"We ne'er shall look upon his like again," d the first delegate.

"The nobles't blood of all this world." ed his neighbor.

at's take another drink, said delegate Agree'd, says No. 2 of the Delegation.

they kept their spirits up, by pouring spirits grief is like the cho'ic, cured with brandy oh!" The coffin of Federal Whiggery was made Harrisburg, the dead body put into it, and lid nailed down. The actual funeral is pointed for the ides of November next. Mrs. Merrilie's spell to speed the passage the parting spirit was heard:-

"Then haste thee, haste thee, to be gone, Earth flits fast and time rolls on, Gasp thy gasp, and groan thy groan,
Day is near the breaking.

"The songstress paused, and was answerby one or two deep hollow groans, that emed to proceed from the very agony of "It will not be," she mutered to herself. "He cannot pass away with hat on his mind. It tethers him here-

"Heaven cannot abide it" Earth refuses to hide it."

"I must open the door," and, rising, she ifted the latch saying-

"Open lock-end strife, Come death, and pass life."

Peace be unto the shades of Federal Whiggery!

-"It I had known Thou wert so valient and curning of fence, I'd seen the dam'd ere I had challeng d thee."

We were, by no means aware of the manner of man we had to deal with when we enered the lists against the editor of the Observer of this town. If we had known that he was so much of a crack representative of "all the decency" and all the consistency in his party, we might have paused, and weighed well the matter before we had dared to measure lances with such a knight.

We are led to these remarks immediately, by the critical accumen exhibited in the Observer of this week, in the sublime art of applying some of the plainest rules in Murray's English Grammer, to some sentences quoted from Mr. Brown's address at Chapel Hill .-The object of the editor no doubt, was to cism is published, adding its modicum of merrit to the published literary labors of the "old North," while it supplies an omission in ring at their own doors. No doubt the professor of rhetoric will be suitably thankful for the editor's aid.

At the same time, that the learned must be gratified at this specimen of skill in grammar, Mr. Brown must be proportionally distressed. But that worthy gentleman must harge his profound mortification (?) at such a ton's assaults upon his address, to the account fthe public convenience; and so, salve over the hinry to his pride, by the reflection, that, "it is been for an individual to suffer an injury (by the creicism") than that the public should suffer an incomenience, (by not haved to them in print.)

The Observer can have no political motive to gratify in the criticism he makes, oh! of course not. It is only to preserve our literature in its purity. The Observer never abused Mr. Brown, not he!

An old French gentleman of this town, admirer of the Emperor Napoleon, heard a Federalist very clamorously abuse the great Corsican as a tyrant, despot, &c. and instead of getting into a passion and quarrelling with the Federal body about his abuse, the old gentleman stepped quietly up, and in a half whisper, (very audibly to the many bystanders) remarked: "My friend, do not speak so loud, if you please; it would make Bonaparte very sorry, if it should get to his ears that you are opposed to him."

the aforesaid Federalist; so think we of the Observer and Register, whenever the pair think to add to their political capital by the abuse of such men as Mr. Brown and Mr. Strange; it must make them "very sorry." From the Wilmington Chronicle.

"Congress. We do not think it worth while to inflict upon our readers the details of the irregular and disgracel proceedings that marked the second week in the Hall of the National House of Representatives."

This course of the temperate and sensible editor of the Chronicle, convicts him of keeping "light from the people," according to the notions of the Observer of this week .-Amend your ways friend Brown, or expect the wrath of your brother the Observer, for not Chronicleing, the rowdy speeches and doings of the partizan bullies in the organization of the House of Representatives.

scenes, verbatim, and, (as he calls it) "spel-

His last two papers are full of these records. They are extremely edifying and n-"light"-ning.

You can't make some children say how much "six times six" is, without begining at "six times one" and running the gauntlet .-It is like Corporal Trim, when called on to move a peg without beginning at number one, and saying them all by heart up to the sixth. The Observer must think its readers like the Corporal, or the schoolboy. It must be for this, that he gives them some dozen columns, (he is a capital printer,) of "light," on the dis-"organizing" troubles at Washington, and then, as usual, when he thinks he has done "the thing that is nice," shouts at the top of his voice, "sit lux, et lux fuit." That is, he brags of his own smartness, by charging the Standard and Carolinian, with not "giving the people light."

Who are they? Let us see what claims to the appellation of Tory John M. Morchead of Guilford, might be said to set up, according to the editor of the Observer's test as to who are Tories. The runous measures of General Jackson's Administration, (one of which was the destruction of the United States Bank,) are assigned as the source of all our political evils. And whoever dares to support these measures, is branded by the Observer with the name of Tory! Now we desire the whole people to be informed, that Mr. Morchead the opposition candidate for the office of Governor, voted for Andrew Jackson in 1824 -voted for Andrew Jackson in 1823. And again, voted-for-Andrew Jackson as President, and Martin Van Baren as Vice President in 1832. Now, let it be remembered, that General Jackson vetoed the bill to re-charter the U States Bank before the election in 1832-when Mr. Moreh al was one of the great jury of the people, whose verdict approved that veto!

According to the Observer's notions of what constitutes a man a Tory, would not these votes of Mr. Morchead entitle him to that appellation, as much as the other fri nds of the Old Hero who have neve

But, trying them by the same rule, how would the Observer's friend, and favorite candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Tallmadge stand, who went till ferther than Mr. Morchead, and voted for the "expanging resolutions," How would Mr. Rives of Virginia stand? How would Judge White stand? ever think of such a thing? Are not all these gentlemen, as much Tories, by he Observer's test, as the other fast friends of Gen. Jackson, who approved his measures, and to-day hold fast with entire consistency to Mr. Van Buren, who only carries out the measures commenced by

General Jackson? But we give this matter too serious a cast, as it the Observer's calling every Democrat in North Carolina, a Tory, was likely to take off one vote from the majority of Mr. Van Buren's friends in the State. We only request you who do not read the show a suitable pride in the preservation of Observer, to get a number of it and see for yourthe literary character of the State; It is to this selves the appellation constantly given you, if you common, our old fashioned painters may end alone, that the editor's morceau of criti- are a Democratic Republican, by this temperate journal, this courteous respector of his neighbor's political opinions.

It will convert you probably into an opposition man. It will soften down your political asperities, the professors at the University, who have the molify the ciude humors of your unruly spirits, in immediate supervision of such matters occur- politics, and make you long to be of the same parly with the Observer, the perfect incarnation, the pink, and "par excellence" prince of "the entire

decency." Now the other opposition editors of the State, and of the Union too, have not found out the art of making converts to their party, as the Observer has .-They do not seem to think that the free citizens of this free country, who diff r from them in politics, are to be kicked into compliance with their sublime fancies in State policy. It is reserved for the sagacity and amiableness of the Observer, by the use of the term Tory, as a name for those opposed to him, to persuade them of the error of their ways, and conget them to the ranks of the Federal opposition.

We have diverted ourselves, with immagining ar introduction between the editor of the Observer, and suc'i a company as General Jackson, Mr. Van Buing such precious scraps & learning present- ren, Mr. Paulding, Mr. Irving, Mr. Bryant the poet, Mr. Bancroft the historian, Mr. Sedgwick, (if he were yet living,) Dr. Chaning of Boston, and Mr. Forrest the tragedian.

Upon shaking hands with the two Presidents the Observer's bow would be somewhat starch and formal, but with the other Democratic luminaries, and genuine virtuesees of the whole land, we warm up our hearts at the idea, of the Observer's cordial shaking of the hand, bland smiles, and gracious, not (now deceased,) being a Democrat, and an to say submissive bend of the body. He would be in company, no way disparaging even to his sense of 'all the decency and all the talents."

What would be the social converse held by the Observer and with the Observer, in such a circle?-Let us conceive something of it.

General Jackson .- (To the Observer, not knowing his politics.) I am glad, Mr. Hale, that the Independent Treasury Bill, is likely to be passed into law. It will do the country much good.

Observer .- You are an old Tory, sir; and so that man Van Buren there, the Prince of Tories. Mr. Van Buren .- My worthy friend, General Jackson fought in the Revolution, at the horse shoe As the worthy old Democrat thought of at New Orleans, and has been three times honored by a majority of the votes of his fellow-citizens, for the office of President, you must be a foreigner, or

Observer .- He is an abominable old tory. He

and so are you. Mr. Irving .-- We are all glad Mr. Hale, to have you within the circle of our acquaintance, and hope there is some dreadful mistake, some misunder- process, and to exhibit these beautiful results standing, or you would not use such language to- of the art .- N. Y. Evening Star. wards our two friends the President and ex-President here, we all of us agree perfectly with them in politics, and think that they set forward ably the true spirit of enlightened Democratic Republican-

town of Fayetteville, State of North Carolina, and I self to decide the great question which has tive pencilings of nature, the greater the per-

say, they are odious Tories. Mr. Irving .- This is strange, does this man glean

It delights the Observer to record such | from the documents of Congress, from newspapers, | to give to Gov. Pennington's delegates all | periodicals, &c. intelligence with which the public mind is to be enlightened? You have heard Paulding, of "pigmies, rumaging the armory of a giant, and contending for the possession of weapon that they could not wield?"

Observer .-- (In a violent rage.) You need not be making quotations at me, from your pitiful sketchbook. That is a genuine loco-foco work, and has grammatical errors in it too, and you, sir, Mr. Washington Irving, sir, let me tell you, sir, are as much a Tory as Jackson and Van Buren there; in fact I repeat the sixth commandment. He could not find you all to be hateful Tories, and not of the "decency party." The whole posse of you are a set of miserable levellers, agrarians, loco-focos, mobocrats and Tories, and so I'll seek better compa ny. (Exit, enraged.)

Omnes .- Good evening to you Mr. Editor.

The Daguerreotype.

This is an instrument for impressing the precise colors and appearance of trees, houses, landscapes, &c. on paper prepared in a particular manner, so that the bare reflection of the light of day, through glasses upon the paper, and the reflection being continued for a certain length of time, leaves a perfect painting of the object thus reflected, more distinct and complete to nature than the hand of the painter could ever make it. We give a more particular account of this discovery, or art of photogenic painting as

it is called, in the extract below. When will new discoveries cease? How endless the ingenious inquiries of man's inquisitive, restless sprit?

Lord Byron speaks somewhere of "A machine

To measure the intensity of Blue," and for the sake of the rhyme, we suppose

"Oh, Lady Daphay let me measure you." Byron no doubt meant, by this "measurement" of Lady Daphny, simply an examination (by means of the aforesaid "machine" as to how blue her ladyship's stockings were. Learned women, in all ages you know, having been designated as "blue-stockings."-This of course, would be a ticklish kind of measurement, and none but a poet's fancy would ever think of it. Measureing the deher stockings! And then, to do it too by a kind of machinery, who but Byron would

It would be quite as easy to make a machine to measure her beauty.

This fancy of Byron's is pretty much of a piece, with the fore figurings of Darwin's about the rail-road locomotive. But they both, hardly come up to the reality of this machine of the Frenchman, Mr. Daguerre of which we have just spoken.

When this photogenic manufactory of throw away the implements of their divina art, and cry out "Othello's occupation's

Splendid paintings of all the mountains, cataracts, lakes, bays, cities, capes, &c. will be as common as Yankee clocks, when they bring the art to the perfection it now prom-

The Daguerreotype. We have been gratified through the politeness of Mr. Gourand, with a view of his and continued northward, it would reach collection of designs by the Daguerreotype, ten miles beyond John o'Groat's house, at and we are truly at a loss to express our astonishment and wonder at the power and number of sovereigns laid flat, in a straight capabilities of the art. Its depth of tone line, and touching each other, would extend and effect surpass our expectation, they are 11,048 miles; or more than 1 3-4 times round as plain and palpable as could possibly be the moon. Eight hundred millions of one wished, and are so truly beautiful that the pound Bank of England notes, sewed togepresence of colors is never needed. Who- ther, would cover a turnpike road 40 feet ever has been to Paris, and regaled himself wide, and 1050 miles long; or from Land's with the numberless fine views of the pala- End to John o'Groat's house, and nearly half ces and monuments, the splendid perspective way back again. If the notes were sewed of its gardens and boulevards, and that great together, end to end, they would form a belt feature of Paris, its river and bridges, will long enough to go four times round the have all his feelings revived by these pro- world, or sixteen times round the moon .ductions, which bring the objects close to his and show even their interiors; this we perceive very plainly in the Tuilleries, in which brary and pictures.

The effect of water is truly exquisite; the vessels and paque bots du vapeur, quays, and are curious—the petit marchands, apple women, chestnut roasters, bookstolls, are immortalized in the silver surface. But above all expression of praise are Mr. Daguerre's interiors of statuary, paintings, porcelain, chrystals, drapery, and a thousand pretty things in profusion. These cannot be described, they must be seen. We can comyou would not call the venerable Hero here a Tory, pare them to nothing in art-nothing has yet been produced by the hands of man that would bear enlargement and discover no vetoed Mr. Biddle's Bank, and Biddle is my friend, coarseness, no defect. This on the contrary, and that old grey headed wretch is an arrant tory, under a powerful magnifying glass, discovers only more beauties. We are pleased that Mr. Gourand will remain among us a sufficient time to give a knowledge of the

From the Albany Argus.

Congress==Gross Usurpation of the Function of the House by the Temporary Chairman. It will be seen, by the reported proceedings divided the house from the commencement of fection seen, which is the reverse of art. the session, as a mere question of order, and

that they or their political friends claimed for themselves, in the face of the rules of the house acquisition by our National Government of which had been unanimously adopted, and of the title to lands within our borders. his own views of the matter in controversy at the last session. This Mr. Adams, at a time February last, it appears when it was supposed the democratic candidates for congress in New Jersey would ob- 419,429,445 acres. tain the certificates, and that their seats would be contested by their federal competitors, rose in his place towards the close of the last session, and offered the following;

"Resolved, That every member of the House of Representatives of the United States ought, before taking his seat therein, to proluce at the Clerk's table, or to deposite in the 378 83. Clerk's office, the credentials by virtue of which he claims his seat, and in all cases of contested election, no member ought to be permitted to vote until the House, upon a report from the standing Committee of Elections, or by the votes of the majority of the members present, being a quorum of the House, shall have decided which of the claimants is entitled to the contested seal."

This was presented at a time when the mover and his political friends believed that the exclusion of the democratic members from New Jersev would certainly give them the control of the H. of R. But unexpectedly, the overthrown of the opposition in some of their supposed strong holds, at the elections tives of the Prussian Government for grantthis year, has made it necessary not only that the democratic members elect from New Jersey should be excluded, but that the five sham representatives of Gov. Pennington should be admitted to eke out a federal majority. Hence no doubt this Mr. Adams does not hesitate now, to throw the undeserved weight of his character and influence in favor of the New Jersey pretenders, and so far as he has the power, to confer on them, before their claims have been passed upon, what no member, however, unquestionable his title to a seat can claim under the rules—the privilege of voting shall we not say the miscrable quibble?—that they are not interested in the question, but that their constituents alone are?

Well might the democratic members resist this most outrageous usurpation on the part of the chair. It can find justification nowhere but with the most heated and phrenzied of the tary to show cause, by the 9th of January next, federal partisans in or out of congress. It is nothing more nor less than an assumption of the prerogatives of the house, which alone can judge of the qualifications of its own members. As such it will no doubt receive the gree of a lady's wisdom by the blueness of unqualified condemnation of candid men of all partiesr

> From the Old Dominion. National Debt of Great Britain.

The following calculation is from a London paper, how long will it be, if our present iniquitous banking system continues its unof this country will stagger under a load equally enormous? "The weight of the National Debt, in

gold, amounts to 14,088,472 pounds, or 6282 tons 9 cwt. 3 grs. 13 lbs. in silver to 266,666,666 pounds, or 199,047 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. 14 tons. To transport this debt across the seas, in gold, it would require a fleet of twenty-five ships of 250 tons burthen each. Brackenbridge the author of the history of the To carry the whole debt by land, it would last war, most truly says: "It is delightful to require 12,050 one horse carts, each eart heing loaded with half a ton of gold. These man deserves to fall in a better cause—in the would extend, in one unbroken line, 35 1-2 miles. If conveyed by soldiers, and every soldier were to carry 50 lbs. weight in his knapsack, it would require an army of 281,769 men. Eight hundred millions of J.W. Jones, [D.] 113 113 110 10; sovereigns, piled one upon another, or form-John Beil, [W.] 102 99 1 W. C. Dawson, [W] 11 11 103 ed into one close column, would extend 710 miles. If this column were commenced at the Lizard, or extreme point of Cornwall, R. M. T. Hunter, [Con.] the extreme point of Scotland. The same The whole population of the world is estiview again, as it were in a mirror. It is a mated at one thousand millons of souls. An wonderful combination of fine general effect, equal distribution of the National Debt would and extreme and marvellous minuteness of give sixteen shillings to every man, woman detail. This latter feature is almost beyond and child; or four pounds to every family on belief. A magnifying glass takes the place the face of the earth. Were England to of a telescope, but with a very enlarged field conquer all Europe, and levy a general poll of view. The masses of houses are each tax to pay off her present debt, she must produced with their separate characteristics, have from every man, woman and child, 51. 17s. 7 3-4d.; or from every family thoughout Europe 291. 8s. 2 3-4d. Supposing for a a chamber is disclosed with its furniture, li- moment, such a thing possible, as that we could procure from the Mexican mines silver in sufficient quantity to pay off the debt, it would require to bring it to England, a bridges, with the depth of shade under the flect of 476 ships of 250 tons each. To cararches, are all beautiful. The details also, ry it to the Bank of England in one horse as convenience may permit, till the course is compared curious—the netit marchands, apple wowould take 238,095. These ranged in one unbroken line, would extend 676 miles; or class of 10 shall then be formed. from Land's End to within 24 miles of John o'Groat's house. If carried by men, each loaded with 50 lbs. weight, it would require 6,333,333; or 1,331,033 men in addition to the whole adult male population of Great Britain."

Go and see Mr. Gourand's sketches by the Daguerreotype, at the Hotel Français, No. 57 Broadway. They are not copies, but the identical objects themselves-take, for example, a magnifier, and examine the paving stones on the quays of the Seine, the face of the statue of Henry Quatre, &c.; the tiles of the roofs, the glass of the windows, the ripple of the water, the threads of the drapery,-you have all down to the minutest dot, or thread, or line. It cannot be otherwise, and seems to argue, that light is the creator of forms and matter, as well as of of Friday, that the first act of the temporary colors. It is wonderful—the greater the the editor of an "independent" Whig journal in the Chairman (Mr. Adams) was to take upon him- magnifying power applied to these superla-

Our National Domain .- Few have an adequate idea of the value and extent of the

By a report made by Mr. Woodbury,

1. That the quantity of land acquired is 2. That the total cost in the acquisition and management of the public lands is \$73,-

736,047 38. 3. That the quantity of land sold is 73,-

480,733 acres. 4. That the receipts into the Treasury from the sale of public lands amount to \$97,900,-

So that we have still remaining the very respectable patrimony of 355,948,663 acres, which would give us at the past rates some \$550,000,000. Really, Uncle Sam is quite a Landholder .- New Era.

United States and Prussia .- The Frankford Journal states, that "Mr. Wheaton, agent to the United States of America at the Congress of the German Customs Union, has been more successful in his mission than Dr. Bowring, having succeeded in obtaining a considerable reduction in the import duties on one of the principal productions of his country (Cotton, we suppose.) Among the moing this favor to the United States, was the large exchange of products which has of late taken place between Prussia and North America, which latter takes a great quantity of wool, glass, &c., from the Prussian States."

Another Mandamus .- The National Intelligencer of 26th Nov. says: "Wm. L. Brent and Richard S. Coxe, Esquires, as counsels for Mrs. Susan Decatur, widow of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur, moved the Court for a mandamus to issue directed to the Hon. James K. Paulding, Secretary of in his own case. And this under the pretext the Navy, commanding him to pay certain sums of money ordered to be paid to Mrs. Decatur by a joint resolution of Congress, dated the 3d of March, 1837, unless cause be shown to the contrary; which motion was allowed, and the Court ordered that a rule be laid and served upon the Secrewhy said mandamus shall not issue."

Incident at the Battle of Sackett's Harbor .- At the battle of Sackett's Harbor, Captain Gray an accomplished gentleman and a noble British officer, was shot by a small boy, a drummer, who snatched up a musket and firing at him as he was advancing at the head of a column to storm one of the barracks. This boy who was an American, had served in the kitchen of Captain Gray until the commencement of hostilities, when he returned home. After the fatal act, he approached his hallowed encroachments, before the people former master when in the last agonies of death and owned that he had shot him. The Captain generously forgave him, and took his watch from his pocket and handed it to him, in these words: "My brave little fellow you have done well."

Such an officer, whether he be friend or foe, cannot but elicit the strongest feeling of sympathy from every generous bosom. Mr. read such traits even in an enemy." Such a cause of Freedom.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th F. W. Pickens [D.] 5 D. H. Lewis, [D.] Levi Lincola, [W.] Scattering.



By the Globe received this morning, dated Tueslay the 17th inst. we find the opposition have sucseeded in electing Mr. Hunter. He received 119 votes on the eleventh balloting. The President's Message had not been received on Tuesday evening. The House were engaged on that day, with the difficulty of the New Jersey contested seats, and not likely to agree.

The Subscriber.

AVING had experience in Double Entry Book-keeping, proposes, if desired, to carry a class of young gentlemen, practically through a course, and in such a manner, by having each member actually open and carry forward through their final adjustment and closing, two sets of Books, having two different forms of ruling the Journal-the entries of which embrace the most difficult exercises in Journalizing, that the class can hardly fail to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the subject.
The time proposed is two or three evenings per week

P. S. Persons will find subscription papers at the Observer and Carolinian offices, or at the Female 43-!t December 21, 1859.

Donaldson Academy.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this Institution on the 17th inst. the Rev. Benjumin M. Smith of Danville, Va. a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, was unauimously chosen Principal of the Academy, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. S. Colton. As it is not pro-bable, from the short notice, that the services of the Principal can be immediately obtained, such temporary arrangements will be made as will produce the least possible derangement in the School, the exercises of which will as usual be resumed or the 1st day of January next.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dec. 21, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

SMALL assortment of fashionable Silks. Muslin Delains, Shally and Poplins. Fine Shoes and Bonnets, &c. &c. Just Received, and For Sale by GEO. McNEILL

Fayetteville, Nov. 9, 1839.

In Moore County, on the 24th ultimo, MRS SARAH McNEILL, consort of Daniel McNeil' SARAH McNEHLL, consort of Daniel McNeil, Senior, deceased, in the eighty-third year of her age. This eminently pious mother in Israel, at the early age of fourteen, professed to have obtained a saving interest in the blood of the Redeemer, and connected herself with the Presbyterian Church, from which time to her dying-day, she lived in the fear of the Lord, "being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the praise and glory of God." As she travelled on in life, her christian graces became stronger and stronger, and her pious example like the path of the just, brighter and brighter, esteeming it her highest priviledge and greatest delight, to recommend by precept and example, that religion to others, from which she had derived such rich consolation. In which she had derived such rich consolation. In the various relations of social life, she was generous, kind and faithful. The spirit of benevolence was in her heart, and the law of kindness on her tongue. And all her trials in life she exhibited the most dignified composure, unrufiled tranquility and unaltered sweetness. In the death of this devoted lady, relatives and christian friends feel that they have suffered a great loss; but grace has completed its triumph in adding to the celest al choir one more spirit of "the just made perfect." Bright as sho shone in her earthly sphere her light was dim and obscure, compared to that which now invests her.— We might add many things for the satisfaction of the numerous friends of the deceased, but we deem it sufficient to say to them, she entered "that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns," in the triumphs of faith, leaving to her sur-viving friends the sweet assurance that her ransomed spirit has entered upon the joys of perfect bliss.
A friend to the bereft Family.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

	PEVILLE		_	800	50
Brandy, peach,	8 0 4		a	00	45
" apple,	60 4		a		12
Bacon,		1	a	00	25
Beeswax,	00 5	7		- 00	22
Butter,		8	a	00	0.000
Bale Rope,	00	18	a	00	22
Cotton Yarn,		12	4	00	13
Coffee,			100	00	10
Cotton,	00	9	a	00	
Ootton Bagging,		16	4	00	60
Corn,		55	a	00	
Candles, F. F.		18	α	1	7.070
Flaxsecd,	1	00	a	5	
Flour,		4-	a	00	
Feathers,	00		a	1/4	00
Lard,		12	a		90
Salt, per bushel,		80	a		301
Sack,			5 4		300
Tobacco, leaf			5 a		15
Bale Rope,					90
Wheat,		8			40
Whiskey,			- a		20
Wool,		1			
Iron, bar,	GO	5		1 2	
Molasses,		36			
Nails, cul,		07		12.2	
Sugar, brown,		08			
" lump,		16		7	0 0
" loaf.	00	18	4	. 0	0 2

44 lum			10 -		00 20
" loa!		00	18 a		
	WILMI	NGTON		(3.0	6 1 1
Bacon,		800	10	a 8(	00 111
Butter,			25	a	30
Beeswax,	scarce,		23	a	24
Bale Rope,			6	a	8
Bate Kope,			62	a	70
Brandy, a	bushel		60	4	701
Corn, per	Duaner	10	11	a	13
Coffee,	- 100 the		8	a	9 1-9
Cotton, per	Tiou ios.	ull,	20		
Cotton Ba	mm*********	,	1000	Œ	7
Flour, per	001.		. 55	a	7 66
Gin, Amer	nean,		1 25		1 75
Lime, cash	٠,		30	a	35
Molasses,			2 00	a	2 25
Pitch, at t	he Stills,		3 75	a	4 00
Rice, per	100 108.		40		45
Rum, N.	Ŀ.		1 50	-	00
Rosin,	scarce,		8	a	200
Sugar, bre	own,	- 1.1.1	_	a	2 20
Turpentin	e, soft, pe	r bbi.		1000	f price
Turpentin	ie, hard		20.1	a	1 00
Tar,	per bbl.		2 0	M 1-57	2 25
Pitch	du		20	4	1 50
Rosin,	do			•	9 00
Flooring l	boards, M.			ā	6 00
Wide	do do				5 00
Scantling				0 4	5 50
Timber, r	iver rafts,		4 5	Ja	3 30
STAVES.	5 0 E	13			16 00
W. O. hh	d. rough,	M.	12 5		30
Do do	drawn,	do	28 0		16 00
W. O. bb		do	12 0		
R. O. hh	ls. rough,	do	14 0		90
Do de	dressed	do	16 0	W 4	00
SHINGLES.			PART DO NO		2 00
Country,		do		60 a	4 00
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## TO SILK GROWERS.

HE subscribers, on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk,

GIVE NOTICE:

That they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing silk from the cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodaion, but we intend buying such cocoons as may be brought to us, or else recling them upon shares. E. L. WINSLOW, JAMES BAKER,

I. WETMORE. Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839.

MULBERRY TREES.

THE subscriber offers for sale 5000 Morus Multicaul's Trees, warranted to be of the gennine stock. They were grown in this vicinity ast summer, are well rooted, and vary in height from two to seven feet. They will be sold in lets to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms, and at moderate prices. JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1838. 43 -t1m.

MORUS MULTICAULIS 3000 Morus Multicaulie Trees are of-

fered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are tinely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well magrown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently tured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st Feb.uary. Address at Fayetteville, N. C. JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839.

## COCOONS WANTED.

HE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sa'e, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to se'l payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next summer; the other half cash. Persons wishing to make contracts will please

make their applications soon, as the season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE. Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839.

NOTICE.

ILL be hired out on Saturday the 4th of Jennary next in this place, for twelve months, slaves JERRY and BETSEY, belonging to the estate of W. Grice, dec'd. Terms made known on the day. PATRICK MURPHY, Administrator, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 14th, 1839