

**WHIG MEETING IN ONSLOW.**—The Whigs of Onslow have nominated Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President, and Wm. H. Washington for Governor, recommending Raleigh as the place for holding the Convention.

**VIRGINIA ELECTION.**—A few returns are received, but nothing to indicate results. The Whigs carried Richmond by about 800 majority, Norfolk by 133, Henrico by 140, Fredericksburg by 71. The Locos prevailed in Petersburg by 121, in Portsmouth by 320, Berkeley 200.

**MR. CLAY.**—We deeply regret to learn that Mr. Clay is suffering considerably from a dry hacking cough, which has clung to him for 18 months past. He looks thin, and is very feeble; is advised to go to Philadelphia for rest and medical treatment.

**MILLARD P. FILLMORE,** the President's son and Private Secretary, passed through Raleigh on Monday last, on his way to New York charged by the President to express to Kossuth the sympathy the President feels for him and his country, and to inquire in behalf of the Administration, to visit Washington, its capital. This step is deemed proper in consequence of Congress doing nothing on the subject. A Washington letter says, "The President will do nothing to commit this government against the law of nations, or to involve us in European disputes, but he will omit no suitable occasion to show his interest in a struggle for constitutional liberty, wherever the struggles appear."

The reception of Kossuth in New York is stated to have been one of the most brilliant displays ever witnessed in that city. Buildings and streets were decorated with flags, mottoes, arches, &c., and an immense procession turned out, estimated at 200,000 people. The enthusiasm and confusion were so great, that the guest was utterly unable to deliver the speech which he commenced. He subsequently wrote it out and published it in the New York papers.

We regret to say, that in that speech and a previous one delivered on Staten Island, he plainly avowed his determination to appeal from the government of the United States to the people of the United States, to recognize the declared independence of his country; and further that his object in coming here was to get money and men to assist him in procuring the actual independence of his country.

These things have naturally startled the public mind. They involve, in the first place, an insult to our government, such as that which was so emphatically and properly rebuked by President Washington and his Secretary of State, Jefferson, in the case of the French Minister Genet, in 1793. In the second place, they endanger the peace of this country, and involve a departure from one of the most important principles on which our government has always acted, and never can cease to act without fatal results, viz: non-interference with the internal affairs of other nations.

P. S. In a subsequent speech he said, that had the proceedings of Congress, [on Mr. Foote's resolution to send a committee to New York to escort him to Washington,] "reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all." This strikes us as exhibiting a degree of arrogance not at all to be tolerated.

We have no time to enter into further particulars to-day.

The trial of Hanway in Philadelphia is not yet concluded, though the evidence is such as to leave scarcely a doubt of his acquittal.

**COTTON.**—A letter from a friend in Richmond county, says,—

"Our cotton crops are turning out, in many places, far better than was anticipated, and the yield will be nearly, if not quite, an average one. My own is light, as usual, but the price is too low to sell at, and I will hold on five years, before I will take it."

There is a greater degree of ability to hold on, than is at all usual. The country is beyond comparison with any period that we remember, rich and unembarrassed.—This accounts for the small receipts of cotton, considering the abundant crop; and this again accounts for the price not falling to 5 or 6 cents, as it did two or three years ago.

**A PREMONITORY SYMPTOM.**—Somebody has presented Mr. Buchanan with a hickory cane, and he has delivered a speech in acknowledgment, and the said speech is published in the Washington Union. All of which means, translated literally, that Mr. Buchanan is the "young Hickory," whom some people wish to run for the next Presidency.

**MORE ANNEXATION.**—A letter from Washington says,—

"Movements are going on here to press upon Congress the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Gwin, the California Senator, particularly interests himself in the movement."

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. A. Graham, and Hon. Alfred Dockery, for pamphlet copies of the President's Message.

We are indebted to the publishers for the December Numbers of the American Whig Review, International Magazine, Godey's Ladies' Book, Sartain's Union Magazine, &c.

**WHEELER'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.**—Under the head of Warren County we have seven pages of small type devoted to a Biography of Mr. MAISON. And perhaps nowhere in the Book is the author's unfitness for his self-imposed task more apparent than in those seven pages. We do not speak now of the inaccuracies of style, but of the adulation bestowed upon even the faults and the littleness of a character generally pure and patriotic, beyond a doubt, but certainly not more than ordinarily gifted. Let us quote from the book, (page 433, vol. 2.)—

"About this time, he married Miss Hannah Plummer, an accomplished lady, and one of the most excellent families in the State. In this, he had opposition; for she was an object worthy of the richest affections. It is recorded, that while on a visit to her, he met one of her suitors at her house. With his characteristic frankness, he proposed to his rival, in the presence of Miss Plummer, that they should play a game of cards for her hand, as that was the shortest and an amicable way to decide the controversy. This was agreed to; and they played. Macon lost; upon which, raising his hands, with his eyes beaming with affection, he exclaimed, 'Hannah, I have lost you fairly, but love is superior to fortune! I cannot give you up, I love you yet.'"

"This frank conduct, it is said, secured him the hand of the lady."

And this, according to Col. Wheeler's ethics, is "frank conduct." Mr. Macon's rival scarcely thought it such, we imagine. To us it seems very like the game of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

Col. Wheeler says, (same page.)—

"He was emphatically and radically a democrat. Early he was opposed to the Federal Constitution, organized upon the model of the English Government, adapted to our republican institutions, and in the language of one who was in Congress with him, and knew well his motives of action, Macon was willing to trust the people 'further than Jefferson would have ventured, far beyond Washington, and to an extent that Hamilton would have pronounced anarchical.'"

What, is it democratic to be opposed to our present Constitution, or form of government? If so, we have another reason for rejoicing that we are only plain republicans, and not democrats.

Again (same page.)—

"He believed, implicitly and cordially in the people, and the people knew it. This was the *seme* which threw upon the floor of promotion. He never held any office but from them; and they, 'the people, loved him because he first loved them.' He looked upon a seat in Congress, from the people, as the end of his desires; not to be used for his own aggrandizement, or that of his family or friends, but to serve them and their real interest, and true welfare. To him this was the goal, not the stepping-stone in his career—the penultimate of his political sentiments. Hence when a seat in the Cabinet and foreign missions, at different times, were offered to him, they were refused with a pertinacity hardly respectful."

One cannot help fancying, that this implicit and cordial belief in the people is sometimes *pretended*, as the means of having the "door of promotion" opened. We will not say, as Col. Wheeler unwittingly does, that it was this only which secured promotion to Mr. Macon. We do not think so; for Mr. Macon possessed qualities worthy of respect, and of promotion. It is not correct to say, that he never held any office but from the people, (unless in the sense that all power in this country emanates from the people,) for he held the office of Senator in Congress for 13 years, under appointment of the Legislature.

"He looked upon a seat in Congress, from the people, as the end of his desires";—yet he abandoned that and accepted one in the Senate, from the Legislature. This seat in Congress was the "end of his desires," and yet it was only "the penultimate of his political sentiments." What on earth does Col. Wheeler mean by this queer idea? It was "the end of his desires," and the last but one, [that is the meaning of penultimate.] "of his political sentiments." What nonsense!

On page 434, Col. Wheeler says,—

"His [Mr. Macon's] belief in politics was, that 'the world is governed too much; that society in every state is a blessing; but government in its best state, but a necessary evil, for when we suffer from the miseries of a government our calamity is heightened by the reflection that we furnish the means by which we suffer. Government, like dress, is a badge of fallen innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise.' Macon's course is marked throughout his whole career in Congress by this principle."

If these were Mr. Macon's sentiments, (in addition to the "penultimate" sentiment,) we imagine that the world will decide that he had credit for more sense than he possessed. "Government in its best state but a necessary evil"? On the contrary it is a positive blessing, not only for the good it does, but for the evil it prevents. And he is a dangerous man who endeavors by his whole career to infuse into the public mind a dislike to government, even the best. "Government a badge of fallen innocence"? Why the hosts of Heaven acknowledge a Government, a Supreme Head; and "the powers that be [on earth] are ordained of God." "The ruins of the bowers of paradise," and all that, is rather too poetical for the sober old Senator Macon, and makes us suspect that the whole is the concoction of the author of the Sketches.

Immediately succeeding the above quotation, is the following:—

"His constant effort was to let the power remain with the people where it belonged, and for the government to protect the people in their rights, liberties, and lives, and do no more. Hence, during his service, he was in much of the eight years of Washington's administration, all of John

Adams', in most of Jefferson's, and part of Madison's; in the opposition. Although he voted during Mr. Madison's administration, for the war, yet many measures of this administration he did not support. In the nearly forty years he served in Congress, no ten members gave as many negative votes."

If such is the kind of negative government which Mr. Macon considered the "best," we do not know but that we should agree with him that it would be "a necessary evil." It should take no step for the advantage of the people, or the improvement of the country;—but simply protect their rights, liberties and lives! With such views he voted for the war of 1812, and then voted against granting the money to carry it on—a fact which Col. Wheeler carefully conceals. He is understood to have avowed it for a principle, (perhaps his ultimate principle, as the other was the penultimate,) that it was always safe to vote in the negative; for, if a measure passed by a majority, without his aid, and resulted advantageously, few people stopped to inquire who voted against it; whereas, if it turned out badly, people would point to him who opposed it as showing superior sagacity.

Col. Wheeler considers it a striking evidence of the wisdom of Mr. Macon, that in the Convention of 1835, to amend our State Constitution, he did not approve of land qualification for voters, and delivered "an able but short speech" in favor of free suffrage. This able speech consists of just eight lines of the Debates of the Convention, (pages 69—70,) and they are introduced incidentally, on another question, after which Mr. Macon never again referred to this great principle of free suffrage! He closed his "able speech," (so far as it related to that subject,) with this remarkable declaration: "If any qualification is necessary, he would prefer age; it is age that makes the man." What age, he does not tell us; he himself was then about 78.

But Col. Wheeler has only told us a part of the truth. He has omitted another part, equally authentic, and in Mr. Macon's opinion far more important, probably because it would have a tendency to detract from that character of a perfect democrat in which it seems to be the object of the Sketches to portray Mr. Macon. At the close of the proceedings of the Convention, when a final vote was about to be taken on the Constitution it had adopted, Mr. Macon declared that he would not vote for it. For what reason? the reader may inquire. Because it did not provide for this free suffrage, of which he was in favor? No such thing. So little did he think of free suffrage, or of his "able but short speech" on it, that he did not allude to it at all. His objections to the new Constitution were, that it did away with annual elections, and that it gave the election of Governor to the people! "He greatly preferred that the election should have remained in the General Assembly." (See Debates of the Convention, page 399.) Now as a writer of History, why did not Col. Wheeler tell us the whole truth, that Mr. Macon, if a democrat for desiring to secure free suffrage for the people, was not a democrat in desiring to deprive them of the right to elect their Governor.

But an examination of those Debates will show another fact, which has escaped Col. Wheeler's attention. At page 335, we find another speech of Mr. Macon, commencing as follows:—

"The President [Mr. Macon] did not think it of much importance whether the Governor is elected by the Legislature or the People. He had but little power. If he had a negative power over the laws passed, as the Governors of many of the States have, he should say he ought to be elected by the People. Where the Governor has next to nothing to do, it is of little consequence who elects him. He thought he might as well be elected in the old way by the General Assembly."

This speech was delivered on the 2d of July, 1835, and on the 10th of July, just eight days after, Mr. Macon assigned as one of two reasons why he could not vote for the amendments, that the mode of electing the Governor was changed!

And speaking of this remarkable inconsistency, reminds us of another, (if Col. Wheeler's book is correct.) On page 438, we find,—

"Towns [Mr. Macon] thought unfavorable to the free exercise of mind or body. He said once jocosely to a city member of Congress (C. J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia), 'I like your views. What a pity you were born and brought up in town. But for that you might have come to something.'"

Even a crowded neighborhood he disliked. He often has been heard to say that "no man ought to live so near another as to hear his neighbor's dog bark."

If Col. Wheeler inserted this in his book as an evidence of the good sense of Mr. Macon, we submit that the Col. himself has not exhibited much of that quality. But let us see how it agrees with Mr. Macon's own recorded opinion. On page 43 of the Debates,—

"He expressed a wish that the University of the State was located at Raleigh, for he did not believe in that kind of education which was obtained in cloisters.—The manners of boys should be attended to as well as their minds. He referred to the City of Williamsburg, in Virginia, which was said to have been the most polished in America, and whose College had turned out more celebrated men than any other Institution within his knowledge."

There would have been some sense in quoting this declaration of Mr. Macon.

There is much else in this biography of Mr. Macon that we would like to remark on, but we have already taken up too much room. The following, however, exhibiting Wheeler's idea of wit, is too rich to be omitted:—

"Mr. Macon rarely indulged in wit; but when he did, it was of that shrewd, dry kind, that gave no offence to any, and always produced mirth."

"I well recollect the last time that I ever saw him. It was in November, 1836. The electoral college had adjourned, and met in Governor Spaight's office, who had asked me to aid in casting up the scrolls of each county. Hon. Abraham W. Venable was there. All who enjoy the honor of this gentleman's acquaintance know that where he is there is some talking."

"The topic was the cause of the success of the Democratic ticket, which was rather unexpected; since Governor Dudley had been elected only the August before, by a handsome majority. Some gave one reason, and some gave others. The venerable Macon listened for awhile, as well as his years and deafness would allow; at length he said, with a smile playing on his venerable, round, and amiable face, 'Gentlemen, I will tell you the real reason why the Whig ticket did not carry in the State,' and then he paused: every one listened for something worthy of remembrance. 'The real reason why the Whig ticket was not elected, it did not get votes enough.' This was the truth, as for the causes they were not easily analysed."—Page 438.

And this is wit, "of the shrewd, dry kind." Dry enough, in all conscience; though perhaps we should appreciate it more highly if it had referred to a Whig victory, instead of a Whig defeat. It was perhaps the gallant Colonel's politics, aided by the good things which the hospitable Gov. Spaight kept in that office of his, which enabled the grave Electoral College to relish it.

Col. Wheeler says, Mr. Macon's "fame belongs to North Carolina. She is proud of his reputation, and has inscribed his name on the mountain tops of one of her beautiful counties." We rather think that this mountain top inscription is one of the Colonel's flights of fancy. And further, that after reading his biography, a committee ought to be appointed to obliterate the inscription, if it can be found.

**THE CAUCUSES.**—After a week's deliberation, the Wilmington Journal has concluded to notice the two Caucuses, Whig and Loco, held in Washington before the meeting of Congress. And such a notice! Speaking of the Locofoeco Caucus, the Journal says, "not more than half of the members of the party were present." It is admitted on all hands that 89 were present, and we see from the list that there are 143 Locos in the House. We submit that 89 are more than half of 143.

The Journal next says,—

"At this caucus Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution endorsing the Compromise, which resolution was laid on the table for good and sufficient reasons. The southern members who had, in the last Congress, opposed these measures, although willing to accept and insist on their finality, were not prepared to go farther and give them a formal approval, neither did they think that the subject was fairly before them."

Here it is pretty broadly insinuated, that it was the Southern members who opposed Mr. Polk's resolution, (himself a Southern man.) All testimony shows the very reverse to have been the fact. Three propositions, and only three, were offered to the meeting—all by Southern men! viz: Messrs. Polk and Stanton of Tennessee, and Johnson of Arkansas. And when they were rejected, who were they that left the meeting in disgust? One would naturally suppose, after reading the Journal, that it was not the Southern members.

But it was. The Southern members did not agree with the Journal, that the triumph of Preston King, and Cleveland, and Rantoul, was a Southern triumph.

The Journal next says, that at the Whig Caucus "some forty were present," though there is abundant and undoubted testimony that between 50 and 60, out of 70 to 80 Whigs in the House, were present. Then it asserts that about two-thirds voted for the resolution endorsing the Compromise; whereas the evidence is, that the resolution was opposed by the free-soilers; that after the meeting refused to lay it on the table, three or four of that sect left, and then "the resolution was adopted with but two or three dissenting voices."

"It is probable (continues the Journal,) that of the two-thirds who voted for the resolutions, all but five or six were from the South, and of the five or six northern whigs who voted on the resolutions not one had voted for the Fugitive Bill when his vote might have been necessary for its salvation."

In this again the testimony is at war with the Journal's statement. "A large majority of the Whig Caucus were from Northern States."

In another part of the same article the Journal says that the fugitive slave bill was not a part of the Compromise measures!

No wonder that the Journal had to take a week to concoct such a batch of—blunders.

**LATE FROM EUROPE.**—The Steamer Pacific brings news to the 26th ult.

Mr. Rives, U. S. Minister to France, came passenger in the Pacific.

Cotton had advanced 4d, making 4d. within a week. Sales large.

France was still excited, and numerous arrests were made.

**MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.**—The Hon. John J. McRae has been appointed to succeed Col. Jefferson Davis in the Senate of the U. S. Politics not stated.

**POSTMASTERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.**—Of 785 Postmasters in this State, during the year ending July 1851, the compensation of 3 was between \$1000 and \$2000; 5 between \$200 and \$1000; 7 between \$400 and \$500; 6 between \$300 and \$400; 15 between \$200 and \$300; 28 between \$100 and \$200; 65 between \$50 and \$100; 96 between \$25 and \$50; and 560 under \$25.

**CONGRESS.**—The proceedings of the Senate, on Monday last, are all that we have since our last.

Six Senators, absent before, appeared in their seats, including the two South Carolina Senators.

The Committees were appointed by resolution (as they were selected by a Locofoeco Caucus.) The following are the more important:—

**On Foreign Relations.**—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Norris, Mangum, and Underwood.

**Finance.**—Messrs. Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Miller, and Pearce.

**Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson, and Jones of Tennessee.

**Naval Affairs.**—Messrs. Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Bagley, and Fish.

**Justice.**—Messrs. Butler, Downs, Bradbury, Berrien, and Geyer.

Mr. Badger presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, asking a remission of the duties on certain railroad iron; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale gave notice of his intention to offer a joint resolution asking the President to open a correspondence with the French Republic, for the liberation of Abdel-Kader, the Arab chief.

Much merriment was caused by this announcement, which was a palpable hit at Mr. Foote's resolution respecting the Irish patriots, O'Brien and Meagher.

Mr. Seward's resolution relative to Kossuth was debated and laid over.

Mr. Foote's resolution respecting the finality of the Compromise measures was taken up, and he delivered an elaborate written speech in defence of it and of himself, and expressing his purpose to return to the Senate a year hence.

Mr. Butler of S. C. protested, in the most emphatic manner, against the introduction of this resolution, as calculated to widen the breaches already existing, and open afresh all the fountains of agitation.

Mr. Foote rejoined with his accustomed severity, pointing out the merits of the various measures, and glorying in the triumphs achieved and the harmony which generally prevailed since the adoption of those measures.

Mr. Butler made a few remarks, when the Senate adjourned.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—The bill calling the State Convention on the 4th Monday of April, has passed both Houses by decided majorities, 32 to 9 in the Senate, 68 to 44 in the House.

"These (says the Mercury,) are strong votes, and indicate on the part of the Legislature, a determination that the State shall not be sunk down into hopeless submission to wrongs, against which she has so sternly protested, and which she has so often pledged herself to resist. They will not leave South Carolina naked to her enemies—an object of mockery and a bait for aggression. This decision of the Legislature will give new spirit and hope to the people, and in some measure, relieve our sky from the 'disastrous twilight' in which recent events had shrouded it."

The Legislature reverses the decision of the people, which looks to us like a reversal of the proper order of things in a Republic.

A bill to charter a rail road from Charleston to intersect the Wilmington and Manchester road, has passed the Senate by 3 majority.

We have received the first number of the "Weekly Post"—A Southern Family Newspaper—Neutral in Politics—Devoted to all the interests of North Carolina, Literature, News, Education, Agriculture, the Markets, &c. Published in Raleigh, by Wm. D. Cooke. Edited by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. of Greensborough. \$2 per annum. It is a large and handsomely printed paper, and gives promise of much usefulness.

**Kossuth in Congress.**—Hungarianism has taken hold in Congress thus early in the session. The distinguished and remarkable Senator from Mississippi is so badly bitten with the epidemic, that he proposes to send off to New York a committee of Senators and Representatives to wait upon the illustrious Magyar, and tender him officially the congratulations of Congress, etc. A step of this sort was a windfall for the Free Soil Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Hale. If Hungary is to be sympathized with, the Senator thinks Africa should have sympathy, too. If we have any extra humanity to bestow upon the Magyars, he thinks there is a certain class of persons nearer home claiming consideration,—men with black faces and woolly heads, but for all that, men as good as the Magyars, the Slaves, and the Croats. In fact, so far as Mr. Foote and Mr. Hale are concerned, the debate is but a re-opening of the slavery agitation in a new form. The war is carried on over the shoulders of the ex-Governor of Hungary.

Mr. Dawson, of Ga., it will be seen speaks boldly against committing the United States any further on this Hungarian question. He thinks honor enough has already been done Kossuth, and insists that Government should do no more; and so far he is ably backed by Mr. Underwood, of Ky.—N. Y. Express.

Joseph Seawell, Esq., democrat, was on the 1st inst., elected Mayor of the city of Mobile.

Twenty loving Irish couples were married at St. Mary's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 24th ultimo.

**A Feeling Judge.**—An individual having been convicted upon rather slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment as follows:—

"Prisoner at the bar! You have been found guilty by a jury of your own countrymen of a crime which subjects you to the penalty of death. You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is only known to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you; if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged with such a crime on your conscience. But, in either case, you will be delivered from a world of care."

HARRISBURG, Dec. 8.

Wm. Kelley, a fugitive slave claimed by Jacob Righter, of Carroll county Maryland, had a hearing before Commissioner McAllister early this morning, and was remanded to his master.

A Treaty between the United States and Switzerland has been pending for several months past; but it will be seen by the following extract from the *Assommoir*, the Hebrew organ in the city of New York, that the Treaty will not probably be concluded, owing to religious disabilities interfering:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }  
Washington, Nov. 24, 1851.

To Dr. M. LILIENTHAL, New York:

The Secretary of State has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to him under date of 21st instant; and to state, in reply, that this Government will not ratify a treaty with the Swiss Confederacy which makes any discriminations against citizens of the United States of the Jewish persuasion.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
W. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Clerk.

A righteous determination!  
*National Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Hicks & Co., an extensive shipping house, failed to-day for a large amount.

**MARRIED.**  
At Hillsborough, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. BENJAMIN R. HUSKE to Miss ANNABELLA, eldest daughter of John W. Norwood, Esq.

**DIED.**  
In this town, last night, JOSEPH W. HALL, son of Wm. L. Hall, Esq., in the 22d year of his age.

In Mocksville, on the 24th ult., Mrs. MARY GAITHER, relict of the late Gatzaway Gaither, aged 68 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 23d ult., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Hoke, Mrs. MICHAEL RUDICIL, at an advanced age.

In Concord, on the 11th ult., Miss JANE MARIAH, aged 18 years, eldest daughter of Mr. W. M. Henderson.

**Fayetteville Prices Current.**  
DECEMBER 11, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	\$ 15	\$ 17
Sides,	14	16
Shoulders,	13	15
Western,	11 1/2	13
REESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguaira,	11	11
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7 1/2	7 1/2
Prime,	7 1/2	7 1/2
Fair,	7 1/4	7 1/4
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	12	16
Barlairs,	16	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	15
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6 1/2
Osnaburghs,	9 1/2	10
FEATHERS—		
Superfine,	4 1/2	5
Fine,	4 1/2	5
Scattered,	4 1/2	5
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	85
Wheat,	80	80
Oats,	50	50
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	1
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	4
IRON—		
Sweeten, common bar,	5	5
Britt,	5	5
English,	2	4
LARD—		
Crushed,	13	15
MOULASSES—		
Cuba,	27	20
New Orleans, (none.)		
Linseed,	90	90
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack.)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (hul.)	40	40
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 20	1 25
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	1 75
Buck,	2	2
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	42
N. C. Whiskey,	46	50
N. E. Rum,	40	40
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	2 1/2
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
UGAR—		
Leaf,	11	14
Crushed,	11	12
St. Croix,	9	9
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
ALLOWANCE—		
OBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINE GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2
10 x 12,	21	21
WOOL—	18	18