

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Carolinian:

My attention has this day been called to an article in the Goldsboro' Journal of the 5th of August, credited to the Wilmington Journal, and headed "Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company," in which the writer of the article gratuitously, and in the most wantonly manner, assails the professional character of the Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, and by false and slanderous representations and an assumption of facts, without one particle of truth to sustain them, endeavors to make out his case.

I take it to be a self evident proposition to any mind not steeped in the eyebrows in prejudice by misrepresentations, that if a man undertakes to build a house of certain dimensions for a certain sum of money, and his employer afterwards concludes to add to the dimensions of the building one third more, that at least one third more money will be required to finish the house upon the enlarged plan.

Looking to the results proposed, with his eye steadily fixed upon them—the unscrupulous writer of the article in question does not stop to enquire what causes may have operated to retard the work, but casting about in his own mind for the reasons, his mind having previously been poisoned by calumnious statements from certain sources, in regard to the work and the Engineer, he jumps to the conclusion that the "company have been unfortunate in the choice of an Engineer, and yet tardily admits that the work that has been done has been well done."

I have not labored in my profession for the last twenty-five years to allow what reputation I may have acquired in it, to be filched from me by such sweeping and untruthful statements. I am not a person to sit still and permit the dissecting knife to be applied to me by an assumed knowledge of the operator, when I am prepared to show that he is deficient in his assumed skill and the facts to support it.

As I propose on my return to Pittsboro' to prepare a plain statement of facts, properly authenticated, by which I trust to make the case so plain that the who are interested in the work and understand all matters connected with the "Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement," I shall announce it false in the "Carolinian."

W. H. THOMPSON, Engineer C. F. & D. R. Impmt. 9th, 1852.

THE WEST—A CONVENTION.

The late election has conclusively demonstrated—whatever may have been said to the contrary by interested Whig leaders—that the people of Western Carolina are for Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and against a Convention.

The issue was distinctly put, and the decision of the people has been of such a character that no one can misunderstand it. Gov. Reid was known to be in favor of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, for the basis in both branches of the Assembly as it is, and against a Convention. These were his positions both in the East and in the West. They were set forth by him, day by day, during the canvass, in the plainest and clearest manner; while on the other hand Mr Kerr was understood on all sides to be against Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and for a Convention.

Not only this, Mr Kerr came out in the West as the advocate of a "free, open, unrestricted Convention"—said he had been for it for years, and thus constituted himself the peculiar champion of that measure. What has been the result? In the West, where this measure was supposed to be most acceptable and popular, Gen. Reid has made his heaviest gains; and in addition to this, Mr Styles, Free Suffrage Whig, is elected to the Commons from Cherokee over Mr Rowland, Convention Whig, and Mr Monday, Free Suffrage Democrat, is elected from Macon, a Whig County over Mr Siler, Convention Whig. What do these things prove? They prove that the Western people demand Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, and do not want a Convention.

We say the Western people, meaning thereby a large majority of them, ninetenths of whom are Whigs, who have made the assertion of the unquestionable right of Free Suffrage a pretext for demanding other and vital changes in our fundamental law. We believe a large majority of the Western people are satisfied with the basis as it is; and this clamor for a Convention would never have been raised, but for the interested and ambitious views of Whig leaders.

VERY ENCOURAGING.—We received 264 subscribers to the Standard during the month of July, and we have received thus far about 100 the present month.

We mention this for no other purpose but to show the enthusiasm which now pervades the Democratic ranks in this State.

A considerable number of these subscribers, as the friends who sent them inform us, are Whigs; and the greater portion of them are from the Western Counties.—Raleigh Standard.

ATTENTION VOTERS!

Gen. Scott is speaking.

"The Whigs of Ohio held a ratification meeting at Ravenna on the 10th instant. The Scott Club at that place was addressed at night by the Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a Whig free soiler, who in the course of his speech, introduced and read a letter just received from Hon. B. F. Wade, Whig Senator at Washington, in which Senator Wade writes:

"I have this day had a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery."

The above report of Mr Tilden's speech, has now been published for more than two weeks.—It has never been denied as yet. There has been ample time. Mr Tilden has not denied it. Mr Wade has not contradicted what purports to be an extract from his letter. Gen. Scott has not contradicted Wade's statement of the conversation. The Whig press have not had time to attend to it in their eagerness to establish Foss's report of Gen. Pierce's speech. Only one Whig press that we know of, has said a word about it. The Richmond Whig says the story is so absurd as not to be worthy of contradiction! A statement made on the authority of a United States Senator, too absurd to be denied! We don't know whether the "absurd" was printed in great staring capitals,—but this summary answer to Messrs. Tilden and Wade, is too absurd for information. Hence, the Whig press is silent. After this lapse of time, the public have a right to infer that the charge is true. We shall so consider it, until it is disproved. We shall not doubt it until it is denied. We shall keep it before the people that Gen. Scott avows that he will "SOONER CUT OFF HIS RIGHT HAND THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY." We call upon the Whigs to disprove it if they can.

Come, gentlemen, stand up to your man.—Warrenton Flag.

The Character of the Witnesses against Gen. Pierce.—We commend to the attention of the whig and abolition conspirators, big and little, the following paragraph from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Gazette, edited by a gentleman who conducted a neutral paper for some years at Manchester:

"But the best joke of the whole affair lies in Parson Foss pretending to be a reporter of speeches for a newspaper. We know a little of the man, and from what we have seen of him and know of the tendency of his ears, we would not trust him to report a nursery song. The reverend gentleman will recollect a case in point, concerning Mr Hale's speech at the State fair last fall, which plainly indicated that he cannot hear correctly from some reason."

"As to Mr Coodale, the gentleman with the cloven foot is equally entitled to credence. After what we have seen of his unscrupulous course, and of his miserable fabrications, with never a retraction, we would not believe the whining puppy, if his character was certified to by all the abolition prints in Christendom. In fact, the twin are two of the most unscrupulous abolition fanatics in this State."

ATTENTION!

We invite the particular notice of our New Hampshire contemporaries to the inquiry of our correspondent below.

Messrs Editors:—Some twelve or fifteen years since, a man, by the name of "Foss," was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary four years for stealing horses—but for good behaviour, he was pardoned out, before the expiration of his sentence—he then went round lecturing on temperance, and afterwards turned preacher. The writer of this has heard him hold forth in both capacities. I have made inquiries of the only gentleman I knew in this city, (a Whig) well acquainted in New Hampshire, if this is not the same "Foss" that is now the rank abolitionist and villainous libeller of Franklin Pierce. He was unable to inform me—but remarked, that he "knew enough of the Foss family, to demand other testimony for the truth of anything a Foss should say." Will you please ask the New Hampshire papers, if this "swift affidavit maker," is not the same horse-stealing Foss, and much oblige.

CURIOSITY?

The Whig nominee, Gen. Scott, is here drawn to perfection.

PROUD MAN.—The proud man is a fool in his fermentation, swelling and boiling like a porridge-pot. He sets his feathers like an owl, to swell and seem bigger than he is. He is troubled with an inflammation of self-conceit that renders him the man of pasteboard and a true buckram knight. He has given himself a sympathetic love powder, that works upon him into his own mistress, most passionate, courting his own dear affections, and worshipping upon substances, occupying much space, as do feathers and cotton in stuffing cushions better than things of more perfect and solid proportions.

Pass him Round.—The New York Journal of Commerce notices an imposter, who has been obtaining, in various parts of the country, subscriptions to newspapers, magazines, and other serials, without any certificate of agency, and without making any return to the publishers. In some places he assumed the name of Albert Marsh, in others that of Geo. Wheeler, and he no doubt has a dozen other aliases, some of them the names of respectable agents, whose reputation he is seriously compromising by his tricks. His profits can already be counted at over two thousand dollars, and it is high time his career was brought to a close.

Post Master General.—Rumor states that Mr. Hall will shortly leave the Post Office Department, and that the Hon. Jas. Brooks of N. Y., will be selected in his place.

THE MILITARY HURRAH.

The whigs have nothing to comfort them but the hope of exciting the military ardor of our people in favor of their nominee. They know that their principles are unpopular, and therefore they have laid aside their statesmen, and passed over those who have been their most conspicuous champions, for a mere military chieftain. But they have reckoned unwisely. General Scott possesses qualities which detract from his military reputation; and he does not possess other qualities, without which a successful soldier cannot be popular with the masses. General Scott is more unpopular with the officers who have served with him than with any other portion of our people. If the decision was left to the vote of the army, there is no question but that the General-in-chief would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Under such circumstances, it is vain to expect a military hurrah for even the military will not join in it. The citizens of New York who wish to present General Scott for the presidency in 1859—when he assured them that he was a Jefferson-Jackson democrat; and he assured them that he was a hard-money independent treasury democrat; and he assured them that he had carried the Jackson's administration through on his back, and when he assured them that he looked alone to the democratic party for his political future—were forced to abandon him as soon as they became acquainted with his character as a public man. The officers of the army have gone through a similar process. They have been introduced to General Scott, and have become acquainted with his vanity and inordinate ambition. They have been brought face to face with his manifold weaknesses, his thirst for authority, his boundless pretension, and his haughtiness, and they will join in no attempt to glorify him by a wild outbreak of military enthusiasm. Many of the officers of the army have suffered from his suspicious jealousy, his hasty temper, and his eagerness for personal advancement. The common soldier has no sympathies with him. He is a stranger to their hearts, for his heart has no pulsation in common with theirs. A military hurrah is therefore impossible; for the coldness of those who served with General Scott will prevent it. The failure of the Lundy's Lane celebration, and the little attention with which the proposition to celebrate the capture of Chepultepec has been received, prove that the people are not to be misled by banners, music, and military processions.—Union.

SCOTT'S GENERALS.—It is said to be a fact that every General officer, who served under Scott in the Mexican war, is opposed to his election to the Presidency—believing that he does not possess the civil qualifications to fit him for that high and responsible station. Wool, Twiggs, Riley, Butler, Quitman, Pillow, Lane, Patterson, Persifer Smith, Caldwell, Marshall, Shields, all are found in the ranks of the opponents of the Whig nominee, and if the lamented Worth and Harney were living, they would be found among the number. Does not the fact speak volumes against Gen. Scott's fitness for the highest civil office in the world?—Mobile Register.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Board of Visitors to this Institution for the present year have made their report to the Secretary of War, in which they recommend the following among other reforms:—That 62 cadets, two from each State, be authorized, and that the term of instruction be extended to five years; that their pay be increased from \$24 to \$28 per month, the present amount being insufficient with the most rigid economy; that the pay of the superintendent be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000, he being compelled, for several years past, to expend \$600 over his pay to entertain distinguished visitors; that the salaries of the officers generally be increased; that a riding hall be erected for the exercise of cadets in winter. \$3,000 have already been appropriated, and \$12,000 more are required. That cavalry exercises be introduced in the studies of the institution, additional buildings and stables erected, another officer of dragoons stationed there; that the study of logic be dispensed with, and that ancient and modern history, army papers, as returns, &c., physiology, and the evidences of christianity, be introduced with the increased term.

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.—The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes to the sun, stands erect, then looking where his shadow terminates, he measures his length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says "How long my shadow is coming!" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the seventh chapter of Job we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

Kossuth's Departure.—In answer to reports circulated in New York, since the unexpected departure of Kossuth, that he had left secretly, to avoid payment of his debts, his treasurer, Paul Hajhik, publishes a card stating that every pecuniary claim against Gov. Kossuth was liquidated before he left.

Gen. Shields has written an admirable letter to a number of his constituents, at Galena, Illinois. In this letter he not only endorses and proves Gen. Pierce's gallantry as a soldier, but also his ability as a statesman and his sterling worth as a private citizen. The testimony of such a man will have more weight with the people than the slanders of an army of bad men.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON.

The idea of a line of steam packets between New York and Wilmington, under consideration for some time, seems now to be determined on and carried out. We notice in the New York papers, an advertisement setting forth that the steam propeller Ontario, would leave that port for this on the 12th inst. The cabin passage is set down at \$15—the steerage at \$8. The inducements held out for the encouragement of the line, are the despatch and the certainty of the time of receiving goods shipped thereby, and the saving of a part of the premium for insurance. We learn that it is the intention of the proprietors to make the line a permanent one if sufficient encouragement is extended. Other steamers will be added with the increase of trade. It is expected that the time between the ports will be sixty hours; the vessels will be adapted for the business, and of sufficient magnitude. We trust this enterprise will meet with success, and see no reason why the investment should not be a profitable one. It would be very convenient, if by means of the telegraph and steamships, orders could be filled, and goods shipped from the North in three days. The experiments at least worthy the trial, and we are glad it is being made.—Wilmington Herald.

DEMOCRATIC REJOICINGS.—The Democrats of Washington City had a large and enthusiastic Meeting on the evening of the 10th, in honor of the result of the late election in North Carolina. One hundred guns were fired, and there was a great display of rockets, banners, transparencies, &c. Speeches were delivered by Messrs Breckenridge, Venable, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Gen. Commander has published an address in the Winyah (S. C.) Observer, justifying his course in seeking admission to the Democratic National Convention. He promises now to devote himself to securing for the people of South Carolina the exercise of the right to vote directly for their Presidential electors.

GEN. SCOTT'S HATRED OF HIS OFFICERS.—So bitter was the hatred of Gen. Scott toward the gallant and lamented Worth, that he suffered no opportunity to pass, whereby he could insult him, and bring him into disgrace, and so palpable had this design become, that the Department at Washington were obliged to interfere to protect him. The following is from the scathing, withering rebuke administered to him by Mr Marcy, then secretary of War:—

"When a general at the head of an army of freemen, who do not lose their rights as citizens by becoming soldiers, sets up pretensions to dictatorial power—when he contemns the authority of his government, and is much more ready to censure than execute its orders and instructions—when he denounces, as an outrage and a punishment, the attempt to submit his acts, charged to be an offence against a subordinate officer, to an investigation in the mildest form—when he administers an indignant reproof to his superior for upholding the sacred right of appeal, upon which depend the security and safety of the army—when he assumes a general sets an example of insubordinate conduct of wide and withering influence upon sound military discipline."

Parson Brownlow says, in his Whig paper, that Gen. Scott is "the old tool of a Godforsaken and corrupt association of Northern Abolitionists—and we ask no favors of the friends and admirers of the freesoil Hero, in or out of Tennessee."

The following curious remarks in relation to the great Jennings estate, (spelt, however, Jennens,) are taken from a late English paper:—

"The heirs to the great Jennens property have not yet established their claims. William Jennens, of Actonplace, Suffolk, who left vast wealth, is stated to have been the richest subject of his time. He was born in 1702, and died at the age of 96, in 1798. His father, Robert Jennens, aide-de-camp to John, Duke of Marlborough, was son of Humphrey Jennens, an eminent-iron master of Birmingham. Wm. Jennens, whose life was a long course of miserly accumulation, had property in almost every fund, and always kept a balance of £50,000 in his banker's hands, although he did not during the last fourteen years of his life draw a single draft. A will was found in his coat pocket, sealed but not signed which was owing, as his favorite servant stated, to his master leaving his spectacles at home when he went to his solicitor for the purpose of executing it."

THE WAY SCOTT GAINS.—The following is an extract of a letter from a Whig in N. York to his friend in Massachusetts:—

"Give my kind regards to our friends, and— Tell Mr A. that it is my candid opinion, as a whig that our party are done for this time. One not living in New York can have but little conception of the extent of the disappointment that is felt in this city at the nomination of Gen. Scott. If New York city controls the State, as some say, and the State controls the election, then Gen. Pierce will most assuredly be elected. He is a fine man—and if we must have a Democratic President, one better could not be found."

The Minnesotan says that Mr Fillmore, brother of the President, who visited St. Paul last spring in the capacity of Government timber agent, has returned with his family to that city, with the intention of residing there. He is a mechanic, and in his change of residence, Detroit loses a valuable citizen.

Minister to England.—Mr Lawrence having signified his desire to be recalled, the President has appointed Hon. J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., to that important mission.

BELL BEACON FOR HATTERAS.

Merrick and Son, have recently completed, at the Southwark foundry, a vessel of a most novel construction, for the Government, which is to be moored on the shore of Cape Hatteras. It is of iron, in the form of a boat, in the most buoyant description, the top being covered over, and made perfectly water tight. It has four bulkheads, dividing its length into five water tight compartments, rendering its sinking a matter of impossibility. The hull is 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. Amidships is a wrought iron mast, sustaining, at a height of 15 feet above the deck, a bell weighing 1000 pounds. The bell is permanently attached to the mast, and is of course subject to all the motion that the waves will give the hull. Around the bell are suspended four hammers, which being acted upon by springs, strike it on the recurrence of every pitch or roll of the vessel. When moored on the shoals the sound of the bell will be constantly booming over the waters, and particularly in foggy or stormy weather, giving to the bewildered mariner a warning of danger, at moments when lights cannot be seen. Attached to the mast, a short distance above the deck is a cage, with a ladder, forming the means of access to it, which can be used as a place of refuge for persons wrecked in the vicinity of the beacon, in case of such a necessity occurring. The vessel is to be towed to Cape Hatteras by a vessel chartered for the purpose and will shortly be placed in the water, at the foot of Washington street, by means of Mr George Smith's improved crane, recently erected there.—Phila. Ledger.

Some of the Whig leaders said, in 1850, when Governor Manly was defeated, that he was a weak candidate; they now say Mr Kerr was a very weak candidate. According to this, the next Whig candidate will be too weak to stand for the office, much less to run.—Standard.

MARRIED.—At Rockfish Village, Cumberland county, on the 24th inst, by Colin McRae, Esq., Mr Wm. J. Rivins to Miss Penny M. Barnhill. Also, on the 6th June last, Mr Aaron Malone of Moore county, to Miss Abby Honeycutt.

In Raleigh, on the 14th instant, Edward Yarborough, Jr., Esq., to Miss Kate S. Haywood, daughter of the late Dr. Leigh Haywood.

In Wilmington, on the 17th instant, Mr N B Vincent to Miss Agnes Fanning.

DIED.—In this place, on the 12th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Maj. J. P. Leonard, Mrs Elizabeth Williams, in the 71st year of her age, relict of Mr Timothy Williamson. For a number of years Mrs Williamson had been an exemplary member of the Methodist E. Church, and during her last protracted illness and in the hour of death gave unobscured evidence of the sincerity of her religious profession.

"Thou art gone to the grave—but we will not deplore thee— Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide: He gave thee; he took thee; and he will restore thee: And death has no sting, for the Saviour hath died." [Com.]

In this vicinity, on Saturday the 11th instant, James, aged about 13 months, only son of Thos. J. and Harriet W. Mims.

In Sampson county on the 4th inst, Mr Wiley Motley, aged 21 years.

MILITARY ATTENTION!

The members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company are hereby notified to appear at their Parade Ground on Monday the 23d inst, at 8 1/2 o'clock, a. m. in full Summer Uniform, provided with 7 rounds of blank and 3 of ball cartridges, armed and equipped for parade.

Also, attend a civil meeting at the Town Hall this (Saturday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

By order, JAS. MCGILVARY, O. S.

Plank Road Contracts.

The President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company will receive proposals to construct the 2d Division of their Road, beginning at Puppy Creek and ending at or near Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek, a distance of 19 miles, until the 1st Oct. next, at 12 o'clock.

For Plans, estimates and specifications, application may be made to John M. Rose, Sec'y of the Company, to John Eccles Engineer, or to the undersigned.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS, Pres't. August 21, 1852. 704-6f

FISH.

100 bbls. scaled Fish, in fine order, For sale by GEO. McNEILL.

Aug 21, 1852. 704-6f

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 4th inst, my boy NED, a bright mulatto, about 20 years old, stout built and likely; has been accustomed to house-work and driving my carriage. I am informed he is lurking about Fayetteville, where he is well known. He may, however, make his way to Wilmington, and if so, he will no doubt take up about the plantation of Mr A. J. Hill, near that place, or he may endeavor to visit his mother, who is now in Hillsborough. I will give the above reward for Ned, delivered to me, or placed in jail so that I get him.

W. L. HALL. Aug 9, 1852. 704-6f

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan will be completed, and opened for the reception of company, September first. Price of Board two dollars per day. SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE, August 17—Steamer SOUTHERNER, with goods for Hall & Sackett, A. McKethan, D. J. McAllister, J. C. Thompson, H. E. Lilly, P. P. Johnson, S. J. Hinsdale, Cook & Johnson, D. McNeill, J. H. Widdfield, Fallmore & Ashley, F. H. Fries, J. H. Ennis.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK UPON A SOUTHERNER.

Ocean House, Newport, R. I., August 9, 1852.

This usually quiet village was this morning full of excitement, occasioned by an attack of waters upon the person of E. M. Yerger, Esq., a young planter from the South. The circumstances are as follows: On Sunday, at dinner, Mr Yerger was helping some lady friends to a dish, when a waiter attempted to take it from his hands. He very promptly and properly raised his case-knife which he held, and struck the waiter's face. The waiter was taken from the room, and dinner went on as usual. The next morning, Mr Yerger went to breakfast, and, being seated, discovered a movement among the waiters, and having armed himself in anticipation of an attack, he prepared for self defence. He held a pistol in each hand, and, as the mob advanced, he told them he would kill the first man who came within five feet. By this threat I believe his life was saved, for none of them dared to overstep the mark. The cry of "Southerners!" was immediately made, whereupon Col Christy, of Kentucky, Lieut. Nelson, of the navy, Mr Pollard, of Alabama, and many other friends of Mr Y. came to the rescue.

The mob was kept at bay by Mr Yerger's pistols until he was surrounded by his friends; he was thus deprived of the use of his arms, and the mob closed upon him. A pistol was wrenched from his right hand, the guard tearing his finger severely. The waiter who got possession of the pistol made several attempts to fire upon Mr Yerger, but was prevented from fear of killing some of his accomplices. Mr Yerger was taken from the room by his friends, vi et armis, and the waiters soon expelled by the remaining Southerners. They gathered, however, in another part of the house, and being in number about a hundred, created great consternation among the ladies. Mr Yerger was compelled to leave the place by advice of his friends, about fifty of whom accompanied him. Many Southerners are still preparing to leave. Mr Weaver did all he could to arrest the movement, but being a man of not much decision, he of course failed.

I must say that if guests are to be thus treated whilst visiting Newport for their health or pleasure, it would be wise for them to remain at home. I understand the mob have threatened the lives of Col. Christy and Lieut. Nelson, who were warm personal friends of Mr Y., and stood by him in the midst of the difficulty. Several waiters were knocked down while attempting to follow Yerger to his room. Altogether we have had an exciting time—a truly disgraceful and outrageous upon the feelings of the visitors. Nothing new or important in the fashionable world—the same routine of bathing, riding and hopping, occasionally by an Irish episode.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET

Corrected for the North Carolinian. AUGUST 21, 1852.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like BACON, BEESWAX, COFFEES, COTTON, COTTON BAGGING, COTTON YARNS, CANDLES, DOMESTIC GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, HIDES, IRON, LARD, LEAD, MOLASSES, SALT, FLAXSEED, SHOT, SPIRITS, SUGAR, TALLOW, TOBACCO, WOOL, YARNS, BUTTER, TURKEYS, EGGS, POTATOES, and various oils and liquors.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected weekly by the Wilmington Commercial.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes items like BACON, FLOUR, RIVER LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, STAVES, SUGAR, TIMBER, and SHINGLES.