COLUMNIA A

TUESDAY MORNING: JULY 11, 1826.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place in a style which became the importance of the event that gave birth to the designation of the rountry of July above all the other days in the year. The day was propitious. At the rising of the sun the usual salutations of the morn were paid him by a national salute from Captain Goodway's Artillery, ringing of bells, and the acclamations of a numerous concoure of spectators. The national flag was then hoisted on a staff very appropriately erected on the market steeple where it proudly waved at a distance of 110 feet above the surrounding multitude.

Agreeably to orders Capt. O'Hanlon's

Agreeably to orders Capt. O'HANLON'S company of militia assembled on their parade ground at 5 o'clock, A. M. and after receiving a brief but appropriate address from him, took up the line of march and proceeded to pay a morning's visit to the few surviving veterans of the Revolution residing in our town, who were each saluted with a round of musketry and three hearty cheers from the company. This duty being performed, they returned to their parade ground and dismissed for the day.

At half past ten o'clock the procession was formed consisting of the following volunteer corps, &cc.

Capt. PARTRIDGE's Gavalry,

"GOODWYN'S Artillery,
"ARTHUR'S Light Infantry,
"MAXCY'S Riflemen,
Authorities of the Town, Medical Board, and
the Citizens generally, who all arranged
themselves under the command of Col. H. P.
TAYLOR and Light Col. Grance TAYLOR and Lieut. Col. GREGG.

The procession moved slowly on 'till it arrived at the Presbyterian Church where suitable arrangements were made for their accommodation. In a few minutes all were seated and perfect silence prevailed.

Our citizens are much indebted to a numher of young gentlemen of the place for their politeness in getting up at a short notice some pleasing and appropriate pieces of music (vocal and instrumental) for the edification of the audience, the performance of which was masterly, and had an admirable effect. An Anthem was sung, after which, the Rev. Mr MEANS offered up a prayer to the Throne of Grace: the Declaration of Inderend-ENCE was then read by our venerable towns-man, Robert Stark, Esq. with a tone of manly firmness which induced all that were within hearing to believe that he felt grateful to the Dispenser of all Good that he had been permitted to sojourn among us thus long to take so conspicuous a part in the celebra-tion of this great National Jubilce. It was easy to see in his aged countenance that past events were fresh in memory and at the time, it appeared as though he could have recountthe scenes, toils, and dangers which he, n conjunction with that noble revolutionary band had to encounter, as though they had occurred but yesterday.

The Hon. Chancellor DE SAUSSURE then delivered an Oration which he had pre-pared for the occasion. For us to attempt to eulogise it would be detracting from its merits. We would like to see it in print.

The scenes at the church being closed, the Military returned to the ground on which med and each captain took command of his respective company.

At one o'clock a national salute was fired Capt. Goodwan's Artillery, and at two the citizens, en mass set down to a splendid dinner prepared by Mr. WILLIAMS in the lower avenues of the State House. About 260 dined, among whom were several revolutionary heroes. The venerable Col. Thos. TAYLOR presided, assisted by R. STARK, esq. Col. H. P. TAYLOR, Lieut. Col. GREGG, and

We regret that some of the invited guests were prevented, through indisposition, joining with us in the celebration of the day

After the cloth was moved the following Foosts were drank with enthusiastic applause, roaring of cannon, and the music attached to the Infantry and Rifle companies

TOASTS.

- 1. The National Jubilee-The nation has this day attained its manhood—the experi-ment is finished—the period of probation is past. Our minority has been unsulfied by crime, and our future is full of glorious pro-
- 2. The Congress of 1776-Countless milgratitude, the wisdom, firmness, and self devotion of that illustrious band of patriots.
- 3. The surviving remnant of the illustri-ous heroes, to whom, under God, we are in-debted for our National Independence.
- 4. The memory of Washington, the father of his Country. What greater name adorns the armals of the human race.
- 5. The four surviving Ex-Presidents—
 Their dignified submission to the laws in the relinquishment of power, evinces the healthy operation, and perfect success of our republican institutions, which acquire new strength by every such example.
- 6. The President of the United States.
 7. The Vice-President of the United States, John C. Calhoun, our distinguished country-man-Carolina is proud of her son.

8. The Governor of the State of South Carolina.

9. The constitution of the United States 9. The constitution of the United States—Formed by the wisdom, and engrafted on the habits of our people: Thirty-eight years of happy experience have rendered it permanent in their affections.

10. The cause of civil Liberty—Firmly established as the Allegany and the Andes in one hemisphere—May the genius of despotism sink beneath its expanding influence in

be other.

11. The general and state governments—
The solar system of freedom, harmonious only when each body revolves in its own orbit.

12. The next jubilee of American Indiamenter—May the liberty our fathers have given us be found on that day, unimpaired in the possession of our children.

13. Jackson, the hero of Orleans—His dignified conduct during the late canvass, has enhanced his claims to the Presidency—For the rest, the confederate republic fears no military chieftain.

by be to

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Senator Harper. The Orator of the day, who to eminent talents, unites uncessful devotion to public duty, urbanity to warmth of heart, and revolutionary services, to present usefulness.

sent usefulness.

By Dr. Davis. The memory of Colonel Isaac Hayne—the victim of British perfidy—the martyr to American liberty.

By Col. Blanding. Our townsman, Robert Stark—he can never be forgotten while Blackstocks, Cowpens, King's mountain and the Eutaws are remembered.

By Col. George The President of the

By Col. Gregg. The President of the day, Col. Thomas Taylor—a tond patriot and soldier of the Revolution.

By Mr. Chas. Beck. The Union of these United States—may the hand be palsied that is ever raised to aid in their dismemberment.

By Mr. W. F. Desquerre.

By Mr. W. F. Desaussure. The progress of civil liberty. The friends of liberty enjoy a proud triumph in the reflection that she has gained more conquests, and acquired more territory, in the last half century, than in all the previous ages of mun from the founda-tion of the world.

By Mr. John Pearse. The battle and he roes of Bunker Hill.

By Mr. M'Cord. Our Guest—Colones
Samuel Warren.

By Mr. Tomkins, of Edgefield. John Q. Adams—The brilliant scholar—the giant in

politics—may an eight years' administration reward his integrity and republican virtue.

By Mr. Jas. H. Hammond. The Constitution of the United States—glorious in its successful-operations; in its "failure," like the good man's virtue, it shines with increased lustre.

By Mr. J. G. Solmes. The South-Carolina College,

By Mr. G. H. Livingston. National Enterprize; a glorious consequence of Republican Government; may the example of a Clinton be an incentive to improve the found of the Propose of the County of the Coun By Dr. Fitch. John Pearce, who fought

land and sea, and suffered two years' imprisonment for our Independence.

By Capt. Arthur. Education—The dis-

semination of knowledge is as important to the preservation of our Republic, as ignorane to despotic Governments.

By Mr. Clement Becra. The signers of

the Declaration of Independence.

By Mr. G. Tidwell. The Hero of New Orleans—the political saviour of his country and the next President of the United States.

By J. I. Walter. The independent prin-ciples of '76—may they animate the bosoms of Americans till they cease to be a people.

By Mr. William B. Steele. The United
States—A home for the oppressed of all na-

tions—may they never have cause to regret their generosity to Irishmen.

By Capt. O'Hanlon. The next President
—Andrew Jackson; he will be elected by the people without intrigue or barter, and go into

office with a pure heart and clean hands.

Captain O'Hanlon was again called upon, and gave the following:—Political damnation to the frinciples of the Hartford Con-

By Mr. R. L. Edmonda. The memory of Robert Emmet-he attempted what the immortal Washington achieved-the independence of his native country; though immolated on the altar of liberty, by the unjust sentence of a blood thirsty tyrant Norbery, he still lives in the hearts of I reemen.

By Mr. Samuel Peurse. The Heroes of

the Revolution.

By John M. Miller. The claims of those who sided in establishing our independence and freedom, is too just and honoroble to admit of a doubt, and no republican patriot, a full competency to smooth the remnant of their days.

By Mr. E. Young. Thomas Jefferson-

A brilliant star in the constellation of Revo-lutionary Patriots—Whilst verging on the horizon of eternity, may the last moments of his life be cheered by the reflection that his services have been duly appreciated by the friends of civil and religious liberty in both

hemispheres.
By Mr. Thompson Ware. M'Duffie, Hamilton, and Hayne-distinguished for their talents, integrity, and patriotism-they fear not to oppose the usurping power of an usurp-

ing administration.

By Mr. I. Sturtevant. The Fair-"The Crown of the Hero, the Star of the Rover,
The Hope that inspires, and the Spell that beguiles,
The Song of the Poet, the Dream of the Lover,
The It fidel's Heaven, is Beauty in smiles."

By Mr. William Cline. The Greeks-May they speedily obtain the object of their glorious struggle in the attainment of their liberty; and may we, at the next Anniversary sister republic-

" With Freedom's soil beneath her feet, And Freedom's banner waving o'r her

By Mr. W. Shear. De Witt Clinton-the accomplished Governor and patriotic States-man: his distinguished public services has placed him on a towering monument of im-perishable fame, whose base rests in the hearts of his fellow-citizens.

By Mr. William Barry. Old Hickory— The friend of the adopted citizens and bene-factor of mankind. Rifted in the soil, may they grow like the oak. These shall see their simperviridal civic wreath outlast the golden crowns of Britanic despots.

How beetless the task, and the effort how vain,
That would hope by oppression, to ever the chain.

By Mr. A. Mitchell. The United States

From the first glimmering of Freedom, she
has in half a century become the political
pole-star of the western how in the political pole-star of the western hemisphere : And ther Jubilee, and she will have built proue cities overlooking the Pacific.

By D. E. Sweeny. Greece, the home of the Arts and Sciences—Though writhin, under the scourge of Turkish bondage— though meeting with defeats—may she continue to sing-

Now let the world in one great band of gloriou unity. Drive despotism from each land, or die for L

By Mr. Justice D. Lynch. The hasmony of this board :

of this board:

How pleasant the to see,
Kindred and friends agree.

By Mr. Cyrus Bryant. Liberty.—The
last will and testament of our fathers to their
children and the only boon which can with
success admit of individual and universal entailment.—Fifty years have we enjoyed is,
may it endure fifty thousand.

By Air. H. W. Hilliard. The Units the The alter of Freedom, on whose be in his been kindled a pure and holy flam hich, like the vestal fire, bids hir to bu

By Mr. Daniel Brenap. Emmett & Orr—Their many exertions for Liberty, may they not be forgotten by their countrymen, nor the noble deeds of Jackson overlooked by the adopted citizens of the United States.

"Remember the glories of Brian the Brave."
By Mr. J. H. Smith. General Lafayette—His example shall be as a pole-star to direct those who wish to embark on the political ocean for the haven of glorious immortality.

By Mr. W. J. Gass. Civil and Religious

. By Mr. W. J., Gass. Civil and Religiona Liberty—may it become general through-out the world before the return of our next Anniversary.

COMMUNICATION.

JEFFERSON CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Editor—There are some men as re-markal: a for their parsimony as their hypo-crisy; and a trait of the one not unfrequently unmasks and exposes the other. At the late meeting for the relief of Mr. Jefferson, there were many who took uncommon pains to evince their public spirit and liberality; and it nothing else but cologiums on the great pub-lic st. vices of this distinguished man, the excellency of his private and public character, had been necessary to effect this, they would have easily passed for genuine patriots. But happily for mankind we have learnt to judge of the truth or falschood of men's professions by their agreement or disagreement with their subsequent conduct and actions; and he, therefore, who, although he culogizes the merits of a good old public servant, worn down in the toils of his country, and acknow-ledges his claims upon his bounty and muni-ficence, yet refuses to him a larger pittance than he gives to a fourth of July dinner, has no more patrictism than the niggard who mouths at the tax necessary for the support

of his own govers ... ent.

There are men in this Town who pay a hundred dollars annually to the support of a church; and, taking into consideration their fortunes it is not more than a liberal sum.—What then could we expect of these men on an occasion like the present? The former is an ordinary and usual exercise of charity, and returns every year; the latter is an extraorreturns every year; the latter is an extraor-dinary and unusual exercise of charity, pa-triotism and liberality, and will in all proba-bility never occur again. The one is to foster and promote religion, but the other for the more noble purpose of snatching from want and beggary one whom it would be worse than treason and fratricide not to relieve. Under this view of things, it would seem to me that, on the present occasion, five hundrep dollars for these men would be by no means an exorbitant subscription. It would at all events be no more to their purse than one dollar would be to that of a large majori-ty of the citizens of Columbia. But how are ty of the citizens or Ochambia. we surprized, other joining from the speci-ments of the esser, we are forced, in lieu of the, to aspect the pairry sum of two, five, or

Taray that Mr. Jefferson deserves relief that is, and to set about relieving him in this way, argues conclusively, in my humble opinion, a total destitution of every fine and charitable feeling. And while the relief is got up, not only in this place but in every part of the United States of America, to show that our Republic is not ingrateful, it will, I fear, tend ultimately to confirm foreigners in their pre-conceived opinions, that the Americans pre-conceived opinions, that the Americans

are a close-handed parsimonious people.

The sum to be raised for the relief of Mr. Jefferson is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If we fail in raising this, it had been as well to have raised none. In Boston there was subscribed the liberal sum of fift thousand dollars. In New York, which ought to have done equally as much, to their shame be it said, they mustered up eight thousand dollars! So that it requires great liberality in the southern states to make the whole contribution average the sum of ten thousand dollars in each state: which must be done, or the object of our relief must still

But, notwithstanding, the present appear ances of our subscription papers seems to be ominous of a disgraceful contribution for Columbia, yet we entertain great hopes of a splendid liberality from those few amongst us who are alike distinguished for their patriot-ism and their public spirit, and from their having acted upon the same revolutionary theatre with the great Mr. Jefferson himself. These, it is hoped, will be proud of the pre-sent flattering opportunity afforded them of evincing their gratitude to one who so well deserves it. Of their liberality, high expec-tations have been already formed, and we shall not believe until we see otherwise, that these contributions will be any thing but munificent and splendid.

As the propriety of relieving Mr. Jefferson at all has been by some questioned, I will say

at all has been by some questioned, I will say one word upon that subject.

The salary of the President of the United States is 25000 dollars; bearing no proporto that of a or foreign minister of England. When it is recollected, that his house is open at all times for the reception of agents of government, foreign Ambassadors, and a perpetual influx of strangers from all parts of the world, it will be readily granted, that this sum is not more than half sufficient to defray the expenses of his household. Mr. that this sum is not more than half sufficient to defray the expenses of his household. Mr. Jefferson was not a wealthy man when he took the chair, and was of course less so when he left it. He therefore found himself at the period of his retirement totally unable to pay off the debts, which, to support his own accusehold through a protracted and busy public life of 61 years, he had found himself under the necessity of contracting. This impossibility was increased by the great hospicality with which he constantly entertained a curious visiting world at his residence at Monticello. His creditors have at length called upon him for their dues, and for him there is but one alternative: He must either be relieved by the munificence of his fellowettizens, or turned out of a mansion, endeared to him by every tie of domestic association, to seek a precarious and miserable subsistences from the cold charity of the world. I will put it to every American, whether he would not rejoice in the former while he would weep over the latter. To realize then the one, and to prevent the other, let every one throw in his mite, "According to that which he hath let each one give,"

w up to Mr. Jo f his gun-boat he Call the responsibility of contributing. Withou descending to the refutation of such ground less and miserably stupid charges, to such men as these, I will merely recommend them the noble example set them by the "open handed" Bostonians. No state was more opposed to Jefferson's Administration that opposed to Jefferson's Administration than Massachusetts, yet no state has outstripped it in promptitude and liberality of subscrip-

tion.

In fine, it is to be hoped that, on this occasion, something like that spirit will be resuscitated, which pervaded this people when the good Lafayette recently set his foot upon these sliores; and that the country which could not look upon the wants of her friend without relieving them, will not view the distresses of a son with a cold and heartless indifference.

ADOLECENS. ld and heartless in-ADOLECENS.

The following very interesting article relative to the affairs of Greece, is taken from the London Times of May 17. We most ardently desire that all its fair promises for the suffering and gallant Greeks may be realized.

ised :—
"We perceive that the fall of Misselonghi has excited some uncasiness among the friends of Greece, for the ultimate condition of that In making known long-suffering country. In making knows we thought it right to add, that the final issue of the war was not likely, in our udgreent, to depend on any relative superiority attainable through military successes, by the Turkish government over the Greek nation; and such

is our conviction still.
"The readers of the Times may rely upon the information conveyed to them, and re-heated, in former numbers of this journal, on the authority of our foreign correspondents, as to the nature and political results of his Grace the Duke of Weilington's embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg. On that subject, we distinctly stated, that the Duke only failed where failure was inevitable, in the efforts which he was efficiently compalled to forts which he was officially compelled to make, for preventing, if such were possible, a contest between the Russian empire and the Porte, on points not immediately connected with the war now raging between the Greeks

and the latter power.

"Respecting Greece, however, the Duke succeeded in a manner the most absolute and complete. The independence of Greece was secured by his representations to the Russian Cabinet. Her release from Turkey was not left contingent on the precarious issue of her own military resources and exertions. Her fortresses might be captured, and her brave men slaughtered, and legions of Arabs might overrun the fields of the Morea; but the resolution was appearanced by England, and Russellition was appearanced by England. solution was announced by England, and Russia concurred in it unequivocally, that Greece should no longer exist as a slave to the Turks Let, therefore, the friends of general liberty dismiss their fears for the results of this san-guinary conflict: Greece will ere long be free; and instead of the future being render-ed more doubtful by the fall of the fortress recently captured,—an event calamitous onwe are inclined to think that the moment of liberation to the Greeks will be hastened by it rather than retarded. Turkey will be-come more insolent and unsparing: England, therefore, must, for the sake of honor and humanity, be more prompt in the development of her policy, and more vigorous and peremptory in its enforcement. If, indeed, we have allowed that the point of the late negotiation which miscarried, was one which no address or talent could then have secured—so we are bound to express our secret that he which bound to express our regret that the object which has been attained with Russia by negotiation has not been more energetically followed up and realized in favor of Greece by our diplomatic agents at Constantinople,—
Though the end will be the same, a frightful mass of intermediate suffering has already flowed from the vain attempt to apply the instrument of reasoning, where cam were only likely to obtain a hearing.

In France, we find, from the private correspondence of the Editor of the Landon Times, that a great dissatisfaction has been produced by the increase of power which is given to the clergy. It is said that Charles at opts all the conformity of the conformity of the conformity. his measures of government in conformity with their views, or in support of their inter-ests. The chief discontent in the army exists among the officers, not fewer than 900 of whom have resigned within a very short time. When the term of engagement of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers expires, commissioned omeers and solders expires, none of them will consent to renew it. One cause of this dissatisfaction is said to be the unjust distribution of lucrative employments, but the chief reason is said to be found in the circumstances which follow. Almoners have a reason placed in tweety regiment. for some years been placed in every regimen for some years been placed in every regiment. These are not under the jurisdiction of the minister of war, but of the King's Almoner, with whom they held correspondence only. To obtain promotion, an officer is compelled to pay court to these Almoners, instead of looking to his military superiors. To grow in the good opinion of the Almoner, he must be constant in his attention at confession and at mass, must perform all devotional acts, and denounce all his comrades who are less decent than himself. This Almoneris generally a Jesuit. Very recently the Colonel of a regiment is said to have received an order, not from the minister of war, but from the Court Almoner to command all his officers to Court Almoner to command all his officers to perform their jubilee. It is said that if this order be not complied with, the Colonel will be dismissed. The zeal of the Jesuits, however, is represented as not being confined to the army, but extending to the tradesmen who have the supply of the Royal household.— From these a proof of their going to confession is exacted, under the penalty of losing His is exacted, under the penalty of losing His jesty's custom. A story is told of a tradesman of the Duchessof Berry, who, when called on for his ticket of confession, ran to a neighboring cure to procure one, but as he was required, in the first place, to go through a general confession, he declined to submit to this process, failed to obtain the required proof, and lost the custom of the Duchess. At the last jubilee procession, it is stated that the King wished to appear as a penitent, and that his ministers with some difficulty prevailed on him to abandon the idea of such an exposure. One fact is given, on good authority. The Primon of Procession, who is very religious.

took the hint and went away. It is fu stated that the recent departure of the floof of Straining from Court, was in court would stated that the recent departure of the Bishrof Strushurg from Court, was in consequent of a representation from M. Villele, that he would resign his official station, unless the prelate was sent away. If these rumors are correct, to the extent thus stated, the only and the irresistible conclusion which they lead to be irresistible conclusion which they lead to the irresistible conclusion which they lead to be in the steps of the King of Spain, and that the result will be the same in the one kingdom. Auspicious—proscriptions—and an universal feeling of distrust and discotent.

MARRIED-In Union District, on Tuesday evening, the 20th alt. by the stav. Twos. Grann Mr. James M. Warrlow, to Miss Sanau Bono all of that district. On Thursday, the 20th all by the Rev. Wes. Wast, Mr. Sidner M. Davin to Miss And Salvay both of Orangeburgh district.

Election.

A N' Election will be held on WEDNESDAY,
A. He 12th of July near, at the store of C. & D.
Bannan, for a Warden to represent Ward No. 3:
of the Town of Columbia, in the place of John A.
Crawford, resigned.
The polls to be opened from 10 o'clock, A. M.
until 4 o'clock, P. M.
Managess—Joseph Ellison, William M'Cauley,
and John A. Crawford.
June 29.

MRS. EDMONDS FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 17th instant. A course of Lectures on Rhetoric and Philosophy will be regularly delivered to the First Class, during each Bession.

ROBERT L. EDMONDS, A. M. July 11.

COLUMBIA

MALE ACADEMY. THE next term of this Seminary will com-mence on MONDAY, the 17th instant. R. L. EDMONDS, Principal.

Columbia Female Academy.

THE duties of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 10th of July, 1828.

ELIAS MARKS, M. D. Principal.

July 4. 27—1t

A Miller Wanted.

A PERSON well acquainted with Grindiag CORN and WHEAT will meet with a permi-nent situation by making application at this Office. July 1st, 1826

Will be Sold

BEFORE the Court House, in Columbia, on the FIRST MONDAY in August must, four MEGRO FELLOWS, young and healthy, and four NEGRO GRUS, all as likely as any lastic state, upon a credit until the first day of January next—the purchaser to give bond and accurity, and a mortgage of the negroes. If any purchaser fails to comply with the terms of sale, the said negroes will be rold at the risk of the former purchaser, on the 2nd Monday in January, for cash, and the bid of such former purchaser shall not then be received. hall not then be received.

The above negroes are sold for the foreclosus of a mortgage.
THOS. T. WILLISSON, C. E.R. D.

July 11

Bacon for Sale. 25,000 the of prime Bacon, well solve for each by SAMUEL EWART.
Columbia, July 4.

A Bargain.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT on Washington-street, opposite J. S. Mann's. Esq. The buildings are all new and well calculated for a private residence. The terms of sale will be—one half in cash, the balanca in personal property or notes well secured for one and two years. If not add on or before the 31st of July, the above property will be offered at public Auction at the Court House in Columbia. THOS. H. WADE.

To Pent.

In an eligible and healthy situation, as a summer residence.

A LARGE and commodious HOUSE at Lonamaville, about two and a half miles from Columbia, together with a four acre for under good fence, an elegant spring of good water and spring house, with three spartments over the tame.—For terms inquire of the subscriber.

JOHN PARE JOHN PARR

Columbia, June 20, 1826.

July 11.

RAGS WANTED.

THE Subscribers are about to erect a PAPER MILL in the vicinity of this place, and its success depends in a great measure apon the aid of almost every person in the community in preserving the only material that can be used in the mannafactory of this useful article; house keepers, and all others, are therefore carnestly solicited to collect and preserve all RAGS produced in their transition. There is not a house but will afford minute out to be paid to save milica. Angre is not a nouse but will allord many pounds in the year if attention be paid to saving them. It will afford to the poor many necessaries which would otherwise be lost to them; and the rich, by allowing them as a perquisite to some favorite servent, will render essential service to the rich, by anowing them as a perquisite to some favorite servant, will render essential service to this infant manufactory, of our own state; and we flatter ourselves that the aid of the community in this respect will enable asto perfect this undertaking, and by that means keep in circulation in corrown state, and among all classes, very large sums of money that are yearly barried out of it for the article of paper. There is no rag originally composed of flax, hemp or cotton, but which will answer for some kind of paper.

The following prices will be paid for all Raga delivered at the store of Mr. William T. Little to this place.

White Linen, Saper 100 lbs.
Cotton, Fiax of Hemp, 2 per 100 lbs.
Cotton, Fiax of Hemp, 2 per 100 lbs.
Cotumbis, July 11.