

kee, with his wife, child and other "household plunder" was making his way "out West" on board a "small boat." On arriving at the end of the canal, he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans, on board some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see that all was right.—Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain at the wharf, he enquired, "I say you, captin, haint I left something aboard your boat?" "Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?" "Yes, I du. I miss sum of my things; but I'm darned if I can make out what they are." "Have you looked over every thing?" "Every bag and bundle—overhauled my dolls twice—now there's sumthin' a missin' jest as easy as nothin', and here the other craft is about a startin', and I've got to go and leave it. It's tu darn'd bad, I swan it is."

"Well, there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child."

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping for joy. "Now who'd a thought it? Here I was goin' off and leavin', the old woman and little Sally Ann behind! I s'pect I should a missed um afore I got to my journey's end, but I'll be darned if I could make out what I left. 'T would a been a good joke, wouldn't it, if I'd gone clean out to the far west and forgot them entirely."

So saying, the Yankee "packed off" with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.

An Elephantine Rat.—There is at present in the possession of Mr. Lewis Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland, an animal of the rat species, of the following extraordinary description:—It is of the bulk and thickness of a pretty large terrier dog, and covered on the back and belly with a thick coat of very fine hair; the head is about the size of that of a house rabbit, the front teeth in the upper and lower jaws are nearly an inch and a half long, and very sharp, the paws are webbed, and the hind ones are broader than the webbed foot of a full grown goose. It swims and dives remarkably well, remaining in and under the water until recalled by the voice of its owner, to whom it is very much attached, following him like a dog. The animal, which is a female, weighs upwards of ten pounds, and its length from the head to the extremity of the tail, when extended, measures two feet seven inches.

The tail is entirely bare of hair, and very long and thick, and covered with a scaly substance. She is partial to vegetables and fish, but dislikes every kind of flesh, whether raw or in a prepared state. In eating she rests on her hind paws, holding the food in her fore ones. She is also partial to porter and beer, and has often drank more than she could carry. Although so powerful and ferocious looking, she is perfectly tame and gentle, and will suffer handling without the least show of resistance or even ill-nature, so that the most timid may approach her with perfect safety.—A strong attachment subsists between her and a fine dog of the cocker species.

CORRECTING A BLUNDER.
Lieutenant O'—when a Cadet at West Point, visited the city of N. Y. in company with a friend, and was particularly struck with the City Hall, which he examined with the eye of an architectural connoisseur. "Well," said his friend, "you seem rather pleased with that affair O'—what do you think of it?" "Why I'm thinking by the powers, without any disrespect to you here at all, that same edifice was never built in this country!"

Such a beautiful bull and so agreeably enriched with the slightest touch of the brogue was irresistible, and a smile from his companion brought before the eye of the young Irishman the error he had made.

"Och," he exclaimed in his hurry to correct himself, "I didn't mane that at all. I intended to have said but spoke without thinking, that the man that built it was never in this country."

The Crops in Europe.—The prospect of the crops generally speaking in all parts of Europe is favorable. The London Mark Lane Express, which has the most copious correspondence upon this subject, has good accounts from the South of Europe. The weather had been fine in Italy, and reaping was nearly over. The grain market was dull in the Baltic ports. The weather had been wet, and the crops rather backward, which gave a firmness to those markets, however, that did not exist elsewhere. In England, Ireland, and Scotland, it was difficult to form a positive opinion of the state of the crops, for the wet weather, particularly in the North of England, was likely to make the harvest late, and therefore precarious. Statements from Ireland and Scotland were, however, favorable. It may be said generally, that there is a prospect of a fair, yet the promises are not of an abundant crop. In the mean time considerable grain is imported—and the market remains so firm that American flour is quoted at 35 to 36s. and which with the duty (8s. 2d.) can be exported now to some advantage.

THE CHARTISTS.—The disturbances at Birmingham, according to the opinion of the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who has returned from England in the British Queen, are very easily managed, as the Chartists are now organized, but that gentleman thus expresses himself on the subject.

"But should Mr. Atwood, as some parties appear to anticipate, attach himself to that party, the tide of population which would follow such a leader would probably trample under foot both the police and the troops. There is, however, no real reason for supposing that Mr. Atwood would hastily take the final step in a revolutionary cause; though once driven into opposition to the Government, this man has left the power, unquestionably, to be the author of the mightiest events."—*Phil. Inq.*

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

POLITICAL CURIOSITY.

Mr. Editor.—Honest voters:—See a little epitome of the beautiful weapons the last Observer fights the late extra with. The following are a few of the most precious:—"Another, and a dirtier trick," "vile procedure," "villainous document," "we defy any honest man to say he believes truth is the object of such a publication," "so base a scheme," "a base trick," "attempts to gull," "a deliberate falsehood," "blundering stupidity," "base falsehood," &c. &c. Is this the way to convince the understanding of plain honest men? No, reader, and these are the miserable weapons of a rotten cause! Show your independence, and discountenance such conduct.

A VOTER.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Thursday Morning, August 8, 1839.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS.

William A. Morris.

This being Election week, we anticipate our usual day of publication.

LOOK AT THIS.

The Observer, as usual, is filled with a precious sample of all the decency, and all the talents. It is only to shew that Edmund Deberry has not only refused to furnish the people with information as to his votes in Congress, and to charge that he has purposely evaded a full and fair exposure of his course as a member of Congress; but when we get the Journals, and prove by the records, that he himself, is guilty of the extravagance, he charges upon the Administration, to call forth a publication from the Observer, as reckless as it is unfounded. We cannot consent to employ the terms of abuse and violence used by the Observer, but lest one man may be deceived by the unwarranted assertions of that print, we will take occasion to remark on such matters as we deem worthy of comment. The Observer says: "let the plain and candid reader bear in mind, that it is but three days till the election comes on, that Mr. Deberry is probably a hundred miles off, and that the utmost care is used to keep this document from the hands of his friends, till the morning of election, when, we are kindly told, that we shall have as many copies as we desire." Now, reader, who is affected by the circulation of the Extra Carolinian? Edmund Deberry.—How? By the publication of his votes in Congress. Is there any thing wrong in this? Is it villainous, is it fraudulent, "plain and candid reader?" Mr. Deberry, himself, has had ample opportunity to do this. He has been called on, time after time, day after day; and even to this day, two days before the election, he has failed to let the people of his District know how he voted as a member of Congress. Let not his friends deny this, he admits in his letter, dated Lawrenceville, July 15th, 1839, that his opponent, Mr. Morris, charged him at Cumberland Court in June, with voting for a large amount of the appropriations for 1838, that he again charged him at Montgomery in July, again at Anson in July, again at Richmond in July, (court began the 15th of July 1839;) and yet he publishes no account of his votes, to inform the people, but is silent as the grave. But, Mr. Deberry writes a letter, (no doubt designed for publication,) dated 15th July, and yet withholds his votes from the people of his District, which letter, has not only been published in the Observer, but likewise appended to a circular, signed "Many Whigs." Now, if Mr. Deberry is the high minded, honorable man, his partisans claim him to be, why has he designedly kept the people in the dark about his votes in Congress? Would not a high minded, honorable man, have invited scrutiny into his official conduct? "plain and candid reader," answer this to your own conscience. Mr. Deberry cannot deny he had the Journals, for 'tho' left in Washington city, last winter, it seems he had them at Richmond Court, and gave them a critical examination, (Monday evening, 15th July, see his letter of the 15th of July, 1839.) He had ample time—that is not the reason of his silence. It may be, that he like the Editor of the Observer, supposed his was the only copy of the Journal in the district, and it would be more convenient to keep dark as to his votes, than by publishing a statement, convict himself before his constituents, of charging that as a crime against others, which he was guilty of himself. But if "kept back till three days before the election," Mr. Deberry is probably 100 miles off, and the Editor of the Observer could not get a sight of it." Now, "plain and candid reader," "see how a plain tale will put him down."—It was our wish and earnest desire to have printed the Extra as early as possible, to do this, we availed ourselves of every aid, mechanically, that we could procure. We succeeded in getting off a portion for the distant counties on Saturday night, and completed printing yesterday evening. We could not get it out earlier, as the Journals did not come to hand in time to enable us to do this sooner.

This was the reason that delayed the response to Edmund Deberry's letter, and it cannot be more a matter of regret to the Editor of the Observer, that he did not receive the Extra sooner, than it was to us, in not being able to send it to every man in the District, in time to hold up to Edmund Deberry, the evidence of his own prevarication. But the editor of the Observer is the last man who should complain of the want of courtesy. He, it seems, published the circular of the Whig committee, on the 2nd August, and the first sight we have had of it, was in his paper this morning—we heard that such a thing was out, but could see no person who had seen it. We do not complain, indeed complaint, on our part, would according to our notions, imply a want of a proper sense of propriety. But mark, "plain and candid reader!" The extra was distributed throughout the town, early on Tuesday morning, the Observer is usually published on Wednesday. A copy was directed to be left at the Observer office; no subscriber in town received a copy sooner. The distant counties were to be first served. Again, the Observer complains of the degradation of the Sabbath, to the purpose of sending off this circular to distant counties; certainly the course of the editor, has been so characteristic of that meek and lowly spirit—that charity and forbearance, that single devotedness to the requirements of a pure and holy religion, as admirably to fit him for the office of a moral censor. His present number proves him to be the very exemplar of piety. "Physician, heal thyself," is a command no less imperative than it is rational. We have no doubt, that the true reason of the violence, scurrility and recklessness of the Observer this week, arises from the fact, that Edmund Deberry has been detected and exposed by a "Free man," in an attempt to deceive the people of this District, about his votes in Congress. It is the publication of the truth that has infuriated the Observer.

Mr. Edmund Deberry arrived here as by instinct on Tuesday, and addressed the people, in which he took special pains to abuse Dr. Montgomery and others, and denounced the statements in the Extra Carolinian. He was replied to by David Reid Esq. in a masterly and conclusive manner, who not only proved by reference to the pages of the Journal that Dr. Montgomery's references were right, but also that every reference in the Extra to the Journal was true. Mr. Deberry as usual kept dark about his votes on the passage of the appropriation bills but when called on by Mr. Reid refused to say how he voted. This is the man who aspires to represent freemen. Will they vote for a man who covers up his acts and hides them from public view?

Dr. Montgomery's Letter and the Forgery in the Raleigh Register.

The Forgery.

Albright's Store, Orange, June, 1839.

WALTER F. LEAK, Esq.
Dear Sir:—Your letter has been received. You ask for more information relative to the votes and conduct of Mr. Deberry, when in Congress, and refer to a letter I wrote Mr. Holmes last month, which, you state, you have seen, &c. I am very sorry your friend Morris has read the letter publicly. He ought to have had more sense. It was never intended to be thus read, but on the contrary, slyly and secretly. Then it would have worked wonders, and could not have been contradicted. I am afraid now, Deberry will produce his Journals, and upset the whole of it. However this may be, don't give up; but continue to charge him with having voted for all the appropriations, except one, of about a million and a quarter. If you assert with confidence, some will be gullied, and you will gain their votes, which is all that we want. If Deberry should not have his Journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him, which you must not fail to improve. You know that, all the appropriation bills are settled generally on "Committee of the Whole," where they are fully debated, compromised and placed in that shape by the majority, which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House, where they are very seldom further debated; consequently, they pass by a silent vote. Well, I advise, that if Deberry should unfortunately have his Journals, make him show where his name is recorded against any of them, and insist that the Journals ought to show if he did oppose any of them; of course they will not do, for the reason already given.

It is a devilish good plan, and something like the one I adopted when I broke Barringer down in this district. I took the Journals, went to the voters' houses, showed them where the appropriation bills had passed without any recorded opposition, charged Barringer with having voted for them, and when I found any obnoxious bill had passed in his absence from the House, I would read the *ways*, and of course, not finding his name among them, charge that he had voted for it; and in this way I gained a great many votes. I charge him, too, with having voted for all the necessary appropriations of Government, and showed his votes for them, without further explanations; and as they naturally appear very large to our Backwoodsmen, I made the most of it. The consequence was, I was elected, and down he went, and so will any hypocrite well-managed.

I am to have the hottest sort of opposition, but think I will succeed by a diminished majority.—Wishing our friend Morris every success,

I remain,

Your obt. serv't. &c.
We publish the above thus early, that Dr. Montgomery or his friends may, if they

choose, furnish the original letter. Should it be given up, and we find we have done the Doctor any injustice, we pledge ourselves to take as much pains to correct the error, as we now take to disseminate what, from the character of our informant, we cannot but believe to be true.

Rockingham, Richmond County, August, 2nd 1839.

Dear Sir:—I have this moment received in a letter of a friend, a column cut from the Register of your city, containing which purports to be a copy of a letter addressed to me by Dr. Montgomery, of Orange. Knowing this alleged copy to be a base forgery, got up by some miscreant on the eve of the election to defeat Dr. Montgomery, I feel it my duty to put myself to some trouble to furnish you with a correct copy. As I must hurry off my boy some 20 or 30 miles, in order to get this letter on a route that will take it to you in time to enable you to counteract to some extent, the effects of this vile forgery. I have no time to make any comments on it whatever.

The following is a correct copy, word for word, and letter for letter, of the communication addressed to me by the Doctor.

Yours in haste,

W. F. LEAK.

Dr. Montgomery's Letter.

Albright, N. C. June 23, 1839.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th, came safe to hand. I regret to learn that my letter to Mr. Holmes, has gotten into a channel that may bring my name before the public.—Such was not my intention, and I hope my name may be still kept back. I referred to documents, journals, &c., which could be had, and my statements will be found, errors excepted, to be correct, I have this mail, sent a statement of references, and a journal of the House for the Second Session of 25th Congress, when the appropriations I mentioned were made with those at the extra called Session for the support of Government for 1838. I have requested the publication of the appropriations, and the page in the journals showing their final passage, with the number of the bills, so that there can be no mistake about them, call on the whigs who have Journals to turn to their votes, and show that they voted against these measures of extravagance, they complain of. Your members is only recorded as voting against one bill for the year 1838. No 394 page on House journal 1239, the Harbor bill containing 1,535,008,53 out of the 38 millions appropriated for thirty eight, he will not deny this. If he does demand his journal, and call for his votes. If he refuses to show them, well, when you get the Standard, containing the statement sent, you will have all you want; and if you use it with half the industry they fight us, all will be well.—When I had the contest with Barringer, he relied mainly on the increase of expenditures, and defended his position as ably as any man. I got the Journals examined, and marked his votes, had them ready, and then charged him with being guilty of the very foul acts he charged on us and demand his journal, & he refused to show it. I then made him deny it again and then turned to his votes, and read his name on record for nearly all he complained of; and down he went, and so will any hypocrite well managed.

Yours truly,

W. MONTGOMERY.

H. L. HOLMES:
Sir:—Above you have a copy of a letter written by myself to some friends in Raleigh, which will explain itself.

Yours truly,

W. F. LEAK.

We regret we were not in possession of the above letters sooner, but we give them to the people as early as we can, and ask every reader to compare Dr. Montgomery's letter with the alleged copy printed in the Raleigh Register. The letter in the Register, makes Dr. Montgomery say, "I am afraid now Deberry will produce his Journals, and upset the whole of it." The Dr. in his own letter says, call on the Whigs who have Journals and turn to their votes &c.—that he Deberry is only recorded as voting against one bill, for the year 1838, the Harbor bill &c., giving the number of the bill and page on the Journal. Does this look like wishing to avoid the Journals. No! It is the Journals upon which Dr. Montgomery relies for the truth of what he says. Again the doctor has those very references contained in his letters to Mr. Holmes, printed in the Standard, and tells Mr. Leak to get them. And again, do you see any thing in the Dr.'s letter about gulling the people, no, just the reverse. But the Register, makes him say to Mr. Leak, "If you assert with confidence, some will be gullied, and you will gain their votes which is all that we want." Again the Register makes the Dr. say, if Deberry should not have his Journals, you will then have a decided advantage over him. Pray who is the keeper of Mr. Deberry's Journals. But look at the Dr.'s letter, is there any such language there, no. Again the Register makes the Dr. say, "you know that all the appropriation bills are settled generally in committee of the whole, when they are fully debated, compromised, and placed in that shape by the majority which insures their final passage after they are reported to the House when they are very seldom further debated, consequently they pass by a silent vote." But look at the Dr.'s letter and you find no such sentence there. Again the Dr. shews in his letter, that in his contest with Barringer he relied upon the Journals alone, that Barringer refused to shew them, and denied his votes. But the Dr. shewed his votes recorded for nearly all he complained of, and down he went, and so we would say of any man who either refuses to shew his Journals, or denies his votes. The alleged copy in the

Register, has been "widely disseminated" for the purpose of injuring the reputation of Dr. Montgomery, and also to defeat the election of Mr. Morris. But the "vile trick" is at last exposed, and we hope effectually. The Standard of the 7th, contains a publication of the above letters, and demands the author "of the alleged copy," in the Register. We hope this is not too late for the people to see, the great injustice which has been done both to Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Morris.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.
FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Address of Doctor Montgomery is to the point. It pronounces the charge of his having written such a letter as that published in the Extra of the Register, FALSE. This base attempt at deception; this electioneering trick, is thus defeated and exposed. Let the Editor of the Register give up the Author, or he will be held responsible for the LIBEL.

Even the last Fayetteville Observer, the co-laborer of the Register, has the fairness to decline publishing it because he believes it to be untrue. Yet the Register, after seeing this admission, seeks to avoid the issue, by accusing the Doctor of writing some Letters, containing false references to Mr. Deberry's votes—although he has seen neither the Letters nor the Journals. The Register thus speaks by guess—and as he has permitted himself to be so far misled as to publish that which is plainly untrue in one thing, he is not likely to gain credit about matters of which he knows nothing.

We say to the people—Be not thus deceived—place your confidence where it has not been betrayed—and teach the authors of Libels and the circulators of Falsehood, that their tickets will not answer.

But to the

ADDRESS.

PERSON COUNTY, AUG. 1, 1839.

To my Fellow Citizens of the Eight Congressional District:

I have just received an Extra of the Raleigh Register, in which I find a Letter purporting to be in "substance, if not a literal transcript" of one written by myself.

I here pronounce, in the most positive terms, the statement to be FALSE. I have written no such Letters as that published by Mr. Gales, either in fact or in substance. I do not keep copies of my Letters, and I have no other means now, situated as I am, at this hour, in a remote corner of the District, than to meet the charge as I do meet it, with the LIE direct.

I should be astonished at this attempt of Mr. Gales to impose upon the people, but for the fact, that he has heretofore published a Letter, accusing me of giving a vote that I never did give, and after proving to him, from the Journals, that the charge was untrue, he has not this day retracted it.

So far from doing me justice in that particular, he adds injury, and falsehood to falsehood and kindly promises, after the Election, to correct his "errors."

Fellow Citizens! I call upon you to do me justice. I have it not now in my power to enforce this matter as it ought to be enforced—but I pledge myself for the truth of the denial I now make, and that I will, at a proper time, satisfy you of this foul attempt to impose upon you and injure me, by as base a falsehood as was ever uttered.

W. MONTGOMERY.

ELECTION RETURNS—DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

We learn on the authority of the Raleigh Standard, and also on the authority of several gentlemen, who have come through the District since the Election. That the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum has been elected in the Halifax District, by a majority of upwards of 300 votes. And also, that the Hon. Charles Shepherd has been elected in the Newburn District, by a majority of upwards of 800 votes.

We have no certain information from the Warren District, where Hawkins and Hilliard both Democrats are running. Judging from the returns received, the contest will be a close one.

Stanly is elected in the Tarborough District.

FROM THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

Congressional Election

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bynum.	Long.
Halifax,		185 maj.
Northampton,	121 maj.	

It is supposed that Bynum will be elected by about 300 majority.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	1839.	1837.
	Dem. Fed.	Dem. Fed.
	Hall. Stanly.	Wilson. Stanly.
Edgecomb,	1392 111	1167 78
Pitt,	671 636	451 654
Beaufort,	378 901	317 868
Hyde,	81 600	126 944
Washington,	77 402	61 343

It is supposed that Bynum will be elected by about 300 majority.

The election in Tyrrell county takes place on three several days—viz: Friday last, the 2nd inst. Wednesday the 7th, and Friday the 9th.

Mr. Stanly will be elected by a diminished majority—and we are told that this result was brought about by local differences on the subject of internal improvement, and that the District is strictly Democratic.

SCHOOL.—Beaufort, school 1042; no school 50. Pitt, School, 597; no school 370. Edgecomb, school, 165; no school, 1075. We have not received the returns of the other counties on this question.

Waynesborough, 3rd August, 1839.

Dear Sir: The aristocracy of the Fourth District have met their deserts. After a canvass to be remembered for the determined malevolence with which his enemies have

followed him, Mr. Shepard will be returned by a majority which, it is to be hoped, will convince the most credulous reader, of our New Berns Rivington, that this is thoroughly an administration District. The returns received are

	SHEPARD,	RIDDLE.
Wayne,	714	180
Johnston,	505	344
Lenoir,	130 maj.	
Newbern, and five precincts in Craven,	70 maj.	
Greene,		30 maj.

Carteret and Jones to hear from. Jones may give Riddle 100 majority, being a Federal county. Carteret is claimed by both parties. It is safe to count Shepard's majority 850. The bets pending between the third and fourth districts are secure to our friends.

Waynesborough, Aug. 2nd, 1839.

"Dear Sir: Yesterday was the day of battle in good old Wayne, and we can only say to our friends throughout the State, that if they will follow our example, Whiggery will be completely demolished in North Carolina.—Although some of our precincts were not fully attended by our friends, we met them with an undivided front, and nobly sustained our cause. [Here follows a statement similar to the above.]

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	HAAKINS,	HILLIARD.
Franklin,	357	470
Granville,		67 maj.

We feel much obliged to our political friends for their attention in sending us returns—and not less so to R. Washington, Esq. Postmaster at Waynesborough, an honorable political opponent, who never permits his political sentiments to interfere with the conscientious discharge of his duty as a Postmaster, or with the courtesy and high sense of honor which he cherishes as a gentleman.

Baltimore, August 1.

Rio de Janeiro.—The editors of the American, have been kindly favored with a copy of the following letter, dated

Rio de Janeiro, 12th June, 1839.

Since our circular advises of 15th ult. business has been very limited in both imports and exports, although we can state no accumulation of stocks of the former, still there is no particular scarcity of any article of first necessity, and only those commodities coming under the influence of the Custom House decree mentioned in our last have improved.—The Old Coffee crop is drawing to its close, and the supplies of the new, arrive sparingly. A good article has been and continues to be scarce at high prices. Exchange since our last has been done at 30 a 31d, this rise may be attributed to the remitting Houses holding back their funds in expectation of a further rise when the arrivals of the new Coffee crop (which is reported to be very large) become more plentiful.

Free Cotton.—A great meeting has been held in London to establish a "British India Society," to encourage the growth and purchase of East India free labor cotton, in preference to that grown in the slave holding States of the U. States.—*Ibid.*

A Movable Police in England.—Lord John Russell has announced his determination to create a body of what he calls a "movable police." That is, he intends to collect a large body of government gendarmes in London, to be distributed, (at pleasure of the Secretary of State) by railways all over England. If successfully carried out this will be a fatal blow for the liberty, peace and happiness of "merry England." This measure is violently opposed by the Times.—*Ibid.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach,	\$ 1 00	a	\$ 00 00
apple,	00 60	a	00 70
Bacon,	00 12	a	00 12
Beeswax,	00 20	a	00 25
Bale Rope,	00 8	a	00 12
Coffee,	00 12	a	00 13
Cotton,	00 12	a	00 13
Cotton Bagging,	00 16	a	00 20
Corn,	1 00	a	1 10
Candles, F. F.	00 18	a	00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 25
Flour,	6 00	a	6 50
Meals,	00 45	a	00 00
Iron, bar,	00 55	a	00 6
Molasses,	00 36	a	00 40
Nails, cut,	00 07	a	00 08
Sugar, brown,	00 08	a	00 12
" lump,	00 16	a	00 00
" loaf,	00 18	a	00 30

WILMINGTON.

Bacon,	\$ 00 12	a	\$ 00 12
Butter,	25	a	28
Beeswax, scarce,	93	a	24
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a	8
Brandy, apple,	62	a	68
Corn, per bushel,	85	a	100
Coffee, scarce,	11	a	13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13	a	13
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a	20