the Indian territory is included within and subjected to the ordinary jurisdiction of the country. This state of things cannot long continue without producing difficulty.

The receipts during the year, on account of the sales of lots in the Town of Indianapolis, amount to six thousand five hundred dollars, the particulars of which will be presented in the report of the agent.

The contractor for the erection of the State House has progressed with the work to the full expectations of the Commissioners. Nearly a million and a half of brick have been laid in the walls, and the materials and workmanship are equal to the stipulations of the contract.

From the report of the visitor to the State Prison it appears that the superintendent continues faithfully to discharge his duty. The police of the establishment is said to be good, and due regard is paid to the health, comfort, and morals of the inmates. The superintendent has however, failed to report the productions derived from the various mechanical operations of the prison, with the profits arising from the labour of the prisoners, as is required by law.

Upon the Michigan road, the improvements authorized by law have been prosecuted with vigor the past season, of which about forty frame bridges, from twenty to thirty miles of grading and a number of rough bridges for the ravines and drains on the line, constitute the major part. Of the lands donated to the road upwards of sixty-one thousand acres remain unsold. The report of the commissioner may be expected in detail of his operations and exhibiting the fund.

Since the organization of our State government, several instances have occurred, where, from the great increase of population in certain districts, the inequality in representation had become so great that the Legislature deemed it an act of justice to give additional representations to such districts before the arrival of the period making a general apportionment of the members of the General Assembly. It is believed a greater necessity now exists for such a measure in the northern part of the State than in either of the former instances. The counties of Delaware, Grant, and Huntington, and a considerable portion of Wabash, with a large extent of attached territory, constitute one Representative district; and Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte, and the territory attached, constitute another; and these, with Randolph from one Senatorial district. These districts are equal to one-sixth of the State, and include so large an extent of territory that it is impossible that the present Representatives can be acquainted with the general circumstances and wants of their constituents; and to these Districts must shortly be annexed the counties that will be added to our jurisdiction from the extensive territory recently belonging to the Indians, the organization of which will share largely in the deliberations of the Legislature. Being well assured that the claims of that section of the State require it, and that the measure will save much time and expense to the State, allow me to advise an addition of three Representatives and one Senator.

The defects in our Probate system are daily becoming more manifest, and I feel impelled again to present the subject to the consideration of the Legislature. In my last communication to the General Assembly, two plans of amendment were suggested, either which, it was believed, would in a great measure remedy the evils. After bestowing some reflection on the subject, I will name for your consideration another method, by which, it is confidently believed, the desired results may be attained.

It is well known that an additional term of the Circuit Courts has, for some time, been loudly called for, and that considerations of economy alone have prevented the adoption of the measure. It is also known that the great expense attending the prosecution and defence of suits at law, is a cause of general complaint. This expense is a necessary consequence of the provisions of our practice act. Under our present system a case is docketed for a second or some subsequent day of the term, and although the writ was returnable on the first day, the defendant cannot be called upon for his defence until the day for which it is docketed. The defendant may answer and go to trial immediately, or he may obtain time to plead. The plaintiff must be prepared for trial on the day assigned for his cause, and as the issue is not made, ignorant of the defence that will be set up, he is obliged to come prepared with witnesses to support and sustain his suit against every possible defence that can be made to the action. As it often requires two or three days to make up the pleadings in a cause, the parties are kept in attendance one day after another, and it is not uncommon that the parties to a suit will summon ten, fifteen or twenty witnesses, who after being detained some days in this way are discharged without being called on to give testimony. This is the principal cause of the great expense of litigation so much complained of.

In view then of the whole matter relative to our Probate and Circuit Courts, I propose that the Probate business be transferred to the Circuit Courts, and that there be three terms in each year. Let the probate business be set for the two first days of the term, where the Court sits six days, and the four first, where the twelve days are required; make it the imperative duty of the President Judges to examine the reports of administrators and executors, to instruct them as to their duties, and to see that suitable forms are prepared for them by the Clerks; let the civil and criminal cases be docketed for trial on the third and succeeding days of the term, authorising the Courts to require the appearance of defendants, take defaults, to hear motions, enter rules, and compel parties to make up the pleadings during the first and second, or any other days of the term, without reference, to the days on which the cause are set for trial; and direct that the traverse jury be summoned to attend on the third day of the term. Under our present practice, the first days of the Court are occupied in the trial of criminal causes requiring the almost constant attention of the Prosecuting Attorney; by which the Grand Jury is deprived of his services, and not unfrequently detained several days longer than would be otherwise necessary to the full discharge of their duty. Have the Grand Jury empanelled on the first day as at present, that they may have the assistance of the Prosecutor, and upon this plan it is believed that in addition to the expenses of the Petit Jurors for two days, one half of the expenses of the Grand Jurors may be saved to the counties. The per diem allowances for the ensuing year to the Probate Judges will amount to three thousand dollars, one thousand of which may be saved to the State Treasury, after fully compensating Circuit Judges for the additional labor required of them, should you approve and adopt these suggestions.

As considerable portions of the state have attained to such a degree of improvement as to have a large amount of surplus produce to dispose of, the absolute necessity of some increased facilities for its transportation to market is generally acknowledged. The construction of good roads and the improvement of our navigable streams, can only be effected, to any beneficial extent, by state authority. The means of the several counties are inadequate to the purpose, and moreover that unanimity and concert, which are requisite to success would be wanting. The experience of the other states has abundantly proved that in no way can their wealth and resources be so successfully augmented, or the people rendered more prosperous, than by the expenditure of money in such internal improvements as will facilitate the trade of the country. I am aware that Indiana is not able as yet to compete with New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, in a splendid scheme of internal improvements,

we nevertheless have it in our power to do something for our citizens. No state in the union possesses a greater quantity of good land than ours, and all that is wanting to ensure to the industry of our citizens the same reward that is enjoyed by the citizens of other states is the means of conveyance to market at an expense that will not entirely consume their profits.

For the promotion of our agricultural interests, and to improve our commerce, would it not be advisable for the state to obtain a loan of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for fifteen or twenty years, at an interest of four and a half per cent. to be applied to the improvement of the Wabash and White rivers and to the State roads from the Ohio river through Princeton to Lafayette, from Louisville to Vincennes, from the same place to Indianapolis, from this place to Crawfordsville and Lafayette, and from the seat of Government to Rushville, Brookville and Harrison, and upon such other principal roads as will interest all the counties and most subserve the public convenience. To meet the accruing interest and extinguish the debt without making the state treasury liable for either, you may set apart the three per cent. fund amounting for the last years to twenty thousand dollars annually, as a sinking fund to be applied in payment of the debt.

If the sufficiency of these means of redemption, be thought questionable, you can reduce the sum proposed. It is believed however they will be ample, and if from any cause the dividend of three per cent. should be greatly curtailed, our citizens at the end of the fifteen or twenty years, would willingly pay twenty-five or even fifty cents each to pay the remaining balance. In addition to the benefits to be otherwise conferred the improvements referred to would greatly aid the stage transportation of the mails within our state. Although it is admitted the legislature should not hastily engage in any plan of general or State improvement, yet it would seem that both duty & interest demand preparatory measures for facilitating our exports and imports by improving our roads and navigable streams. To these the exigencies of the country will shortly require the addition of rail-ways. The vast importance of such undertakings as the latter, should prevent our embarking prematurely; but while our sister states are acting with energy in these matters, ought we to remain in ignorance of what we are capable of effecting? May not a board of Internal Improvements be constituted, or if that be thought inexpedient, may it not be made the duty of one or more of the state officers to collect and digest information on the nature of the obstructions in our streams, their susceptibility of improvement, and the cost of, and advantages to be derived from canals and rail-ways? Were there merely a place where a more perfect knowledge of these matters could be collected and diffused, and to which public attention could be directed, individual enterprise, and occasional aid from the General Government would furnish valuable materials, and the expenses incurred would be small compared with the importance of the objects to be obtained.

This view is based in part upon the conviction that the great benefits flowing from the construction of rail-ways now in progress in the adjoining states of Ohio and Kentucky, will, within the lapse of a few years, induce our citizens to demand such modes of conveyance from the hands of their Representatives, of which the most prominent will commence at the Ohio river, and passing through the interior, terminate at our port of entry on the Lake. The contemplation of such a work, should encourage us to ask a survey of the route by one of the United States Engineers, and as the helping hand of the General Government has on but two occasions been extended to Indiana, perhaps, fruitless as our prayers have been, a portion of the public domain on the line may be set apart to aid in its construction.

The opinions I have repeatedly expressed relating to the necessity of a general system of Education, one that will carry influence into every circle in society, have undergone no other change than to fasten on my mind its necessity into the preservation of our political and civil institutions. The want of competent persons to instruct in our Township Schools is a cause of complaint in many sections of the state and it is to be regretted that in employing transient persons from other States, combining but little of qualification or moral character, the profession is not in that repute that it should be. Teachers permanently interested in the institutions of the country, possessing a knowledge of the manners and customs of our extended population, and mingling with it, would be more calculated to render essential service and be better received than those who come in search of employment. The want of good instructors is a difficulty existing elsewhere, and in several states of the Union to obviate it, Seminaries are established solely to instruct and prepare teachers, and those institutions it is said, derive much benefit from connecting with them the manual labor system.

The Constitution of our state enjoins it as a duty upon the Legislature, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education. The best of all tests, is practical results; and without waiting for overwhelming circumstances to force us to measures, should there not be some exertion that would more efficiently contribute in carrying into effect that injunction of the constitution? Would it promote the object and be good policy for the next Legislature to apply the interest of the fund arising from the saline lands in establishing, on the manual labor or some other plan, one or more Seminaries for the preparation of young men for township schools? Or would it not be policy on the manual labor system to connect a preparatory department of the kind with the Indiana College? In either case, that the benefits may be distributed equally to all parts of the State, young men for the institution should be apportioned on the scale of representation, and selected from each county in such way as might be thought best. These enquiries are esteemed worthy of examination, but no other steps are advised, than, if thought plausible, to consult the trustees and faculty of the College upon the propriety of the measure as regards the proposed connexion with that institution.

You, gentlemen, are possessed of such information as will enable you to judge of the achievements of our late school law, and if not found equal in its operations, or if in any other way offensive or objectionable, you can apply the remedy.

As the northern part of our State is improving beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the trade by way of the lake is becoming conse-

quently important, the want of a good and secure harbour is much felt. The mouth of Trail creek in this State is believed to be easily converted into a good harbour and will be our port of entry. This place, Chicago in Illinois, and the mouth of the St. Joseph in Michigan, are all considered eligible points on the southern extreme of the lake, in each of which portions of the citizens of Indiana are interested. As such improvements are within the acknowledged powers of the general government, it is recommended that our delegation in Congress may be requested to unite with that of Illinois and Michigan, in procuring appropriations for the improvement of the harbours at these points.

The propriety of establishing a State Bank, was submitted to the last General Assembly as a measure of relief then under examination by the public Journals. Its expediency was a leading subject of inquiry during the last session, and having been subsequently transferred to the people for further investigation, you, no doubt, come prepared to speak the public sentiment and to act upon it advisedly. If upon an interchange of views, it is ascertained that the public voice is adverse to the measure, to extricate us from our embarrassments we must depend upon the forbearance of creditors and on the industry and economy which have characterized the past year. If on the other hand you find that the public wishes and interests demand a Bank, in establishing it, it will be for you to introduce the needful restrictions, checks and guards to save it from political bias or influence, to prevent any abuse or excess on the part of the directors and others employed in the administration of its affairs, and to secure the public against the probability of ultimate loss; and in the latter event, so far as executive agency may be required, you may command a zealous co-operation.

In the acceptance of office, at the hands of our fellow citizens, in honorable and responsible departments of our government, we have taken upon ourselves obligations, faithfully to devote ourselves to their service, and if their interests can be advanced by the adoption of any proposition of mine or such as may originate from the better judgment of the Legislature, I will cheerfully unite for the purpose.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Rep. Nov. 10.

The Sonnenblust in this town of whose extraordinary character mention has lately been made, to attract the attention of our citizens by acts unexampled in the history of such persons. The girl lives in one of the most respectable families in town, and, incredible as some of her acts appear, they can be attested by many of our most respectable citizens who witnessed them. The most astonishing of all her acts when asleep, and which is contrary to the philosophy of nature, is that of reading with her eyes shut and hand closed! To prove this, a gentleman, on Wednesday evening, took with him a new book, wrote her name with a pencil on the first blank leaf, and then gave her the book in a room so dark that she could not read. She opened it at the first leaf, and immediately asked why her name was written in that book, as it was not there?—Another gentleman presented a card, with his hand directly before it, which she read at once. It is too much, perhaps, to believe that she reads by supernatural powers, or with the organs of vision entirely obstructed;—it is more rational to believe that the cause a (determination of blood to the head) which physicians say produces her disease and sharpens the organs of the brain, memory, wit, &c. may also render her sight much more acute and penetrating than we can conceive of. A few nights since she threaded a needle twice, and made a bag, with her eyes apparently shut, and where there was not sufficient light to see to thread a needle. It is a very common thing for her when asleep, to talk, sing, and do her household work, as regular and correct, and follow directions, as well as when awake. The proxymus increases upon her, both in frequency and duration.

A Lowell paper advertises for male gentlemen boarders! What gender are their gentlemen generally—the common gender doubtless.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

(Corrected Weekly by the Republican.)

Wheat	cts	Linen	cts
Reeswax lb	16 to 17	Low yd	12
Hans bush	75	Flax "	13
Candles		Liquors	
M uid lb	11	Brandy F gal 2 to 25	
D pt	10	Do Amer " 40 to 62	
Sperm "	39 to 40	Do Peach " 75 to 109	
Cod bush	8 to 10	Rum Jam " 1 50	
Coffee lb	15 to 16	Do N Eng " 50 to 75	
Cigars		Do N Or " 50 to 75	
Spanish M 18		Gn Hbl " 1 53 to 175	
Meloe 3 to 5	30	Do Amer " 30 to 37	
Domestic	62 to 75	Whiskey " 24 to 26	
Cotton yarn		Molasses gal	45 to 50
Nos 3 to 12	52	Oils Tan bbl 18	
" 12 to 15	33 to 39	Linsed gal 97 to 100	
Feathers lb	50	Sperm " 1 25 to 1 50	
Flaxseed bush	80	Provisions	
Fish Mackerel		Bacon lb	8
No 1 bbl 10		Hog round	5
" 2 " 8	25	Lard lb	7
" 3 " 6	25	Butter in kegs 7 to 8	
Flour best bbl 3 50 to 3 62		Cheese lb	7 to 8
Grounding lb	17	Rags lb	3 to 4
Grain		Salt Tks lsh bush 70 to 75	
Wheat bush	56	Kumawha " 50	
Rye "	45	Conamough " 55	
Oats "	35 to 37	Seeds	
Corn "	25	Clover bush 4 75 to 5 00	
Powder keg 5 to 7 50		Time " 2 50 to 3 00	
Hay ton	8	Shut bag	1 87
Hemp cwt.	5 50 to 6	Soap in box lb	5 to 6
ony gal	62 to 75	Sugar	
Onions lb	25 to 31	New O. lb	10 to 11
Indigo lb	1 75	Lard "	10 to 13
Lead pig & bar	5 to 6	Teas	
Corn meal bush	40 to 45	Tnp & Gunp lb 1	
Leather		Y Hysen 75 to 80	
Sole lb	25 to 25	Tobacco, Ky. m'a 7 to 8	
Upper side 2 25 to 2 50		Tallow	7 to 8