AGRICULTURAL.

GATES AND BARNS.

It is said that a good farmer may always be known by his gates and fences. There is no doubt truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stables, and shelter for cattle. They are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time saved in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bars and fences, will amount to many days in the course of the year. If you have good fences, your crop is secured from the depredations of animals, which in some cases amounts to an almost entire destruction of it. Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your fields. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, straw and shucks are saved from the destruction of the weather, and contain more nourishment for your cattle and horses. Good stables and shelter are absolutely essential. Without them you cannot expect to keep your stock in good order. When sheltered and protected from the cold and rain, less food will answer all domestic animals.

ROOT CULTURE.

Among the premiums awarded at the Agricultural Fairs in the State of New York, we notice the following acreable products:—Mangel Wurtzel beets, 1,000 bushels; Sugar-beets, 1,160 bushels; Ruta Baga, 1,200 bushels; Carrots, 720 bushels; Potatoes, 400 bushels. These products, considering the dryness of the season, are remarkably good, and go to prove the truth of what we have often maintained—the great advantage which would result to the agriculture, were he to devote a few acres to the culture of roots for winter provender for his stock. The degree of comfort such a course would secure to the animals generally, and the profit arising from the increased quantity of butter and milk which would be yielded by the milch cows, are considerations which none who are regardful of their interests, will, we are sure, overlook.

Quality of Milk.—Several cups have been successively filled while milking from one cow, producing the following results:—In every case the quantity of cream was found to increase, in proportion as the process of milking advanced; in different cows, the proportion varied, but in the greater number the excess of cream in the last cup as compared with the first, was as 16 to 1: but, as in some cases the difference was not so much, a fair average might be considered as 10 to 12 to 1. And the difference in the quality of the two sorts of cream was no less striking, the cream given by the first drawn milk being thin watery and without consistence, while that furnished by the last, was thick, buttery, and of a rich color. The milk remaining in the different cups presented similar differences, that which was drawn first being very poor, blue, and having the appearance of milk and water, while that in the last cup was of a yellowish hue, rich, and to the eye and taste resembled cream rather than milk. It appears, therefore, from these experiments, that if, after drawing seven or eight pints from a cow, half a pint remains in the udder, not only about as much cream will be lost, as the seven or eight pints will furnish, but of such a quality as gives the richest taste and color to the butter. This fact has been corroborated by chemical experiments, and holds good with respect to the milk of all other animals.

HORSE SHOEING.

My Dear Sir: I observed in the last Planter an article upon horse shoes, that puts me in mind of a circumstance from which I derived a good deal of benefit, and which I will relate for the good of your readers.

I happened several years ago, to be at the blacksmith shop where I get my work done, when an old gentleman of the neighborhood rode up, accompanied by a negro man with several horses, that wanted shoeing. The smith had been lately introduced into the neighborhood, and had great reputation. I deferred to defer to the old gentleman, although he was the last comer, but he was for managing for that; he insisted upon it that I should have my horse shod while he looked on. Accordingly, the smith proceeded with his operations. The old man seemed to be pretty well satisfied, until the smith having fitted the shoe and driven the first nail, began to twist the end off. This he protested against, and by ocular demonstration, showed the differences between wringing the nail off and breaking it by bending backwards and forwards. In the former case, the part of the nail in the hoof is twisted, and a round hole is cut, which is filled only with its own dust: no wonder the nail in such a hole would soon work loose. Moreover, notwithstanding the nail, the corner edges frequently presented to the hoof, will chip out but as well. From that time to this, I have never permitted my smith to "wring a nail," and I assure you I have my profit in it.

This to be sure is a small matter, but there is not one smith in fifty, who is not guilty of the error here exposed; and small errors are sometimes productive of serious evils, especially, as we all have heard, in the matter of a horse shoe.

Yours, H. C.

The Yankees are a little green. It seems they have prohibited the selling of wooden clocks, by the Yankees, in that State: so Jonathan "leaves" his time pieces for ninety nine years.

"Rough diamonds are sometimes mistaken for pebbles."

VARIETY.

Cheap Enough.—"What did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the significant reply, "wasn't that cheap enough?"

A Cutting Reply.—An indigent boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious rector, and received a dry mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's Prayer, and was answered in the negative. "Then," said the rector, "I will teach you that: "Our Father"—"Our Father!" said the boy, "is he my Father as well as yours?" "Yes, certainly." "Then," replied the boy, "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy crust of bread?"

"How far is it to ——?" "Why it's eight miles." "Eight devils! why a man told me a mile back, that it was only six." "Well, seeing that you are an old man, and your horse looks tired, and you seem impatient, we'll call it three."

A Tradition.—"There is a tradition of the *Marabous*, the priests of the most ancient race of Africans, which says that after the death of Noah, his *three* sons, one of whom was white, the second tawny or red, the third black, agreed to divide his property fairly; which consisted of gold and silver, vestments of silk, linen and wool, horses, cattle, camels, dromedaries, sheep and goats, arms, furniture, corn and other provisions, besides tobacco and pipes.

"Having spent the greater part of the day in assorting these different things, the three sons were obliged to defer the partition of the goods till the next morning. They, therefore, smoked a friendly pipe together, and then retired to rest, each in his own tent.

"After some hours sleep, the white brother awoke before the other two, being moved by avarice, arose and seized the gold and silver, together with the precious stones and most beautiful vestments, and having loaded the best camels with them, pursued his way to that country which his white posterity have ever since inhabited.

"The Moor, or tawny brother, awaking soon afterwards, with the same intentions, and being surprised that he had been anticipated by his white brother, secured in great haste the remainder of the horses, oxen, and camels, and retired to another part of the world, leaving only some coarse vestments of cotton, pipes and tobacco, millet, rice, and a few other things of but small value.

"The last lot of stuff fell to the share of the black son, the lazyest of the three brothers, who took up his pipe with a melancholy air, and while he sat smoking in a pensive mood, swore to be revenged."—*Anquetil's Universal History, vol. 6, p. 117, 118.*

ANCIENT MONEY.

Before the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the natives of England had no plates, iron plates and rings, which were money, and their only money. On the authority of Seneca, a curious account is given of a period when leather appropriately stamped to give it a certain legal character, was the only current money. At a comparatively recent date in the annals of Europe, Frederic the second, who died in 1250, at the siege of Milan, actually paid his troops with leather money. Nearly the same circumstance occurred in England during the great wars of the barons. In the course of 1350 King John, for the ransom of his royal person, promised to pay Edward the Third of England 3 000 000 of gold crowns. In order to fulfil the obligation, he was reduced to the mortifying necessity of paying the expenses of the prison in leather money, in the centre of each piece there being a little bright point of silver. In that reign is found the origin of the travestied honor of boyhood, called—conferring a leather medal. The imposing ceremonies accompanying a presentation, gave full force, dignity, and value to a leather jewel, which noblemen were probably proud and gratified to receive at the hand of majesty.

So late as 1574, there was an immense issue of money in Holland stamped on small sheets of pasteboard. But further back in the vista of years, Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, who reigned 672 years before the Christian era, made money out of wood as well as leather; a knowledge of which might have influenced King John in the bold project of substituting the tanned hide of an animal for gold and silver, well known to his subjects to be extremely precious.

Both gold and silver appear to have been in extensive circulation in Egypt, soon after their potency was understood in Asia. From thence they were introduced into Carthage and Greece; and finally travelling further and further in a westerly direction, the city of Rome discovered the importance of legalising their circulation.

Weight having always been of the first importance in early times, the shape of money appears to have been regarded with perfect indifference for a series of ages.

When the bits and portions of metal received as precious, were extensively circulated, it is quite probable that each possessor shaped them to suit his own conception as practicable. In some extent this time in remote places in the East Indies:—the payer away cuts off parts with shears, till he obtains, by exact weight, the stipulated amount. It was thus that men travelled with the evidence of their possessions in a sack. But great inconvenience must have resulted from this slow tedious process; and as nations advanced in civilization and the economic arts, a certain mark or impression on certain sized pieces was acknowledged to be the sign of a certain weight. This led to repetitions, and afterward led to further improvements, both in the shape, weight, and beauty of the external devices.

Bye and bye the profile of the king, the date of the coinage, and the record of important events, gave still more completeness and character to the circulating article of exchange.

The Parsee, the Jew, and the Christian.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire.

"What!" said he to the priest "do ye worship the fire!"

"Not the fire," answered the priest: "it is an emblem of the sun, and of the genial heat."

"Do you then worship the sun as your God?" asked the Jew. "Know ye not this luminary also is the work of the Almighty Creator?"

"We know it," replied the priest, "but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being who blesses and preserves all things?"

The Israelite thereupon rejoined:

"Do your people, then distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God; and descending from this to baser objects, they kneel before an earthly flame. Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light. Thou shalt not make unto thee any image, or any likeness."

"How then do ye designate the Supreme Being?" asked the Parsee.

"We call him Jehovah Adonia; that is, the Lord, who is, who was, and who will be," answered the Jew.

"Your appellation is grand and sublime," said the Parsee, "but is awful, too."

A Christian then drew nigh and said, "We call him Father."

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said, "here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart," said they."

Coolness in action doubles our means of strength.

SWAIM'S North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe-guard to Executors, Administors, Guardians, Jurors and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs and all other public officers. In short it is intended for the benefit of all persons, public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the proper management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of descent, Partition of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c. &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are,—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c. &c.—in all, near a hundred in number, And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 octavo pages, (same size as those of the "North-Carolina Justice") well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50, by retail Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reducting in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office, in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book store, in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.

December 24, 1841. 3t.

PRINTING OF EVERY KIND,

Such as,

HAND-BILLS,

HORSE-BILLS,

Blanks of every description,

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Neatly and expeditiously done at the Office

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A Temperance Convention that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease foregone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country. The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be pursued.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.—

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

The Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly*. As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, James Brown, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the things common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the roder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Twenty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.

JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed, at this office.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form; each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the Congressional proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to publish the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 copies of each of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We furnish them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, these them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the wicked and corrupt system of policy which the powers have adopted, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the discussion usual in regard to subjects of minority. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party views of the Editor. They are given precisely as reported by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review over each sheet, in case any misapprehension or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily appearance at our desks in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this paper is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly form. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $5 per annum, *in advance*. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the close of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix, the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions must be in Washington by the 15th December next, at the farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

Attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, JANUARY 7, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 5
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Sugar, cr.	6½ a 7½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	25 a 37
Beeswax,	17 a 20	Peas,	50 a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	6 a 12½
Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (loaf)	18 a
Corn,	120 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a 1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 50 a 4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	20 a
Flax-seed,	60 a	Tallow,	8 a 10
Do Oil,	90	Whiskey,	30 a 37½

AT CHERAW, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

Beef, (scarce)	6 a	Flour,	$5 a 6
Bacon,	8 a 10	Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	12½ a 20	Lard, (scarce)	10 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	30 a 40
Bagging,	22 a 28	Oats,	35 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	87½ a 90
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	9 a 12
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Salt, (sack)	$2 50
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a 90

AT CAMDEN, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1841.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	7 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50 a 60
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 a 8
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale rope,	12½	Molasses,	31 a 37
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 50