The Daily Review.

JOSH. T. JAMES, Editor & Prop.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26 1884.

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"DIVERSIFIED FARMING."

During the past twenty years, says the Petersburg *Index Appeal*, the writer has seen or read perhaps a thousand newspaper articles on the general and very broad subject of "diversified farming." Yet, at this time, he cannot call to mind a single one in which the subject was treated as it is purposed to treat in this article. With most writers, and readers too, the term diversified farming seems to be synonymous with a variety of crops to be grown on the same farm. Every individual farmer is urged to increase the number of his products to the greatest extent compatible with his means and opportunities. To a certain extent the advice is good enough. It is not always best to risk all on one chance.

But there are several reasons why a farmer, especially a Southern farmer, should not attempt to diversify too much. In the first place, however well it may sound in theory, it is found in practice to be a difficult matter to carry on many branches of farming at the same time, without having some of them conflict in season and labor. Unless the space devoted to each crop is very small, one crop cannot be worked over and got off hand before another requires attention. Secondly, our people are specialists by training and inclination. They have been taught how to manage one or two products only, which they generally do well, and they do not know much about any others. Thirdly take the Southern States as a whole, and there are only four or five great staples that are made the money crops of the section, and either one of these is of such a nature as to absorb almost the whole time and resources of the planter for an entire season, and hence practically shuts out attention to any other crop. Fourthly, these leading staples are such as readily command, and will always continue to command, quick sale at remunerative prices in the markets of the world. Hence there will always be inducement enough to their cultivation to cause the majority of farmers to continue it, well knowing that the peculiar circumstances of location, climate and intelligent labor, which are our special advantages, will practically exclude the rest of the world from interposing any material competition. Fifthly, it is less expensive, and far less trouble to carry on one leading branch of farming as a money source than it is to conduct several at the same time. It takes less buildings, less machinery, fewer tool, and less labor.

But having said this much in favor of special crops, let it not be understood for a moment that we would have farmers abandon the one only safe principle of farming namely, the production of home supplies at home. This should always be the paramount object with every farmer. It does not take much ground, ordinarily, to produce ample home supplies of corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, meat, milk and butter; and a little of all these can be cultivated during the intervals that come between the pressing times of the staple crop. The farmer should never so overcrop himself with his chosen staple as to leave no time to devote to the food and forage crops for home consumption. The failure fully to observe this rule has been the one glaring defect in the management of many a Southern planter. We rejoice to believe that a better order of things is beginning to prevail.

What, then, becomes of diversified farming? The diversification that we allude to, and which we advocate, is no diversity on the same farm, but diversity on the same farm, but diversity in the same section each for itself. That is, all farmers should not be corn, or cotton, or tobacco, or sugar cane, or peanut planters, as the case may be, but that one man should make one branch of farming his specialty, and another man another branch! If this were the rule, each section of country would raise a variety of staple crops; and, as in this case, the soil of his farm and his location would determine a man's leading crop, the country would be worked nearer up to its capacity, and the aggregate amount and value of its products would far exceed the present figures. It is well known that every county has a great diversity of soil. There is not a county in which there is not some land better adapted to wheat, some to corn, some to cotton, some to tobacco, and some perhaps to peanuts than to anything else. What is the sense, then, in trying to make one crop the staple for the entire county? If a man's farm is better suited to wheat, that is a good crop and will always sell. Let him grow wheat. If another man's farm suits cotton better than anything else, it would be foolish to try to make money on tobacco. And so on through the list. Each farmer should find out what crop he can grow and handle to best advantage, and he should erect, build and arrange his farm for that especial branch, and cultivate only enough ground in trucks, &c., to meet the home consumption.

This is the kind of diversity that we mean, and this variety if carried out to the full capacity of a county and a State would make that people immensely rich, practically independent, and humanly speaking, proof against famine and want. This diversity might not only embrace every kind of cultivated crop common to the latitude, but every variety of product, including stock, poultry, honey, fish and game. There is much land not suited to any tilled crop, but which may be well adapted to some class of live stock or poultry. This is profitable business. Men have made and are making money at it. Let all such land be devoted to what appears to be its natural use. A few miles away the cotton or tobacco planter may find his favorite soil. Then the live stock man and the cotton planter would be neighbors. They would exchange products, perhaps, or, better still, exchange labor at certain busy seasons that would come to both. The cotton planter would know where to go to get help when the grass was growing fast, and the stock man know where to turn for assistance in driving his cattle to market. The diversity would be naturally beneficial all around. But as it is now, where all follow the same branch of farming, none can get any help during a busy time but his own. There is no reserve force whatever, nothing that the farmer can fall back on, outside of his own farm and family to help him over a difficult place; and there is little or no exchange of products between farmers, as there would be if one made one thing and another made another.

Again, it is certain that this kind of diversity would greatly increase the revenues of a people. There would be much more property to tax, and taxation would be far more generally distributed. Not only would agriculture be much diversified, but trades and manual occupations would be increased. All industries would thrive. Roads would be improved, schools increased and supported, churches would be filled, and thrift, enterprise and intelligence would prevail in many places where their antitheses prevail now.

The diversity would eventually bring into some profitable use every foot of our soil. There would be no common land. Even the forests, streams and meadows would be leased and farmed for stock, game and fish. A few hundred acres of forest land might be found as profitable in the raising of cattle, sheep or hogs, as many a farm for the growth of corn or wheat. A few miles of marsh or river shore, secured by lease and protected by law, might pay as well in game, fish or oysters as many a large plantation of cotton.—Hunting and fishing would be legalized in such a way as to benefit the State at large instead of a few pot hunters, as now. Agriculture and sviculture might be developed into profitable industries. The collection of medicinal roots and dyeing material, and in fact every resource of the country, would be brought into requisition to increase the wealth and swell the coffers of the people. This is the diversity that we advocate.

Food that is Poisoned

by unclean teeth breeds dyspepsia. Such, at least, is the declared opinion of medical men. Remedy the evil with purifying, aromatic SOZODONT, which clears away corrosive particles which lodge in the teeth and produce an acid ferment, that in time destroys their enamel and ruins them. It prevents the unspeakable annoyance caused by defective teeth, if it is used while they can yet be saved from the destructive effects of tartar and other impurities.

PERSONAL.

Miss Theodosia Gray, aged 90 years, of Darien, Conn., is amusing herself by cutting her front teeth.

Thos. Paine's birthday, the 147th anniversary, will be observed by the National Liberal League in Philadelphia, New York and other large cities.

Gen. Simon Cameron has been at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the last three weeks. So greatly improved is he that the ailment for the treatment of which he journeyed thither has disappeared.

The German screw corvette Olga, 10 guns and 220 men, commanded by Capt. Baron von Seckendorff, arrived in Bermuda on the 13th instant. The Olga has been cruising in South American and West India waters, and has on board Prince Heinrich, of Prussia, second son of the Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia.

Miss Loula Hurst, the marvelous magnetic girl of Polk county, Ga., recently gave an exhibition of her powers in the presence of the physicians and others at Rome, Ga. She took hold of a large hickory walking stick at either end with the tips of her fingers and lifted two men weighing 170 pounds each. She moved a chair about the room with two powerful men holding it, and all without apparent effort. The girl is 15 years of age, five feet tall and of womanly figure.

Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. Indeed! indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine."

SHORTS

Baltimore has a debt of $38,000,000.

Florida is a good place for camphor trees.

Bear's meat is a popular food in the West.

Chicago newsboys have a debating society.

Green silk thread poisoned a child in Texas.

Every member of the Utah Legislature is a Mormon.

The Florida sponge crop now amounts to about $160,000 a year.

A quart of green turtle fat requires the slaughter of a dozen turtles.

The down of domestic fowls is being made into cloth in Lyons, France.

Antrim, N. H., has twenty-one oldest inhabitants. They are all over four score.

A Texas town is no town at all without an opera house, in the estimation of the citizens.

More than 1,500,000 pounds of butter was shipped from Manchester, Iowa, during 1883.

The Chicago Aldermen pocketed $8,000 extra pay last year, which they voted for themselves.

A lady of Havana, Ill., though now ninety years of age, has worked 10,000 yards of lace in the last two years.

Mrs. Susan Canfield, of Nashua, N. H., has a mania for collecting buttons of odd patterns. She has 1,160 buttons of different kinds on one string.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

MOONSHINE.

"Will you hang your hips upon a chair?" is polite Japanese for "Pray be seated."

"How can a woman tell?" is the title of a recent poem. Humph! How can she help telling?

The best thing to take when you go to kiss a pretty girl—take time. The more you take the better she likes it.

The young actress who has a fortune before her is the one who has a capitalist behind her.

The piano is the most moral of instruments, being grand, upwright and square.

A Texas man has invented a machine for washing dishes. Now let him go ahead and rig up a whole hired girl on the same plan and he will make his fortune.

"What, my dear fellow, are you going to marry a female physician?" "Certainly; she is charming." "Yes; but to be thus exposed to a continual danger?" "Don't be alarmed. She will look after her own patients. I shall have my own doctor."

A woman of Worth county, Ga., has had an eventful matrimonial career. Her first husband was killed in the war, her second husband was killed in a difficulty, her third husband was divorced and her fourth husband having died she has taken a fifth. She is not over 40 years of age.

Very amusing are the attempts at English on business signs in Tokio, and other Japanese cities. American trade is supposed to be attracted by the George Washington Hotel. At one place the traveller reads: "Ales, wines and aerated waters taken by the American plan, on a straw."

The ruling passion is strong in a schoolmaster.

Almost Insane and Cured.

"Most of the eminent doctors in the East, as well as several of the medical faculty in New York City," writes Rev. P. P. Shirley, of Chicago, "failed to help our daughter's epilepsy, which began to show signs of turning into insanity. By the good providence of God we tried *Samaritan Nervine*, and it cured her." Your druggist keeps it. $1 50.

Danger cannot be avoided without danger.

Mark Twain's Roughing It.

LEADVILLE, COLO.—The *Chronicle* says: Of all hardships and privations endured by the Argonauts of '49 while "roughing it," none was greater than the absence of St. Jacobs Oil, the great cure for pain.

Pain may be said to follow pleasure as its shadow.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being concentrated requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other, blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

Dr. BATE

35 S. Clark St., Opp. Court House, CHICAGO.

A regular graduate. ☞The Oldest Specialist in the United States, whose LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE, perfect method and pure medicine insure SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURES of all Private, Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Affections of the **Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Bladder, Eruptions, Ulcers, Old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Sore Mouth Throat, Bone Pains,** permanently cured and eradicated from the system for life.

NERVOUS *Debility, Impotency, Semina Losses, Sexual Decay, Mental and Physical Weakness, Failing Memory Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Impediments to Marriage, etc., from excesses or any cause, specially, safely and privately Cured* ☞**Young, Middle-Aged and Old** men, and all who need medical **skill** and **experience**, consult Dr. Bate at once. His opinion costs nothing, and may save future misery and shame. When inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent everywhere by mail or express **free from observation.** ☞It is self-evident that a physician who gives his whole attention to a class of diseases **attains great skill**, and physicians throughout the country, knowing this, frequently recommend difficult cases to the **Oldest Specialist**, by whom every **known good remedy** is used. ☞Dr. Bate's **Age and Experience** make his opinion of **supreme importance.** ☞Those who call see no one but the Doctor. Consultations free and **sacredly confidential.** Cases which have failed in obtaining relief elsewhere, especially solicited. Female Diseases treated. Call or write. Hours, from 9 to 4, 6 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 12. GUIDE TO HEALTH SENT FREE. Address as above.

nov 27-1yeod&w t th s

OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the DeQuincey Opium Home, now offers a Remedy whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and easily. For testimonials, and confidential letters from eminent medical men, and a full description of the treatment, address H. H. KANE, A. M., M.D., 46 W. 14th St, New York.

nov 27-1yeod&w t th s

MISCELLANEOUS

Don't Blame your Grandmother

Some people who are suffering from thin and impure blood, are in the habit of saying that their trouble is hereditary. They think they have inherited bad blood, weak stomachs irregular livers, and broken-down systems from parents or grandparents. These people often become despondent, and say that nothing can be done for them, and that they think they will die just as their grandparents died.

This is a very bad blunder. The blood that courses in your veins, good neighbor, is not your great-grandfather's blood; it is your own. It is your own body that is ailing; not that of some good old grandmother who has been in her grave for half a century. Instead of complaining that your ancestors have gone back on you, you had better begin to tone up your own blood, regulate your own troublesome liver, set your own stomach to rights, and get ready to enjoy first-rate health. You want iron in your blood. You want a tonic for those flabby muscles and those bothersome nerves. You want something which will drive out that debility and brace you up, and give you robust health.

In a word, you want BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. This is a medicine for the living, to make them enjoy life by driving out disease. Its peculiar preparation of iron enters into the blood, driving the badness out giving enrichment for poverty; strength for weakness; vigor for lassitude. How much better it is to take this pleasant and simple remedy than to suffer with the debility and distress which lead down to death.

The druggist and merchants in your neighborhood keep BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Try it. 4

dec 8-nrm tc d&w cd

First National Bank of Wilmington.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $250,000

SURPLUS FUND..... 66,000

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

DIRECTORS,

E. E. BURRUSS, D. G. WORTH,
A. MARTIN, JAS. SPRUNT,
GEORGE CHADBOURN.

OFFICERS.

E. E. BURRUSS..... President.
A. K. WALKER..... Cashier
W. LARKINS..... A'sst Cashier

apl22

New Buckwheat! New Buckwheat

NEW BUCKWHEAT AND WHITE Syrup to suit, received by New York Steamer to-day. Also, Cakes and Crackers of every variety, fresh and crisp, and a general stock of Fresh Groceries usually found in a first-class Grocery at Crapon's Family Grocery.

GEO. M. CRAPON, Agent, South Front St

oct 29

Fine Portraits in Crayon or Pastel.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED IN the finest style. In order to more fully introduce the work my prices are to the lowest cent for first class work. Friends are invited to call and examine for themselves.

ORIN T. THOMAS, Artist,
dec 6 119 Marke st., Wilmington, N. C.

Female School.

MISSES BURR & JAMES, Principals.
MRS. M. S. CUSHING, Musical Instructress.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION of this School will commence on Thursday, the 4th of October, 1883, and close during the third week in June, 1884.

The course of instruction is thorough and systematic. Terms reasonable. Lessons in painting in Oil, Water Colors and Pastel, with Sepia and India Ink drawing, and Crayon and pencil sketching, at moderate rates.

Where a class of ten or twelve is formed for the school of painting, the price will be reduced.

Pupils outside of the school who desire musical instruction, will do well to apply early. For further particulars inquire of Principals, or call for Circular.

sept 12

LYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send, upon request, their BAND CATALOGUE, for 1883, 200 pages, 530 Engravings of Instruments, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Epaulets, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Majors' Staffs, and Hats, Sundry Band Outfits, Regulating Materials, also includes Instruction and Exercises for Amateur Bands, and a Catalogue of C. The Band Music.

RAILROADS, &c.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov 17, 1883.

Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV'R 18, 1883, AT 1.05 A. M., Passenger Trains on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY NOS. 47 NORTH AND 48 SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington, Front St. Depot, 8.53 A. M
Arrive at Weldon..... 2.31 P. M
Leave Weldon..... 3.00 P. M
Arrive at Wilm'gton, Front St. D'pt, 8.40 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL & PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY—No. 40 SOUTH.

Leave Weldon..... 5.50 P. M
Arrive at Wilm'gton, Front St. D'p't 10.25 P. M

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY No. 48 North.

Leave Wilmington..... 8.00 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon..... 2.20 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS—Nos 45 and 42

Leave Wilmington, (Sundays excepted).....12.30 A M
Arrive at Weldon..... 6.30 A M
Leave Weldon, (Mondays excepted) 1.05 A M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.55 A M

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road Leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 1.20 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Daily, (Sundays excepted). Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M and 3 P. M. Daily.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 8.30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all Points North via Richmond and Washington.

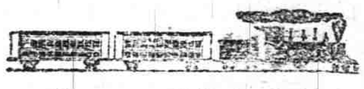
All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 7.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.
nov 17

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
Wilmington, N. C. Nov 17, 1883.



Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER NOV'R 18th, 1883, at 4.33 A. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

No. 42—Leave Wilmington, (Mondays excepted).....7.15 A M
" —Arrive at Florence.....11.40 A M
No. 45—Leave Florence, (Sundays excepted).....7.40 P M
" —Arrive at Wilmington.....12 10 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS, DAILY—Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 9.10 P. M.
Leave Florence..... 2.40 A. M.
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction..... 6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia..... 6.40 A. M.
Leave Columbia..... 9.55 P. M.
Leave C., C. & A. Junction..... 10.20 P. M.
Leave Florence..... 4.33 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8.23 A. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, DAILY No. 40 WEST.

Leave Wilmington..... 10.40 P. M.
Arrive at Florence..... 1.45 A. M.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN DAILY No. 43 East.

Leave Florence at..... 3.35 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 7.42 P. M

Train 43 stops at all Stations.

No. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion. Passengers for Columbia and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., & R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take the Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and Augusta on Train 48.

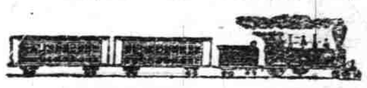
All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 6.10 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent
nov 17

Carolina Central R. R. Company.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 13th, 1883.



Change of Schedule.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 13th, 1883, THE following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily except Sundays.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....7.00 P. M
Leave Raleigh at.....7.35 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte at.....7.00 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....8.45 P. M
Arrive Raleigh at.....8.30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington at.....8.25 A. M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte..... 5.30 P. M.
Arrive at Shelby..... 9.00 P. M.
Leave Shelby..... 7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 10.30 A. M.

Trains No. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N C R R, Asheville and points West. Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.
F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent
june 13

Weak Nervous Men

Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by excesses, errors of youth, etc., will find a perfect and lasting restoration to **robust health** and **vigorous manhood** in **THE MARSTON BOLUS.** Neither stomach drugging nor instruments. This treatment of **Nervous Debility** and **Physical Decay** is uniformly successful because based on perfect diagnosis, **new and direct methods** and absolute **thoroughness.** Full information and Treatise free. Address Consulting Physician of

MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W. 14th St., New York.

nov 27-1yeod&w th s

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent wholesale prices generally. In making small orders higher prices have to be charged.

AGGING—	
Standard	11 @
2 lb	10½@
1¾ lb	9½@
BACON—North Carolina:	
Hams, ℔ lb	15 @
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10 @
Sides, ℔ lb	11 @
WESTERN SMOKED—	
Hams	17½@
Sides, ℔ lb	12½@
Shoulders	00 @
DRY SALTED—	
Sides, ℔ lb	11½@
Shoulders, ℔ lb	00 @
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	1 75 @
New New York, each	1 90 @
New City, each	1 60 @
BEESWAX, ℔ lb	28 @
BRICKS, ℔ M—	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
North Carolina	23 @
Northern	26 @
CANDLES, ℔ lb—	
Sperm	18 @
Tallow	11½@
Adamantine	12 @
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Northern Factory	13½@
Dairy, Cream	14 @
State	10 @
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Java	28 @
Laguyra	@
Rio	13½@
CORN MEAL, ℔ bus., in sacks	77½@
COTTON TIES, ℔ bundle	1 50 @ 1 75
DOMESTICS—	
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yd	6½@
Yarns, ℔ bunch	85 @
EGGS, ℔ dozen	25 @
FISH—	
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl	16 00 @
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half bbl	8 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	9 00 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half bbl	5 00 @
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ bbl	7 75 @
Mullets, ℔ bbl	4 00 @
Mullets, Pork bbls	7 00 @
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @
FERTILIZERS, ℔ 2,000 lbs—	
Peruvian Guano, No. 1	57 50 @
" " No. 2	36 00 @
" " Lobos	00 00 @
Baugh's Phosphate	00 00 @
Carolina Fertilizer	45 00 @
Ground Bone	00 00 @
Bone Meal	00 00 @
Bone Flour	00 00 @
Navassa Guano	40 00 @
Complete Manure	00 00 @
Whann's Phosphate	00 00 @
Wando Phosphate	00 00 @
Berger & Buitz's Phosphate	00 00 @
Excellenza Cotton Fertilizer	55 00 @
French's Carbonate of Lime	7 00 @
French's Agricultural Lime	8 50 @
FLOUR, ℔ bbl—	
Fine	0 00 @
Northern Super	5 50 @
" Extra	6 00 @
" Family	7 00 @
City Mills—Extra	6 50 @
" Family	5 75 @
" Extra Family	6 50 @
GLUE—℔ lb	11 @
GRAIN, ℔ bushel—	
Corn, from store, bags, white	@
Corn, cargo, in bulk, white	@
Corn, cargo, in bags, white	65 @
Corn, cargo, mixed, in bags	@
Oats, from store	65 @
Cow Peas	1 00 @
HIDES, ℔ lb—	
Green	4 @
Dry	11 @
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Eastern	1 20 @
Western	1 15 @
North River	75 @
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	3¾@
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Northern	10½@
North Carolina	00 @
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 40 @
LUMBER, City Sawed, ℔ M ft.	
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @
Rough Edge Plank	15 00 @
West India Cargoes, according to quality	15 00 @
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @
Scantling and Board. com'n	12 00 @
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—	
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	0 @
" " " in bbls	0 @
Porto Rico, in hhds	00 @
" " in bbls	00 @
Sugar House, in hhds	00 @
" " in bbls	30 @
Syrup, in bbls	40 @
NAILS, ℔ Keg, Cut, 10d basis	0 00 @
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Kerosene	11 @
Lard	1 10 @
Linseed	90 @
Rosin	90 @
Tar	00 @
Deck and Spar	00 @
POULTRY—	
Chickens, live, grown	25 @
" Spring	10 @
Turkeys	75 @
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	90 @
POTATOES, ℔ bushel—	
Sweet	50 @
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 00 @
PORK, ℔ barrel—	
City Mess	23 50 @
Prime	16 00 @
Rump	17 00 @
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	4½@
Rough, ℔ bushel	95 @
RAGS, ℔ lb—Country	1½@
City	1½@
ROPE, ℔ lb	1¼@
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum	00 @
Liverpoo	00 @
Lisbon	00 @
American	00 @
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Cuba	00 @
Porto Rico	00 @
A—Coffee	00 @
B— "	00 @
C— "	7¾@
Ex C— "	0 @
Crushed	10½@
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	5 @
SHINGLES, 7 in. ℔ M	10 50 @11
Common	2 50 @ 3
Cypress Saps	4 50 @ 5
Cypress Hearts	0 00 @ 7
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	12 00 @
R. O. Hogshead	00 00 @
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4 @
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	12 00 @
Fine Mill	11 25 @
Mill Prime	7 50 @
Mill Fair	6 00 @
Common Mill	5 00 @
Inferior to Ordinary	0 00 @
WHISKEY, ℔ gal—Northern	1 00 @
North Carolina	1 00 @
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	25 @
Unwashed	20 @
Burry	11 @

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