

We provided that we would this week commence the publication of some interesting matter relating to the early history of the western part of this State. We accordingly give below a concise statement of the battle at King's Mountain, fought it will be recollected principally by those who were at that time recognized as North Carolinians, tho' they were subsequently stricken off to Tennessee.

This account we give was copied from the original paper now in the possession of Hon. W. C. PATTERSON, of S. C. and carefully preserved by him among the papers of his grand father, Col. Wm. Campbell, who was, as it will be seen, the principal actor in the King's Mountain scene. The signatures are in the respective hand-writings of Col. Campbell, Shelby, and Cleveland, and we do not recollect that the statement was ever before published. We have other documents of a similar character which in due time we will lay before our readers.

A statement of the proceedings of the Western Army from the 25th of September, 1780, to the reduction of Major Furgerson, and the army under his command.

On receiving intelligence that Major Furgerson had advanced up as high as Gilbert Town, in Rutherford county, and threatened to cross the mountains to the western waters, Col. William Campbell with four hundred men from Washington county, Virginia—Col. Isaac Shelby, with two hundred and forty men from Sullivan county of North Carolina, and Lieutenant Col. John Sevier, with two hundred and forty men from Washington county, of North Carolina, assembled at Watauga, on the 25th day of September, where they were joined by Col. Charles M. McDowell, with one hundred and sixty men from the counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy to the western waters. We began our march on the 26th, and on the 30th we were joined by Col. Cleveland, on the Catawba river, with three hundred and fifty men, from the counties of Wilkes and Surry, no one officer having properly a right to the command in chief. On the first of October, we despatched an express to Major General Gates, informing him of our situation, and requested him to send a General officer to take command of the whole; in the meantime, Col. Campbell was chosen to act as commandant till such General officer should arrive. We marched to the Cowpens, on Broad River, in South Carolina, where we were joined by Col. James Williams, with four hundred men, on the evening of the 6th of October, who informed us that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee ford of Broad River, about thirty miles distant from us. By a council of the principal officers, it was there thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night, with nine hundred of the best horsemen, and leave the weak horse and foot men to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with nine hundred of the best men, about eight o'clock the same evening, and marching all night, came up with the enemy about three o'clock, P. M. of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King's Mountain, twelve miles north of the Cherokee ford. In the confidence that they could not be forced from such an important post, previous to the attack, on our march, the following disposition was made: Col. Shelby's regiment formed a column in the center, on the left; Col. Campbell's regiment another, on the right; part of Col. Cleveland's regiment, headed in front by Major Winston; and Col. Sevier's regiment formed a long column on the right wing; the other part of Col. Cleveland's regiment, headed by Col. Cleveland himself, and Col. Williams' regiment composed the left wing. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we discovered Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's regiments being the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing forward to surround them, which was done in about five minutes; and the fire became general all around. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greatest part of which time, a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men, in some parts, where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way, a small distance, two or three times, but rallied—returned with additional ardor to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded, and were there stopped by his brave men. A flag was immediately hoisted by Capt. Depouture, their commanding officer, (Major Furgerson having been killed a little before,) for a surrender. Our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down their arms—the greatest part of them charged, and surrendered themselves prisoners to us at discretion.

It appears, from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of eleven hundred and twenty-five men, out of which they sustained the following loss:—Of the regulars, one Major—one Captain—two sergeants, and fifteen privates killed, and thirty-five privates wounded—left on the ground, not able to march. Two Captains—four Lieutenants—three Ensigns—one Surgeon—five Sergeants—three Corporals—one Drummer, and forty-nine privates taken prisoners. Loss of the Tories—two Colonels—three Captains, and two hundred and one privates killed—one Major, and one hundred and twenty-seven privates wounded and left on the ground, not able to march.—One Colonel—twelve Captains—eleven Lieutenants—two Ensigns—one Quartermaster—one Adjutant—two Commissaries—eighteen sergeants, and six hundred privates taken prisoners—total loss of the enemy, 1105 men at King's Mountain.

Given under our hands, at camp. (Signed,) WM. CAMPBELL, ISAAC SHELBY, BENJ. CLEVELAND.

We perceive, that the appointment of District Attorney of the United States, has been conferred on James B. Shepard, Esq. of this city, vice H. L. Holmes, resigned.—*Rel. Reg.*

A long time ago, Seneca, the moralist, wrote an epistle against singularity of manners and behaviour; and among other things said, as well as we now remember, something like this, "It is the humor of many persons to be singular in their dress and manner of life, only to the end that they may be noticed," and asks "what is this but an ambitious vanity that has crept in at the back door?" Aye, truly—what else can it be? How very plain and humble many would have us suppose they were—how entirely they were above the prevailing manners and customs of the country in which they lived. Now let it be known that we are no advocate of georged foolishness, nor ruffled, nor whiskered dandyism; but we must insist, that religion and common sense always teach us to avoid singularities in our appearance and deportment, at all times, when there is no violation of principle or consistency involved. People of common sense will always try to dress and act in a plain straight forward common sense like manner, carefully avoiding foolish extravagance on the one hand, and clownish slovenliness on the other. They know and feel that it is no disgrace to appear in plain or coarse apparel if their circumstances will not easily allow it to be otherwise; but they know that it is an eternal disgrace in the estimation of all honest men to spend money unnecessarily while honest creditors are unpaid, and children uneducated. The most important matter, both as to the religion and morals of our country, is to inform the minds of the people. A man of information, whether rich or poor, will be found always acting on the principles of common sense—he will keep clear of needless extravagances and fooleries without violating public customs or making himself a gazing stock to the people. We cannot account for affected singularity and oddity on any other principle than a want of sense. Such persons may occasionally excite a laugh, but can never command sincere respect.

No sensible, modest man wishes to attract the gaze of the public eye—he desires to pass observing yet unobserved and exhibiting himself only when it is necessary to secure or advance the interest of himself or his fellow men. Such an one, invariably secures for himself the confidence and respect of the intelligent and respectable portion of the community, while he is free from the censure and contempt poured upon those empty headed boobies who labor to attract attention and gain applause by affected singularities, or what they would pass off for witticisms.

The political excitement in Tennessee is almost without a parallel in the Union, and seems to be every day increasing. To what it is to grow is uncertain. We speak with all due respect when we say that in our humble opinion it is now much too high, as it is every day (if we have been correctly informed) breaking in more and more upon the social intercourse that has heretofore existed, and arousing animosities that years will not allay. It pervades all ranks and conditions, including the old and the young, and is almost every company the Presidential election is the principal topic of conversation.

We take the following from the Knoxville Register, and it will serve to give the reader an idea of what is daily transpiring in every part of the State. Col. Foster, it must be recollected was elected United States Senator two years ago, was instructed out at the last meeting of the Legislature of that State, and is now a candidate for Elector for the State at large.

At about ten o'clock on Wednesday, the escort which accompanied Col. Foster, came within two miles and a quarter of Dandridge. At this point, information was given that the front of the procession was a few hundred yards off, on the rise of a hill. Col. Foster was placed at the head of the escort, accompanied by several of the Whig candidates for Electors. About two miles from Dandridge, the marshals of the day, at the head of the procession, received and welcomed Col. Foster. The appearance of the four principal marshals, followed by the front standards, was very imposing. Each carried a staff, ornamented with blue ribbon, and wore a sash and ribbon. Col. John Roper, Capt. James Scruggs, Major Robert Hynds and Mr. Caswell Lea, acted as principal marshals; the two former were in the army against the Indians, during the late war: There were twelve assistant marshals—fine looking fellows—who held their stations at proper intervals of the long line.

At the point where the procession received Col. Foster, about two miles from Dandridge, the rear, closed by the log cabins, rested on town. The ground of one of the front standards was white, hung in mourning, in memory of HUGH L. WHITE, with this inscription:—"HONOR TO HIM WHO FORSAKES OFFICE FOR PRINCIPLE." This banner was followed by sixty fine looking horsemen—their saddle-cloths hung in black—riding white horses; the marshals and standard-bearers on white horses. At the point of meeting, the procession opened, and Col. Foster advanced, accompanied by Messrs. Jarnagin, Arnold, Senter and Anderson, and preceded by the marshals. The procession was composed of 1448 horsemen, and the escort of 232—making 1680 horsemen. When the head of the line came up to the log cabins, the command was given by Col. Roper, "forward march," and the cabins took up the line in front. The hindmost cabin was drawn by six white horses; it contained several persons; the sounds of music came forth, and the noise of dancing.—It contained a double barrel of hard cider, some of which "the log cabin boys" were

occasionally passing out. The clap-boards on the cabin were covered with 'coon skins,—buck horns and gourds hung out; the string of the latch outside, and the door about half open; a smoke coming from the chimney.—The foremost cabin was drawn by bay horses; it had deer skins, coon skins, furs, a double barrel of hard cider, and several hunters inside, roasting squirrels. On the front cabin, which had been transported from the upper end of the county, under the superintendence of Capt. Scruggs, one of the chief marshals, was a banner, with the following inscription:

"HARRISON & TYLER. REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT. NO SUB-TREASURY—NO STANDING ARMY. ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM. AND A SOUND NATIONAL PAPER CURRENCY."

In large letters, on the top of the cabin, was written:—"Jefferson challenges any county in the State to equal her majority for Harrison and Tyler."

The procession turned to the left at the first street, and moved to the forks of the road above town, coming round by the Methodist church, into Main street. At this point, a mile of the long line of horsemen could be seen at once, in double file, as they marched around the sides of the surrounding hills; the standards of the rear lines were not yet in sight on the hill beyond town. The ladies were gathered in crowds on every hand, at every house, and in every yard, waving their white handkerchiefs and bidding welcome. One company of about 60, all in white, and young and lovely, white flowers and smiles and bright eyes, waving their handkerchiefs, presented a picture of beauty, mingled with joyous enthusiasm of young hearts, rarely surpassed. The boys were marshaled in companies, with their stadards, and as the front lines passed the Liberty pole, with its large flag and gullant streamer, they raised a long and loud shout for "Old Tippecanoe."—The flag on the liberty pole was 26 feet long, representing the number of States, and 13 wide, representing the 13thirteen. A long streamer floated at the top. The following inscription, in large letters of velvet, was on the flag:—"UNION AND LIBERTY. HARRISON AND TYLER. RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. U. S. BANK. NO SUB-TREASURY."

There was a large eagle, wrought of velvet of the richest coloring, bearing a pennant in its beak, which with the 13 stripes and 26 stars, waved on the banner. This banner was designed by Charles F. Buckner, Esq. a decided, intelligent, and efficient Whig, and wrought by the fair hands of the ladies.

There was a little boy, deaf and dumb, who bore a standard in one of the boy's companies, and who waved his hand as the procession advanced.

At about 12 o'clock, the ladies marched in procession to the Presbyterian Church. On the arrival of Col. Foster, the proceedings were opened with solemn prayer by the Rev. James McCampbell. The following address was then made to Col. Foster by Capt. James Scruggs:—

"Col. Ephraim H. Foster: SIR:—I hold in my hand a cup, which I have the honor of presenting to you in the name of the Whig ladies of Jefferson county. This cup and its contents are offered in consideration of the high respect they entertain for you personally, as well as their devotion to the principles of the glorious cause in which you are engaged."

The cup was then handed to Miss Mary Ann Inman, and by her presented to Col. Foster, who returned his acknowledgments in a brief and very happy manner. The cup was of buck-eye, banded with silver, and was full of hard cider.

The marshals succeeded, after considerable labor and some time, in making way through the dense crowd to the stand, which had been prepared by the ladies, with a great deal of taste. It was elevated about 12 feet, beneath the shade of a large oak; the front railing, which was broad and about 20 feet long, was covered with cloth richly ornamented. The columns and the arch in front, forming a wreath above the stand, were entirely covered with evergreens, spruce pine and cedar, intermingled with roses, honey-suckle, and various other flowers. The seats behind were cushioned.

Col. Foster ascended the stand, and commenced his address by an allusion to "Old Tippecanoe," to which the vast multitude responded in a loud and long shout, which echoed to the distant hills. He spoke between two and three hours, and handled modern Democracy "with gloves off." But, as you have heard him at Knoxville, it is unnecessary to lengthen this communication with any description of the force, humor and ability with which he discusses the subjects in controversy between the disciples of Martin Van Buren and those who are contending for the great principles of constitutional liberty and public happiness. Mr. Johnson then came up, and spoke for some time. He made out about as usual.

In the evening, by appointment, Mr. Jarnagin made a speech, distinguished by clear and forcible reasoning.—Mr. Senter also made a few remarks, which were exceedingly happy and humorous.

It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the number of persons who were collected in Dandridge on this occasion. It was the largest assembly that ever has been in the State. Jefferson numbers a population of sixteen thousand; more than a third of its entire population was present, and a great number from neighboring counties.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Mrs. Susan Gaddis, living on Caney river, in Yancey county, was burned to death a few days since, by her clothes taking fire. We learn that the unfortunate individual was subject to fits of fainting, in one of which it is thought she fell in the fire—no person was in the house at the time, except two small children, who were still in bed, as it was early in the morning. Some persons, however, were attracted to the house by the cries of Mrs. Gaddis, and found her lying on the floor with her clothes entirely burnt off, and her body burnt in a most horrible manner. She survived but a few hours.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 27th. Important news from Mexico. FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT.—By the steam ship New York, Captain Wright, which arrived last evening from Galveston, we have received the latest Texian papers. From the Austin Sentinel, of the 9th instant, we copy the following important news:

An express arrived in this city on Sunday, bringing a confirmation of the defeat of the Central forces at Guerrero. Col. Zapata, as before stated, was taken near Mear, by Gen. Arista, and at first well treated, but subsequently decapitated, and his head stuck upon a pole and placed upon his own house at Guerrero. This provoked the resentment of a brother of Zapata, who raised about four hundred rancheros, and the Central army having been divided into several small parties, cut them all to pieces. The people have taken fresh courage, and the Federal flag again waves in triumph over the States of the North.

Mexico will be compelled to return to the constitution of 1824, or the whole territory will be parcelled out into independent States. Federalism is the cause of the people against the priests and army, and it must and will prevail. But a few days ago, it was said that it was lost—now the boasted army of Arista, which was, after flogging the federalists, to sweep over Texas with the besom of destruction, has been destroyed by a few rancheros, and federalism in the north is more prosperous than it has been before since the days of the usurper.

The Camanches had come down in a large number, and brought in two Mexican women taken from the San Antonio river about a year ago. They still have some American prisoners in their possession, which they appear very unwilling to return.

FROM FLORIDA.—The reported capture of Fort Crumbs by a party of Indians on the 20th ult. and the massacre of all who had taken refuge within its walls, is confirmed by an express that arrived at Back Creek on the 23d ult. What is called Fort Crumbs, however, was but a settlement on the site of its original location. It is said that twenty persons were killed.

A letter from St. Augustine, dated Friday, 26th ult. states that great apprehensions were entertained that the Indians would attack that city.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The New Orleans American of the 23d ult. says, "As we predicted several days since, the river has commenced receding at this place, and there are no longer any fears of an inundation. The reports from above are highly favorable. The most important streams are gradually falling."

A PASSAGE IN THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRESHET.—"One of the most thrilling incidents which occurred, is that of a little girl about eleven years of age, who was taken up in the middle of the river about twenty-five miles above the city, by Capt. Joseph Staunton, of a Petersburg boat. The story of the adventure of this little girl, we have obtained from herself. She is the daughter Eliza, of a poor widow lady, Mrs. Sarah Stone, who lived on the river, near Ferguson's ferry, on the So. Carolina side. She says the first intimation they had of their danger, they were surrounded by the river, when her mother, a daughter, older than Eliza, two brothers, younger than herself, (her uncle,) and a faithful dog, fled to the top of their little cottage, soon after which the house was taken off by the current. One after another, they met a watery grave. Eliza and the dog only clinging to the wreck, when she came in sight of the boat of Capt. S. who had lashed his boat to a tree, and succeeded in making her cries heard. Captain S. immediately roused his hands, who were all asleep, and gave chase, and after pursuing her about three miles, overtook and rescued her and the dog, from their perilous situation."

The above we clip from the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, of Friday last. What a picture it brings before the mind's eye! With what thrilling intensity of anxiety must these faithful boatmen have toiled on in their race, while the prize for which they rowed was no less than the life of an innocent, helpless child! The God of mercy smiled on their labors and they succeeded! For three long miles, down a furious current,—with the floating-house in sight, scudding on with the rapid wave, which rushed with the speed of a race horse—the boatmen pulled with the strength of giants; and nearer, nearer, and nearer still, with every stroke of their oars, as every nerve was strained, and each pulse beating high with painful anxiety, they came towards the novel craft, which was so strangely freighted. And they saved that little girl and her devoted companion! When the boat came up with them, we have been told, the little girl was found with her finger nails buried in the projecting shingles of the roof comb, while the claws of the dog were firmly fastened in the same manner. On landing at Augusta, the child seemed almost unconscious of her situation, so fearful had been the ordeal through which she had passed—so startling, astounding, and awful had been the events of the few hours which had intervened from the moment she was playing at the cottage door, surrounded by mother, brothers, sisters; all who were dear and near to her, and who were now buried beneath the wave, and painful apprehensions were entertained by many who saw her, that "the light of her mind," had gone out in the agonizing conflict. The old negro boatman who took the child into the boat from the roof, endeavored to soothe and comfort her, but she seemed not to hear him, or to manifest any recognition of her preservers. But, strange to relate, upon seeing this same old man, approaching towards her on the next day, she flew into his arms, while a flood of tears, pouring out from her little heart, too full for utterance, spoke its gratitude for her preservation more eloquently than the wealth of words could have pro-

nounced it. Every person present was touched to tears at the interesting scene.

Another part of the story we would rather never have heard; but as faithful Journalists, we feel bound to furnish it to our readers. The uncle of the rescued child slipped from the swimming house, several miles above the place where it was first seen by the boatmen; a little child, an infant boy, was clinging to his neck as he fell into the water. He rose to the surface with the child still clasping his neck, he found that the chance for his own preservation was hazarded by keeping the child with him, and heedless of his piercing cries, forgetting all the nobility of the man in the animal sense of self preservation, he broke loose the boy's grasp, and flung him off, a prey to the equally merciless stream! Aye, with a great effort, which, if used for a more manly purpose, might have saved them both, he struggled until he freed himself from the firm grasp of the child, who clung to him with such a "grip for life," that his unnatural urge had first to tear the stout shirt from about his own neck ere he could disengage himself from the doomed boy! The man was saved, having reached a tree, from which he was taken off by some persons who were brought to his relief by his piteous cries for help.

We sincerely trust that we have been misinformed as to these sickening and painful particulars, or that the disgusting account has been exaggerated; but just as we have given the story, we received it.

Hamburg Journal.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is proposed to celebrate the 4th of July, ensuing, by assembling the Sunday School, with such parents and citizens generally as may find it convenient to attend, at 10 A. M. There will be an address, or addresses suitable to the occasion, and singing (by the school) of pieces selected and prepared under the direction of the superintendent.

After this, the regular meeting of the Temperance Society is expected, and preparations are making to have something that will be appropriate and interesting.

In the afternoon the scholars of Newton Academy will give an exhibition at the Academy, which will consist of the delivery of speeches—Greek, Latin, and English, interspersed with entertaining dialogues, &c.

Candidates.

WE are authorized to announce THOMAS L. CLEGGMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent, in the Senate, the counties of Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee.

WE are authorized to announce Montraville Patton, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Buncombe and Henderson, in the House of Commons, at the next session of the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce WILEY JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Buncombe county.

WE are requested to announce Col. William H. Gannan as a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county, at the ensuing election. tf-2

June 12, 1840.

Temperance Society of Asheville and vicinity.

THE Executive Committee are requested to meet to-morrow morning, 20th instant, at 9 o'clock, at the Court House in Asheville. 1t-3

June 19, 1840.

ASHEVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Superintendents, Dr. JOHN DICKSON and Miss MARGARET SMITH, have been many years successfully employed in the education of youth.

THE BOARDING HOUSE,

under the superintendence of Miss SMITH, is conducted on Christian principles, the government being strictly parental, and the whole establishment combining, as far as possible, comforts of home with the labors of learning. While application to study is enforced as indispensable to solid acquisition, and instruction is employed to awaken thought and bring the mind into action. Regular hours are fixed for rising, and retiring,—for study and for recreation, including wholesome exercise in the open air, and strict attention paid to the habits and manners of the pupils, and to their religious and moral improvement. The Holy Scriptures form a prominent subject of study throughout the entire school, while all that is sectarian is carefully avoided.

There are two terms in the year of five and a half months each,—the first commencing November 1st, and ending April 15th. The second commencing May 1st, and ending October 15th.

Rates of Tuition.

For children under 8 years of age, receiving the rudiments of an English education, \$6.50 a sess. For pupils over 8 years, attending to Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, and Arithmetic, 11 "

For those who, in addition to the above pursue any or all of the higher branches of learning, viz: History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Geometry, and Algebra, 13.50 " French or Latin, 10 " Music on the Piano, 22 " do Guitar, 11 " Drawing and Painting, 10 " Embroidery and ornamental Needle. Work, 5 "

Instruction in making Wax-flowers, 6 "

Board will cost \$9 per month, including washing, lights and fuel.

Pupils admitted after the session commences, will pay only from the time of entrance, but will be charged for tuition to the close of the term, if they go away sooner, except in case of sickness.

Pupils will be expected to board with the Superintendent, unless they have near friends in the place, or in special cases obtain the consent of the superintendent.

Board and tuition for each term must be paid half in advance.

D. R. McANALLY, J. M. SMITH, J. W. PATTON, Committee

Asheville, June, 1840. 1t-3

BURGESS & WALKER,

Stationers' Hall, 85 East Bay, CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS for Lothian & Hagar's Type Foundry, New York, will contract to supply any quantity or variety of Printing Type to the Printers of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, on advantageous terms as they can be furnished from the manufacturers. The Type made at this establishment is all cast by hand, the metal equal, if not superior to any in the country.

We are also agents for R. Hoe & Co's Machine and Hand PRESSES, and all other articles manufactured by them for Printers and Binders' use.

We also keep on hand, and contract for the regular supply of Printing Paper, of any quantity or size.

Johnson & Durand's Printing Ink, always on hand. For sale by BURGESS & WALKER, Stationers' Hall, 85 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. March 3, 1840. 1

Constable's Warrants.

LARGE quantity just printed and for sale at this office.

CHARLESTON PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected weekly, from the Charleston Courier.)

ARTICLES.	QTY.	PRICE.
BAGGING, hemd, 42 in	yd	17 a 23
" " " " " "	yd	12 a 16
BALE ROPE, "	lb	8 a 11.2
BACON, hams, "	lb	12 a 14
" " " " " "	lb	8.2 a 9
" " " " " "	lb	9 a 10
BEEF, New York mess, "	bb	13 a 14
" " " " " "	bb	11 a 11.50
" " " " " "	bb	a
" " " " " "	bb	a
" " " " " "	bb	15 a 16
" " " " " "	bb	a
" " " " " "	bb	a
BREAD, Navy, } Charleston	4.50	a 5
" " " " " " "	5	a 5.50
" " " " " "	8	a 9
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, "	lb	a
" " " " " "	lb	a
BRICKS, Charleston, 1st qual	10	a 12
" " " " " "	6	a 10
CANDLES, Spermaceti, "	lb	43 a 45
Charleston made, tallow, "	lb	16 a
Northern do, "	lb	12 a 13
CHEESE, Northern, "	lb	6 a 8
COFFEE, Cuba inf, to fair, "	lb	9 a 10
Good fair to prime, "	lb	10 a 11
Choice green, "	lb	11.4 a 11.2
Porto Rico, "	lb	10 a 11
Rio, "	lb	10.2 a 11.3
COPPER, Sheet, "	lb	30 a 32
COTTON—		
Up, inf. and ord. "	lb	51.2 a 7
Middling to mid'g fair "	lb	71.2 a 8
Fair to fully fair, "	lb	81.2 a 83.4
Good fair to good "	lb	9 a 9.2
Choice, "	lb	10 a 10.4
Sea Island, inf. to good "	lb	19 a 25
Middling fine and fine, "	lb	27 a 37.2
Extra fine, "	lb	40 a 55 up
CORDAGE, tarred, "	lb	10 a 11
" " " " " "	12.50	a
" " " " " "	4.12	a 8
" " " " " "	6	a 14
" " " " " "	8.12	a 11
" " " " " "	13	a 16
" " " " " "	7	a 20
" " " " " "	8.12	a 15
" " " " " "	8	a 20
" " " " " "	7	a 11
" " " " " "	11	a 18
" " " " " "	15	a 21
" " " " " "	35	a 45
" " " " " "	29	a 45
" " " " " "	4	a 4.50
" " " " " "	17	a 14
" " " " " "	11	a 12
" " " " " "	8	a 3.50
" " " " " "	4	a
" " " " " "	4	a
" " " " " "	1	a
" " " " " "	1	a
" " " " " "	50	a 53
" " " " " "	29	a
" " " " " "	50	a 60
" " " " " "	425	a
" " " " " "	5	a 6
" " " " " "	65	a 70
" " " " " "	5	a
" " " " " "	525	a
" " " " " "	7	a
" " " " " "	10	a
" " " " " "	6.34	a 7
" " " " " "	10.12	a 11
" " " " " "	7	a
" " " " " "	1	a 1.25
" " " " " "	14	a 18
" " " " " "	13	a 15
" " " " " "	18	a 25
" " " " " "	20	a 25
" " " " " "	25	a 30
" " " " " "	21.2	a 22.1.2
" " " " " "	27	a 29
" " " " " "	6.12	a
" " " " " "	175	a 2
" " " " " "	2	a 2.25