



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:  
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1833.

The President's exposition of the reasons which have induced him to withdraw the Public Deposites from the Bank, seems to excite much discussion throughout the country, and has become the signal for an array of parties. Many exceptions are taken by the opponents of the administration to the wording of this instrument, which being nothing but "make-weights," intended to give adventitious force to the burden of their hostility against the Chief Magistrate, can be properly deemed as extraneous matter only, and not pertaining to the subject under consideration. The plain proposition offered to the public is, that the Bank has used the money both of the Government and private stockholders for electioneering purposes—that a dictatorial power has been unwarrantably given to the President of the Bank for expending as much as he pleases of the aforesaid money, in tampering with the public press—that this power, under any circumstances, a suspicious and delicate one, has in this instance been largely used even to the expenditure of many thousands, a part of which has been confessedly paid for lavish remuneration of the Bank organs, while the disposition of the other portion is purposely involved in mystery! Such are the giant strides taken by this creature of the government, towards the usurpation of powers totally surpassing the designs which gave it existence. Our worthy Chief Magistrate has determined as far as in him lies, to frown indignantly upon such palpable abuses. He has met the occasion with characteristic firmness and candor, and has fearlessly maintained the cause of virtue and patriotism. Though not prepared to decide upon the expediency of the immediate removal, we cannot doubt for a moment that the great principle will meet the cordial approbation of the intelligent citizens of the country, and they will unite to crush the sprouting heads of this monied hydra, ere its polluting folds shall be indissolubly wound round the shrine of our independence.

The personal abuse heaped upon the President by the tools of the Bank is easily accounted for: they have been well paid for it. But what motive can an unprejudiced and reasonable man assign for this last act of his administration, except a desire to promote the welfare of his country? The President has no aim of political ambition, to warp him from the path of honest and high-minded rectitude. He is now finishing his last possible term of service. He has attacked the corruptions of an institution, whose missions, like the tenants of a hornet's nest, will exert to the utmost their puny stings in attempting to deprive him of peace, and of well-earned reputation; so that any unworthy motive which can be imputed to him, finds its own defeat in the circumstances of the case. As for those who would whisper that he has been induced to act thus out of private pique or personal rancor, it is enough to say, that their contemptible insinuations are thrown back upon them by the great majority of the American people, who have raised Andrew Jackson to a station which he could not disgrace by a mean action.

We must apologize to our subscribers for having occupied so large a share of this paper with the different comments on the step taken by the President respecting the Bank; but as the subject is new and important, it has been thought best to give it at first, a larger space than it will be allowed to occupy again.

The foreign news of the week is of too local a cast to afford any entertainment to the general reader. Vague reports of a last attempt by Don Miguel to seize the throne, seem to be unfounded. We are gratified, however, to perceive that Cotton maintains a good price, without much variation towards a decline.

**Eloquence.**—The editor of the National Gazette is quite eloquent on the subject of the removal of the deposits. The Kitchen Cabinet is flourished about in his columns in admirable style. We wonder if the Bank will pay for any extra copies containing those eloquent strictures.

We have understood this week, that a much more liberal price than our market affords, has been given for Cotton at the head of the Virginia Railroad, and that some of the Wayne farmers (!) have transported their crops thither. Straws show which way the wind is blowing. In a few years, it is not even a bold prediction to say, that the branches of this road will extend to Kinston, and that our friends in the adjoining counties will be compelled to carry the products of the Neuse district to the waters of the Chesapeake to find a market, unless we seize this last opportunity for arresting our progress towards "the easy descent down Avernum."

BADGER'S ADDRESS.

We have been gratified with a perusal of Mr. Badger's Address before the literary societies of our University at the last commencement. The chaste and elegant style of its composition, the warm and flowing energy with which it impresses upon the youthful mind the importance of seizing every opportunity for improving the understanding, for cherishing the pure attachment to our common country, and for regulating the conduct of life, are worthy of the highest commendation. We cannot however conscientiously agree with him, in imagining that the general diffusion of intelligence, and the consequent accumulation of a demand for literary and scientific research, will tend to injure the cause of solid learning. He himself points out the true preventive of any evils which might result from such a policy, by urging upon those who have possessed and improved superior opportunities, to take the lead, and maintain a firm and united stand in supporting the cause of true learning. "It is certain," he says, "that the talents of a

country, if generally united in one purpose, will bend public opinion to it, whether it be good or evil; that through the press, talents must operate upon public opinion; and that therefore, society has a deep interest in the maintenance of a body of intelligent and honest writers." The want of room forbids further remarks or extracts at present. Suffice it to say that the Address will richly repay a perusal, and furnishes another evidence that these annual calls upon the contributions of our men of talents, will not only be productive of benefit at home, but will exalt the character of the State abroad.

DURANT, the aeronaut, has been exciting great curiosity for several months back, by his ascensions into the upper air by means of balloons. This is merely a gratification of curiosity; but how long will it be, before this discovery will be turned to some purpose of practical utility in the ordinary business of life? How long before we shall have regular travelling lines of balloons, as we have now of stages and steamboats for the accommodation of travellers? Do not smile, reader! for permit me to ask, who dreamed "sixty years back," that the compression of the vapour of a tea-kettle, would create the most powerful agent in the world for the production of locomotion? The balloon has already been used with benefit, for the purpose of prying into the manoeuvres of hostile armies; and no reason can be given why it may not be used as well as a ship, in a fair wind and good weather, for the transportation of commodities. He who shall discover how it may be navigated with ease and certainty through the realms of space, will have realized more literally than any other man, the wish of the poet, that his name might be wafted ad supernas auras. Virgil indeed seems to have written with prophetic pen the appropriate motto for the first air-ship that will exhibit this desirable spectacle.

Tentanda via est qua me quoque possim  
Tollere ex humo, victor que virum volitare per ora.

**Bank Expenditures.**—The advocates of the Bank contend that its President had a right to expend the public money in defending it against the government. What would they say if the President of the United States were to expend the public money in defending the government against the Bank?

**Usefulness of the Bank.**—If the Bank of the United States were as useful to the country as its advocates contend, should it not expect a voluntary support without expending large sums of public money to employ hiring advocates!

The decision of the Government, in relation to the transfer of the public deposits, is attacked with great bitterness and vulgarity in some of the opposition papers. This was expected. Some of the pensioned Editors in Philadelphia, who mean to die hard, talk seriously of impeaching the President.—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

The inquiry is constantly made, "what effect will the removal of the deposits have upon the money market?" One effect is quite obvious. The drain of money from other cities to Philadelphia will cease. The immense sums paid for bonds in this city, will remain here, and be put in circulation again. The same will be the case in Boston and Baltimore; and if the President had made his move three years ago, it would have saved the heaviest weight of the pressure which has already been felt. Many persons think, however, that the pressure, so far, has been salutary than otherwise. The surplus revenue which has accumulated in Philadelphia, it seems, will remain for the current use of the Government, so that the sums collected by the Local Banks will not be any portion of them called for during some months, as the Government balance now on hand must be very large.—*Jour. of Com.*

**Opposition Folly.**—The advocates of the Bank attempted last fall, by their abuse of the Veto against the Bank bill, to employ it in such a manner as to operate against the election of the President and his friends; but their very abuse of it made it the means of aiding essentially in their support. We found that nothing answered the purpose of bringing the question to the view, and operating upon the feelings, better, than the use of the document which was attempted to be employed against us. They are now attempting to make use of the President's letter to his cabinet for the removal of the deposits for the same purpose, and we have only to refer to the same document to defeat them again as effectually as we did a year ago. The plain honest truth, and the startling facts which prove the corruption of the Bank, are set forth so clearly and fully in the letter, as are sufficient to place the advocates of the Bank in the situation they merit.—*Baltimore Republican.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have thrown aside a variety of articles this morning, to give place to the official Exposure of the reasons which induce the President to withdraw the Deposites. We lay all the Documents before our readers, as far as the Globe has presented them to the world. The President's paper is a powerful Exposition—written with great frankness, clearness and ability. The Report of the Government Directors of the Bank develops facts of the most startling character. No disinterested and dispassionate politician, we should think, can possibly read it, without saying, that an Institution, so powerful in its machinery, so profligate in its management, does not deserve the support of a virtuous and a free people. It transcends all that we had ever heard or seen of its abuses. It more than confirms all our suspicions, and all our apprehensions.

We confess, that we should have desired this measure of withdrawing the deposits to have been for some time suspended. We should have preferred them to remain in the Bank, and things to remain in statu quo. We doubted the policy of the measure in relation to the Bank, as well as to the public. We also entertain doubts about the power of the President to control the Administration of the Treasury Department in this behalf. We have not examined the question in all its aspects, and will not, therefore, undertake at this time to pronounce a positive opinion. But as to the conduct of the Bank itself, we should hope that two

different opinions could not prevail among all ingenious and virtuous politicians. The *carte blanche* power vested by the Directors, (who were principally appointed by the force of Mr. Biddle's powers of attorney,) in the President of the Bank, to use the public funds at his own discretion, without limitation, and even without vouchers, towards paying the Press, for articles published, and for articles specially prepared, for the benefit of the Bank, is one of the most tremendous and alarming instances of abuse which has ever been practised in this country. —If our countrymen are ripe for such malversations of such a mammoth and unconstitutional corporation—if they will tolerate such corruption—if they will not rise in the majesty of their power, and hurl it to destruction, we should almost despair of the Republic. But they will not, cannot connive at such practices. The fate of the Bank is sealed without redemption, and without sympathy—except for those innocent stockholders, whose funds have been abused and prostituted without their knowledge and concurrence.

A Correspondent justly and humorously remarks on some of these transactions:—"Mr. Biddle (says he) has the power to expend as much as he pleases 'in his exertions for the promotion of said objects,' viz: to purchase a charter. He is not to specify how it is expended, nor to whom given, nor furnishes any other voucher than his *Sic Jubeo*—His breeches pockets are full—and we are curious enough to know to what purpose these unaccountable thousands are appropriated—when he sets them under the head of 'Stationary.' Do you remember the story of the Kentucky Representative, a lover of strong drink, who finding the Yankee drink of swissel (molasses and water) charged in the accounts of the H. of R., under the head of Stationery, desired that they would provide brandy, and charge it to the account of Fuel? I suspect the Banks' fuel will be found enormous in the West."

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.  
JACKSON.

The motives of the President cannot be suspected—they cannot be otherwise than patriotic and public spirited. The cup of General Jackson's glory is full; our country has no new honors to offer him; and at the expiration of his term he will repair to the Hermitage, full of years and of honors, with the noble consciousness of virtue, and the applause and veneration even of his political foes. What benefit can he derive from the removal of the Deposites? Will it increase his popularity? On the contrary, the opposition pronounce it the most dangerous political step yet taken by the administration.—Will it add to his honors? He has arrived at the summit of republican honor—he has exhausted ambition, and the republic has not, and can not have, aught further to tempt his hopes. We can therefore suppose no motive that is not honorable and patriotic; and even those who most condemn the results of the measure, acknowledge that it proves the independence, disinterestedness, and disregard of consequences, which have characterized his life.

From the New York Evening Post.

The official report of the Government Directors of the United States Bank to the President of the United States, which we publish below, deserves the serious and attentive perusal of every reader who feels any interest in the great contest which is now waging between a corrupt monied Monopoly and the People of this country. This report makes some strange and startling disclosures. It shows that one hundred and eighty thousand dollars and upwards, has been expended, within the last four years in purchasing, printing and circulating papers and documents, with the view of putting down General Jackson. For twenty-four thousand dollars of this sum no vouchers are given, so that the object to which it has been applied is left wholly to conjecture—"a deed without a name."

This sum of twenty-four thousand dollars, however is but a drop in the bucket, to the amount which the United States Bank has beyond all doubt, expended in the prosecution of its unwholesome warfare against the People. A creature of that abominable institution is even now in the city with twice that sum to purchase another press for its use. From what fund were the fifty thousand dollars given to him derived? under what head charged? and what was the nature of the security? But the ways of the Bank are past finding out, and the disclosures which have been made are only sufficient to set conjecture at work as to the extent of the bribery and corruption which have been practised, and to make one shudder as he thinks of the nature and means of the dangerous and detestable opponent with which he is contending. Our enemy is indeed fearfully strong. The weapon which it wields is one of almost irresistible power—it is one which has proved fatal to the liberties of other countries—pray heaven, it may not exterminate our own!

**A Candid Admission.**—The National Gazette admits that the Bank of the United States has expended a large sum in electioneering, for the purpose of putting down the Kitchen Cabinet. It is alleged by the advocates of the Bank that persons composing what they call the Kitchen Cabinet enjoy the confidence of the President. Taking their assertion to be true, the admission of the Gazette amounts to a declaration that the money of the Bank—we should rather say the money of the public held by the Bank—has been employed by it in electioneering to put down the personal friends of the President, in order that he may be controlled by his enemies who are the tools of the Bank. We thank the editor of the Gazette for the Admission.—*Balt. Republican.*

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. GEORGE B. STANLEY, son of James G. Stanley, Esq.

In Trenton, Jones County, on the 1st inst. JOHN, infant son of Calvin J. Morris, Esq.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED,  
Sep. 28, schr. Wade, Scott, from New York, with indz to S Oliver & Son, W C Hunter, J S Morris, D Scott, A Wade, Gully & Easton, J M Friou, J Charlotte, Dr Loomis, C Slover, W W Clark, Lente, G Bryan, J Hancock and M Certain.  
28, schr Susan Mary, Harding, with mdz to M W Jarvis, W Hollister, A Ayers, C Churchhill, G Bradford, O W Lund, S Simpson, J M Granade & Co, W C Hunter.

BEAUFORT, Oct. 1st. 1833.

Arrived, Schooner Susan, Thomas, from New York, with merchandise to B. Lecraft, R. W. Davis, F. L. King, J. F. Jones, John Mead, and John C. Mauson.

SALT! SALT!!

3000 BUSHELS Salt, just received and for sale by  
J. C. & M. STEVENSON.  
October 4th, 1833.

LOST.

A NOTE of Hand signed by Elizabeth M. Machen, Sally Banks and Thomas W. Machen, for Twenty-Five Dollars, dated 26th September, 1833, and payable three months after date. The public are cautioned from trading for said Note, as measures have been taken to prevent its payment to any other than the rightful owner.  
Newbern, Oct. 4th, 1833.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN CHARLOTTE HAS just returned from New York and is now opening his  
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF  
DRY GOODS,  
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,  
Glassware, Groceries, &c.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT WILL BE FOUND  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Calicoes, various qualities,  
Satinets, Kerseys, Linseys & Sagathies,  
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shawls,  
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,  
White, red, scarlet and green Flannels,  
Ticking, Diapers, and Spun Cotton,  
2 cases Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,  
Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella  
Shoes and Boots,  
Heavy Brogans, fine ditto.

—ALSO—  
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars,  
Coffee and Tobacco,  
Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,  
Liquors, Iron, Spices, &c.  
All of which are fresh and will be sold low.  
2d October, 1833.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

J. M. FRIOU HAS returned from New York and is now opening his  
FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF  
DRY GOODS,  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT WILL BE FOUND  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Calicoes, various qualities,  
Satinets, Kerseys, Sincays & Sagedhies,  
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs & Shawls,  
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,  
White and Red Flannels,  
Negro Shirtings and Spun Cotton,  
1 case Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,  
Ladies' Leather, Morocco and Prunella  
Shoes and Boots,  
Heavy and fine Brogans, Boys do.  
Assorted Saddles and Bridles.

—ALSO—  
Loaf and Lump Sugar,  
New Orleans do.  
Porto Rico do.  
St. Croix do.  
Cuba and St. Domingo Coffee,  
Hyson and Imperial Teas,  
Spices, Nutmegs, &c.  
Country and Holland Gin,  
A. Brandy and N. E. Rum,  
Monongahela and Rye Whisky,  
Soap, Cheese, Candles,  
Butter, Tobacco, Iron, &c.  
All of which will be sold low.  
Newbern, 4th Oct. 1833.

GEORGE W. DIXON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS returned from New York with a handsome addition to his Stock. He has the pleasure of informing his customers that the large and fashionable assortment of  
FALL AND WINTER  
CLOTHES & CASSIMERES,  
which he has just imported is superior to any which he ever before offered to the public, and has never been surpassed in this market.

Among his New Goods, are the following articles:

**CLOTHS.**  
Imperial Blue, Supp. Olive Brown,  
" Black, " Olive,  
Supp. Woaded, " Dahlia,  
" Invisible Green, " Mulberry,  
" Rifle do. " Plum,  
" Russell Brown, " Steel-Mixed.

**CASSIMERES.**  
Black-Ribbed, Polish-Mixed,  
Drab do. Diagonal striped,  
Do. plain, Grey do.  
Black do. Blue do.  
Striped,

**VESTINGS.**  
Tinsel Velvet, Silk, various cols.  
Figured do. Satin, do. do.  
Plain do. Silken Kersey,  
Woollen do. Buff Cassimere,  
Fig'd. Valencia, White do.  
Plain do. Plain Black,  
Tamboured, Nankin colored.

**CAMBLETS, &c.**  
Goat's hair, Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Blue, Gum Elastic Suspen-  
Brown, ders, &c.  
Hoskin Gloves,

Which, together with his former Stock, render his assortment very attractive.  
G. W. D. is regularly advised of the changes of FASHION, and constantly employs first rate workmen. These advantages, with his experience and attention to business, enable him to promise entire satisfaction to those who favour him with their orders.  
Newbern, 4th Oct. 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to remove from the State, offers for sale all his ANDS in the lower part of Craven county. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser giving notes with approved security.  
All persons indebted to me by note, are requested to make immediate payment. All claims in my favour that remain unsettled on the first day of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.  
The highest cash price will be given for  
Eight or ten likely Negro Boys,  
from the age of twelve to fifteen.  
GOE: E. CARRAWAY.  
Newbern, 27th Sept. 1833.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

S. & J. BATTLE HAVE received per schooner Geo. Pollock and are now opening their  
Fall and Winter Stock,  
Consisting of a general assortment of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Among which are the following—  
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinets.  
Negro Cloths,  
Rose and Point Blankets,  
Twenty-five pieces Cotton Bagging,  
Twenty-five coil Bale Rope,  
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,  
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,  
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,  
New Flour in bbls. and half bbls.,  
Swedes and English Iron, &c., which they will sell very low.

—ALSO—  
ON CONSIGNMENT,  
Ten Kegs first quality Goshen Butter.  
Newbern, September 20, 1833.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Jones County—In Equity. Sept. Term, 1833.  
Emanuel Jarman, Adm'r. of Lewis Morris,  
versus  
Susanna Scott, and others.  
IN pursuance of an order made in this cause, at this Term, notice is hereby given to Richard Morris, Durant Hatch, Administrator of John Morris, and James Morris, who do not reside in this State; and also to the other defendants, that depositions to be read at the hearing of the cause on behalf of the defendants who claim as the next of kin of the mother of Lewis Morris, will be taken at the Court-House in Trenton, North Carolina, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of November next.  
WILLIAM DUNCAN,  
One of the defendants, &c.  
September 25th, 1833.

LETTERS.

Remaining in the Newbern Post Office, Oct. 1, 1833.  
A.—Thomas Austin, George Abbot, Francis Alexander 2, Joseph T. Allen.  
B.—T. Bell, — Bonhomme, Mrs. Emily Best, Miss Ann W. Borden, John G. Bassalyea, Sarah Black, Miss Sarah Ann Beck, Miss Sidney Bragg.  
C.—Clerk Superior Court, Craven County; H. Croom, Francis Coates, Elijah Callaway, John C. Coart, David Cutral, Alexander Clusholin, Leonard B. Compton, 2; Mrs. Mary Clark, Mrs. Mary Carter, C. W. Churchill, George Cooper.  
D.—Allen Davis, William Daw, Dr. S. P. Dillon, 2, John Dove, Bishop E. Dudley, Edward D. Debrule, Daugherty & Webb.  
E.—Miss Sarah Ellis, Mrs. Ann Ellis, Thomas S. Evelett, Henry Everson, John Ellison.  
F.—Mrs. Mary Fulshire, John D. Friou, 2, Mrs. Margaret Poy, 2, James Fisher, William Fenderson.  
G.—John Green, Richard Grist, James Green, Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Susan Gaskill, Anson Gaskins.  
H.—Thomas Hooker, Jedediah Harper, Miss Lucy Harris, Daniel Howe, Wm. Holland, John Hutchinson, Benjamin Hanks, James Howard, Guilford Houston, B. F. Hawks.  
J.—Edward S. Jones, George Jones, 2, Thomas D. Jones, 2, Samuel Jones, Abner P. Jones, William H. Jones, Mrs. Hephse Jones, Miss Hancey Jones, Mrs. Nancy B. Jones, Mary Jocelin, Miss Patsy Joyce.  
K.—J. Kvon.  
L.—Fredk. P. Latham, Miss Margaret Little.  
M.—Wm. P. Morris, Joseph M. Morris, Mrs. Prudence Manning, Dr. Joseph Mares, 2, Miss M. Merriek, Thos W. Machen.  
N.—Col. W. M. Nelson, Mrs. Delia Nash, Adrian Nappy, James Nelson.  
O.—Joseph Oliver.  
P.—Jeremiah Parsons, Michael Powers, Capt. James Penney, Joseph Physioc, Capt John Pike, John L. Phonsoe, Mrs. Hannah Petefur.  
R.—Thomas Roe, 2, Daniel L. Russel, Miss Mary Roderick, James Robinson, Alexander C. Ripley, Southery Rew, Dennard Roberts, Lieut. Wm. Russell, 3.  
S.—Mrs. Mary G. Smith, George Smith, Wm. Steuart, Wallace Salter, Mrs. Mary Steuart, R. M. Shepard, George W. Styron, A. Sampson, Secretary of St. Johns Lodge.  
T.—Isaiah Taylor, Miss Jane Tillman, John Taylor.  
V.—Miss Betsy Vail.  
W.—John Woodley, John S. Whitehead, Rev'd Peter Whelan, 2, John Williams, 2, Wm. R. West, Rev'd P. B. Wylie, Beeton Watkins, G. Whitfield, Mrs. Hannah E. Wallace, James Wade, Solomon Witherington, Levi Wayne, Capt. A. W. Whitehurst, David Whitehurst, David Whitford, D. Williams.  
Y.—Miss Susan York.  
THOMAS WATSON, P. M.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

BEEWAX, lb. 16 a 18 cents  
BUTTER, do. 20 a 25  
CANDLES, do. 12 a 15  
COFFEE, do. 13 a 19 1/2  
CORDAGE, cwt. \$ 12 1/2 a \$ 15  
COTTON, do. 13 1/2 a 14  
COTTON BAGGING—20 a 25 cts.  
Flax do. 15 a 20  
FLAX, per lb. 10 a 15 cts.  
FLOUR, bbl. \$ 6 50 a 7  
Corn Meal, bushel, 60 a 70 cents  
GRAIN, Corn, bbl. \$ 2 50 a \$ 2 60  
Wheat, bushel, \$ 1  
IRON, Bar, American, lb. 5 a 5 1/2 cents  
Russia and Swedes, do. 5 a 6  
LARD, lb. 9 a 10 cents  
LEATHER, Sole, lb. 15 a 25 cents  
Hides do. 10 a 12 cents  
LUMBER, Flooring, M. \$ 12  
Inch boards, do. 8 a 9  
Sanding, do. 8 a 9  
Square Timber do. 20 a 30  
Shingles, Cypress, do. \$ 2 a \$ 2 25  
Staves, W. O. hhd. do. 16 a 20  
Do. R. O. do. 8 a 10  
Do. W. O. barrel do. 18 a 22  
Heading hhd. do. 18 a 22  
Do. barrel, do. 8 a 10  
MOLASSES, gallon, 37 1/2 cents  
NAILS, Cut, all sizes above 4d. lb. 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 cents  
4d. and 3d. do. 9 cents  
Wrought, do. 15 a 20 cents  
NAVAL STORES, Tar, bbl. \$ 1 40 a \$ 1 50  
Turpentine do. \$ 1 95 a \$ 2 00  
Pitch do. 1 40  
Rosin do. 1  
Spirits Surpentine, gallon, 35 cents  
Varnish, gal. 25 cents