Very well, Mr Blackmore, we have laid this mitter before the Postmaster General, and we now say to our subscribers there, or any where else, if these dastardly acts are still continued, to forward to us a certificate of the fact, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, or any competent officer, and if we dont have redress it will be because justice has fled the hand.

Such conduct as this cannot and will not be borne: we will have our paper to pass to our subscribers, like all other papers, at all hazards; and if Government will not protect us, in this respect, why, we will protect ourselves, in a way that will not be very agreeable to the offenders.

Our Legislature

Adjourned on Tuesday morning, the 12th, after a session of 57 days. In another part of this paper will be found a list of the acts passed, decidedly the most important of which, is the Common School Bill. This may be hailed by North Carolina as commencing a new era in her history. In fact it is the only measure of general importance that has been consummated.

The bill lending the credit of the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, is perhaps, next in importance; and also the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston road Company. The Relief to the latter, however, the Register thinks is so restricted, that the Company will hardly accept from the Senate and referred to their appropriate

The people of Fayett ville, and its vicinity, perhaps, wish to know what has been done for their claims. "relief." Why, the bill for a turnpike road from here to Salisbury, has been-rejected. And so has every other measure that was the least calculated to favor Fayetteville. We don't believe that a single valve to prevent the bursting of steam boat boilers, act can be found in the whole list, that even mentions the name of Fayetteville !!!

But instead of grumbling, perhaps we should thank God that Gov. Dudley didnt recommend, and the Whig Legislature did'nt pass, a law striking out of existence, and erasing from the map, the loco foco" Di town of Favetteville :-- the town that dared give a majority of 40, against the Hero(?) of North Bend. We move a day of general thanksgiving, for our miraculous escape !

Latest from Florida.

We find in the Globe, a letter from Gen. Armstead, commanding in Florida, which says: "a considerable number of the Seminoles proper, are expected at Fort Armistead in a few days. One of the delegation is sanguine that they will consent to emigrate."

And again: "Should the Seminales and Tallahassees, generally, consent to emigrate, it will have a favorable effect on the Micasukics, and other hos-

The prospect of the termination of the war, indeed, grows brighter and brighter every day, giving for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the govbopes of an early termination of the difficulty.

Freshete. - The northern papers bring accounts of heavy and continued rains, which have swollen all the rivers and streams to unusua! heights, and in some places doing considerable damage to property. There seems to have been a general rain all mittee of the whole. over the country; our streams and swamps, below here, we are informed, are almost impassble. The clouds seem disposed to break and clear off, but a permanent change of weather will hardly be effected before the change of the moon, on the 22d inst.

Twenty-Sixth Congress, SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE,

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1841.

To-day the bill for the benefit of the Howard Institution, at Washington, occupied considerable time, and being disposed of, the prospective pre-emption bill was taken up, opposed at length by Mr Clay of Kentucky, and supported by Messis. Wright and

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1841. Several bills were read a third time and passed. The Pre-emption Bill was then taken up and dis cussed until the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1841. Several petitions and memorials were presented, in favor of, and against, a general Bankruft Law. some of the latter, from merchants in New York.

Mr LINN asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of Oregon Territory, upon which he made a few remarks, from which we extract the following:

His opinion was that it would be better to put the whole of their claims on Great Britain together, and see what could be done with them; but he never expected that they would be amicably adjusted. The history of the British Government afforded him satisfactory evidence on this subject. He believed that every one there, would be numbered with the dead before the British Government would amicably settle a question of this nature. It his memory served him correctly, England pending the negotiations at Ghent, had been willing to purchase that territory; he did not mean to say there was any formal offer made, box, finding that no such arrangement could be entered into, she had, step by step, made progress in territorial encroachment, until she presented to the world a claim of great importance where she had not even the shadow of right; and such would be the case at every point of the contest with Gt. Britain. The British had extended their possessions, step by step, from the extreme branch of the Coflumbia river to the Pacific ocean. By a letter which he had recently received, he learned that the Hudson Bay Company was introducing emigrants from great Britain by Cape on the Territory of Oregon, and had pushed their establishments on the south to California and on the east to the Rocky mountains; and by an act of Parliament, a portion of the criminal law of Great Britain was extended up to the very confines of the States of Arkansas and Missouri. Now, if we have a just right and ty. claim to that property, he was not the man to say it should be abandoned to any power on earth. He was prepared and willing to go into a discussion of the whole subject here in-

The bill making appropriations for the patent | vice; and, looking to these and other responoffice was taken up and discussed, and passed over. sibilities, why, he begged to inquire, in this The pre-emption bill was then taken up and discussed at some length by Messrs, Anderson, Mangum, Crittenden, Benton, and Linn.

Some considerable debate arose upon a resolution of Mr Walker, to instruct the committee on Foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of causing to be procured and submitted to the Senate, copies of certain debates in the British Parliament, in relation to the Northeastern boundary, which ended in laying the resolution upon the table. The Senate adjourned till

Monday, Jan. 11, 1841. The new Senator from Tennessee, Mr Nicholson look his seat to-day. After the usual presentation of petitions, the pre-emption bill was again resumed and occupied the day.

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1841. A great number of private bills were passed, after which the pre-emption bill wasa gain discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1841.

The principal business before the House to-day was the Pennsylvania contested election, between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll; the latter gentleman Naylor, concluded his argument from yesterday.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1841. A considerable portion of to-day was occupied in discussing a bill disposing of the Lunatics of the District Columbia. Some 8 or 9 bills were received committees. The Speaker then called for reports of committees which were all reports on private

FRIDAY, Jan. 8, 1841. Mr Underwood, from a select committee, reported a bill to purchase Raub's patent self-acting safety and several other bills for the better security of the lives of passengers on board steam boats.

Mr Montgomery offered a resolution calling for information in relation to the public lands, which lies over one day.

Petitions were next in order.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9, 1841. Mr Lincoln offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the public lands, which was agreed to.

Mr Jones from Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, which was referred to Committee of the

A long string of resolutions were offered, in relation to removing officers, Executive patronage, &c. After considering and passing some private bills,

Monday, Jan. 11, 1841.

his claim to the scat as a Representative from Penns Ivania, for several hours.

Mr Jones reported the bill making appropriations ernment for 1841, which was referred to the Committee of the whole.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1841. Mr Sergeant reported a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases, which was passed. Several other bills were read and referred to Com-

Ingerso'l, and spoke till adjournment.

Slavery in England:

Showing that the Slaves of the South are better off than the Laboring Classes in England.

The Washington Globe copies an article from the London Globe, upon a subject, the substance of which we feel inc'ined to acquaint the public with. The high Sheriff of Norfolk, (England) promulgated a requisition for a county meeting, at Norwich, " to consider the propriety of forming an auxiliary society in connection with the one lately formed in London) [the World's Convention] for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of

Africa." The arrangements for the meeting were no sooner made than a Chartist leader, circulated a handbill calling upon the Chartists to attend with their families on the day of the meeting, at St. Andrews Hall, and accordingly some 60 or 70 families appeared.

The Bishop of Norwich addressed the meeting, and expatiated upon the evils of slavery, being in terrupted every ten or a dozen words by cries of "Why don't you look at the new poor laws,"-"Look at home before you go abroad," and finally took his seat by moving the first resolution, which in substance was that slavery ought to be abolished.

Great uproar and confusion then prevailed, and the Sheriff inquired if any one present wished to move an amendment, when the Chartist leader started up and said that he was prepared to move an ameadment, and the following are some of his

Mr Dover said he was just coming to his text. (Renewed laughter.) He begged to ask what was slavery? He called that slavery where a man did not get an equivalent for the labor he performed. (Loud cheers from the Chartist party.) A man that did not receive that fair equivalent for his labor was a slave to all intents and purposes. (Renewed applause from the same quarter.) He begged to ask whether a man in this country obtained a fair equivalent for what he produced? No such thing. The productions of England were 300,000,000l annually. This was produced by the labor of 5,000,000 of the populafor the remaining 25,000,000 toenjoy. This was a fact which he defied the gentleman in the orchestra or platform to deny. (Applause.) Such, however, were the facts; and | See in another column, list of officers for this Town, though he did not presume and set himself up for present year. They are much about the same as as a legislator, still it was for the Legislature last yearto provide a stop-gap for the great difference Horn; they brought shepherds and placed existing between the producer and the conthem on farms, they had erected British forts sumer. (Cheers and hisses.) If wealth was not obtained without producing a fair equiva- ent. Barring the wet papers we get occasionally, we lent for labor, there would be no slavery. If should say the mails were as dry as dusty roads in the slave drivers paid a fair equivalent, it August days. We would give one-cent for an would never be in their power to buy "orful katastrophe" or an "orrid murder." We slaves. (Loud applause from the Dover par-

> Mr Dover proceeded. Those who were not represented were indeed political slaves, for they were called upon to pay taxes from their hard earnings—to fight the battles of their the report that he voted the Van Buren Presicountry, if called upon or pressed into the ser- dential ticket at the late election.

land (as it was called) of freedom, persons so. liable should not have a vote in the choice of their representatives? (Great cheering from

things had brought about political slave-

Talkabout freedom-what, he must inquire had this country done to preserve Poland from the aggression of the Autocrat of Russia? And yet emancipation of slavery was talk of! (Loud applause and some tumult.) But to horse shoes in nine hours in succession, come nearer the mark, what had been done after twenty millions of money of the British people had been voted away in order to put an end to negro slavery in the West Indies? After all this, he found from a Jamaica paper, now three months old, that the clergy had taken a predominant part in order to defeat emancipation. But there still remained another kind of slavery to which English people were subjected—he meant mental slavery. That had been a system of slavery pursued now for nearly two thousand years, and that system was to allow a man to enjoy 400l a year at the expense of another who could be made to live upon 4s. a week. Thus it was that the people were insulted and their pockets being allowed to appear at the bar of the House to picked to the amount of 500,000t a year; but and that he considered Sir John Harvey too advocate his claim to the seat now occupied by Mr | ere long the veil would be drawn aside, and the buggaboo which had frightened and alarmed them be done away with. (Great cheers from the Chartist party.) Having said thus much, he begged to move the following resolution by way of amendment to that proposed by the Right Rev. Prelate the Bishop of Nor-

A Mr Hewitt, then addressed the meeting as fol-

wich. It was as follows: "That this meet-

ing views with deep regret the many proofs

of despotic slavery at home, and pledges it-

self to use all exertions to put a final stop to

slavery wherever it is found to exist." (Loud

and general plaudits from the Chartist par-

Last week Mr Gurney had at a meeting at which he was in the chair, described the state of slavery in America. He (the speaker) did not want to travel so far. He was content new and beautiful devices, resembling the lato go a few yards from the spot in which he test halves and quarters. They have sold Canada, and committed offences against her stood-namely to the workhouse door. (Loud freely at three per cent premium for New cheers, and general cries from the Chartists of Year's presents. "Look at the slavery and misery of the new poor-laws-Emancipate the white slaves before you think of the blacks.") He should like some of the gentemen who stood on the platform to attend at the door of the workhouse, and see the poor girls driven, without hats or Hawk War I think I can endure four years of shawls, thence to the factories! He would Federal misrule." then ask what they called that but slavery? (Tremendous cheering.) This was not all, however, for he had himself found a weaver in this city who, after working sixteen hours date, says that linen may be rendered incom-Mr Nay'or replied to Mr Ingersoll, vindicating a day, could only earn 9s a week. This was bustible by immersion in a solution of equal to support six children, his wife, and himself; parts of alum and borax, combined with a litand, deducting the outgoings, those earnings | tle starch. The water of chrystallization in just left him 1 1-2d. a day per head for that the alum protects the fabric at a low heat, and family to subsist upon. He could go with the the borax when it becomes more intense. bishop who had supported the new poor-law bill to-morrow and show him, not one individual case, but a hundred such instances of des- Belvidere combined in one person.-There titution. He could take the right reverend is now exhibiting a young Goliah, by the prelate to houses where the husband worked name of Charles Freeman, who stands some as a weaver for 16 hours a day, and had no- seven feet four in his stockings-lifts a dead Mt Naylor again took the floor in reply to Mr and his children to lie upon. (Great ap- most perfectly proportioned being emaginahe had been at, in the West Indies .but what was the sort of pic-nic the laborers had at home to partake of? Why, it amounted after all their exertions, to one of Mr John Harvey's messes of red herrings and potatoes. (Great confusion, hisses, and groans.) But with 386,000l given to the Queen for pocket money, and 14,000 parsons, how could Enland expect things to be otherwise? (Loud shouts from the Chartists.) Priestcraft and kingcraft must be done away with; he was willing to work to support himself, but starve, come what might he would not, to support the people 30,000t a year; there was the King was beat so as to cause his death before dayof Belgium and his wife; and lastly there was the bloody King of Hanover and his spouse. (Tremendous yells.) This was a true state of slavery, which could only be abolished by the adoption of the people's charter. Taxation without representation was tyranny, productive of slavery; and with these views, he cordially seconded the amendment. (Loud cheers and

> The meeting was then addressed by a very moderate old gentleman who seemed to take a view of things to suit all parties, after which the meeting broke up in great disorder and confusion without

> accomplishing any thing. Any one who has been an observer of the movenents of the Chartists of England, and knows their determined courage, their indomitable spirit, their feelings of bitter hatred toward the government that is grinding them to the dust, can perceive through the dark vista of futurity, a storm browing in England that is one day to burst with a violence that the magic wand of monarchy will never quel! .-We give the above extract, as containing matter big with fate to the English people, ominous of ruin downfall, and extinction of English monarchy. We have noticed the doings of these people for some time, and we watch their movements with an interest excited by the ends they have in view. They are men of daring spirits driven almost to desperation by the tyranny of the government under which they live, and whose downfall they bave no doubt sworn to accomplish.

> > Charter Election.

News. There is but little of this article stirring at pres-

becoming almost as numerous as broken banks. REPORT NOT TRUE.-Thomas Earl, the abolition candidate for the Vice Presidency, denies, through the National Intelligencer,

News by Mails.

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

THE DELAWARE-The Ledger of yesterday states, that as far af the eye can reach up tween individuals, is all they ask-a clear fied and and down the Delaware, and as far as has no especial favors; and in honorable competition, commercial and otherwise, they are willing to sink the Dover party.) He repeated, this state of been heard, the navigation is closed fast.

> THE LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE assembled at Dover yesterday.

INDUSTRY .- It is stated in the Worcester Ægis, that Mr Bintings a blacksmith of Leicester on Saturday the 12th inst., forged 150 they will be found, each at his post, whether that be which were pronounced by good judges to be made in workmanlike manner.

McLeon's Examination .-- We learn from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that McLeod's examination before Judge Bowen has been concluded-required to find bail in the sum of \$5000 in two sureties of \$2500 each, or go to jail-went to jail and will be tried, it is thought, week after next.

THE TROOPS AT MADAWASKA .- The Montreal Gazette says, that the Governor General has most emphatically declared that he will not remove any of the troops recently courteous by a great deal, in notifying braggadocio Governor of Maine that a detachment of British troops had taken up a position.

Seventeen hundred hams cured, sold Cincinnati on the 24th ult. at 6 1-4 cents; wagon hogs \$3,75 per cwt.

KENTUCKY SLAVES .- The tax list of Kentucky, among other items, enumerates as the supine to permit them. To the demand made value of slaves in that state sixty two millions by our Government on that of Great Britain, two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars, the number being one hundred and sixty-six thousand. The total of taxable property in the state is \$272,250,000, and its revenue \$275,353.

NEW DOLLARS. - A few Dollars have just been coined at the mint in Philadelphia with

Good.—An old settler, in remitting his subscription to the Chicago Democrat says:-"I have lived in this country many years, and, having withstood the Cholera and Black

FIRE-PROOF LINEN.-The editor of the izens, brought by his own temerity and the "London Mechanics' Magazine" of a late

and which that State punishes with death; and A GIANT .- A Hercules, and an Apollo thing but a lock of straw for his wife, himself, weight of fifteen hundred pounds, and is the plause.) Mr Gurney, on Friday last, had ble. The best of the joke is, that the young described a pic-nic party of the negroes varmint is not yet out of his teens, and expects to grow a foot or two taller yet.

> THE BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The Hon. John Holmes, of Maine, has published in the Kennebec Journal a review of the Report of Messrs Mudge and Featherstonhaugh, in which he effectually uses up those gentlemen, and very clearly proves upon them a delibeate design to make a favorable case for their Government, at the expense of truth.

MURDER.—A number of Irishmen assembled at a groggery in Syracuse, on Christmas others. This country had now three kings night, and after drinking and wrangling a and queens to maintain. There was Queen while, began fighting. Before they finished, Victoria with her German husband, who cost one among them, named Michael Wilson, light. Two of the gang, Richard Kasson and Pat Moran, are now in jail for the offence.

> James River is frozen so as to prevent the passage of the boats to Richmond.

A MURDERED MAN FOUND. -Our readers may not have forgotten a paragraph which went the rounds of the papers last winter. about the supposed murder of an Ohio merchant named Cooper, near Wheeling, Va., by a young man named Long. Cooper and Long arrived at Wheeling together from Marietta, Ohio, and stopped at the tavern of a Mr Mosier, which they left one morning early, on the pretence of doing some business in the town. After a short absence Long returned alone, without being able to give any reason for the absence of his companion. Suspicions at length got affoat that Cooper was murdered, and a dead body, which his friends supposed to be his, having passed. The two following are among the been found, these suspicious were deemed al- number:- Sun. most certainty, and public opinion pointed out Long as the murderer. He was arrested, and after lying three months in jail, was discharged for want of sufficient legal proof to convict him, but without any change of of the murdered Durfee and his fellow citipublic opinion in his favor. It is now ascer- zens be atoned for. tained beyond a doubt that Cooper was not murdered at all, and that he is now living in burning of the steamboat Caroline in Ameri-Illinois. He was very much embarrassed in can waters, as a national insult of the highhis circumstances, and, having collected what money he could, he decamped without settling with his creditors, leaving poor Long to suffer, ever since, the great injustice to which the unfounded suspicions of his fellow men subjected him.

From the Baltimore Sun. Our Relations with England.

Trouble in Prospect .- We believe no intellige person will deny, that the best interests of the Uni- are felt and feared no more ted States and of England, require the existence of pacific and amicable relations between the two have not even a "steam boat explosion" which are countries; but we at the same time feel satisfied that no true American citizen can be found in the land, who would purchase such relations, or maintain them, at the expense of the smallest portion of his country's honor, or the least important of her rights, or of the rights or bonor of any member of the Union.

There is no disposition in the people of this country to demand of other nations any thing that does

not appear to them to be clearly right; while at the same time they will be found to be the last people on earth to submit to undeniable wrong or outrage. Justice between them and other nations, as beor swim, succeed or fall, "survive or perish" on the single ground of their intrinsic merits; and though they prefer the pursuit of peace to the horrors of war, yet when foreign injustice renders it neces-sary that they shall stand Between their lov'd homes and the war's desola-

in front of the invading host, or in the support of his country's more immediate defenders. That there is reason to apprehend the event of a necessity for such a course on our part, that our spirit, our patriotism and our sense of justice, will be put to a m litary test, begins to be still more evident. No sooner had the dawn of peace appeared above the horizon of our "north-eastern boundary," than fresh cause of difficu'ty be ween us and the Government of Great Britain, sprang up in another quarter.... Cers for the present year, viz:
The arrest of McLeod in the State of N. JOSHUA CARMON, Town Treasurer wellknown affair of the steamer Caroline, an E. J. CLARK, Clerk of the Market unarmed ferry-boat, at Schlosser, in that L. A. NIXON, Town Constable State, has, as our readers already know, drawn WM. WILLIAMSON, StreetCommissioner ernment, as done by authority and deserving JOSEPH AREY, Special Justice of approbation. It has been pretty well un- HOLMES & BAYNE, Town Printers. derstood by the people of this country, that this outrage was approbated by the British Government, but it has not until recently become officially known to either our people or John McRae, Esq., Chief Fire Warden our Government; and were it not for the arrest of McLeod, the Queen and her Minis- John Cook ters, and her representatives here, would Jas. Hooper have kept their views of the matter to themselves, as long as might suit their own convenience, should our Government be enough supported by evidence of the facts, no answer has yet been returned; in the mean time, one of the murderers of one or more of our citizens has been arrested in the State in which his crime-if he be guilty of itwas committed, and handed over to the authorities of this State, "to be dealt with according to law." When some of our deluded, though well meaning citizens, went into Majesty's subjects and government, though in affirmation and defence of human rights in the abstract, our Government lest them to their fate: and what that was, "the tender mercies" of the Provincial authorities can testify. The prison, the gallows and the convict colonies, can bear witness to the cruelty of their compassion and the tender character of their mercy; & yet no sooner is the incendiary and the murderer, who destroys the property and the lives of our unarmed and unoffending cit-

other crime, in England. The General Government can do no act, that will have the effect to abrogate any constitutional law of the State of New York; therefore, as far as it is concerned, McLeod must be left in the hands of that State, to be dealt with according to law, and there is no reason to doubt, that he will receive as fair and impartial a trial as would be given to any of her own citizens, with committing a similar offence. If found guilty, he will be executed,-of this we have no doubt, and it will then be for the British Government to determine whether or not they are ready and willing to drive us into a war; that his death may be avenged. The attempt to avenge his death would cost them both blood and treasure, and for them to hope for success, would be evidence of a degree of fatuity greater than they have ever yet exhib-

within the reach of her laws, than the British

Minister here enterposes between him and

that justice, which reoguizes no difference

between him and an American citizen. He

is charged with an offence, alleged to have

been committed against the State of N. York,

the United States has no more power to in-

terfere in his case, than in the case of a Brit-

ish subject about to be tried for murder, or any

NAVAL .- The U. S. sloop of war Levant, commander Fitzbugh, bound to the West Indies, dropped down to the bite of Craney Island yesterday.

ited; hence there is some chance that a degree

of good sense may prevail at the court of St.

James, greater than that which is dictated the

course of its minister at Washington.

The N. Y. Express of Wednesday week remarks:-We have never known aperiod when freight was taken to Liverpool at as low a rate as it is at present. The packets are taking naval stores at 18d sterling, a rate that once would hardly have been deemed sufficient to pay for loading and unloading.

OUTRAGE OF THE CAROLINE.—The anniversary meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, to commemorate and act upon the means of redress for the outrage of the burning of the American steamer Caroline, was held on the 29th ult., and a number of spirited resolutions

Resolved, That we will commemorate this day henceforth, as a gross violation of the laws of neutrality existing between the American government and Great Britain, until the blood

Resolved, That this meeting consider the est degree, and which calls loudly for a national interference.

At the residence of T. Bethea, Esq., Marlborough S.C., on Thursday, 7th inst, of appoplexy, ALEX. ANDER McLAUGHLIN, a native and resident of Richmond county, North Carolina, aged 42 years, leaving a widow and eight small children, many relatives and warm friends who will long lament his untimely and sudden death. Yet they should be supported by the sweet hope that they will meet him

GARDEN SEEDS.

UST RECEIVED -- an assortment of Garden Seeds-growth of 1840-warranted fresh. SAM'L A. MIMS, Next door to Gee's. Nov. 24, 1840.

TOWN OFFICERS.

At an Election held for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for this Town for the present year, the following Gentlemen were

elected:-Dr. THOMAS N. CAMERON,

Magistrate of Police. James Kyle Joshua Carmon Amos Jessup Philimon Taylor Commissioners Joseph Arey Alfred McKethan George McNeill

The new Board of Commissioners met on the 13th of January, 1841, when the following persons were duly appointed Town Officers for the present year, viz:

Y., for murder and arson, committed in the GURDON DEMING. Collector of Taxes.

from the British minister at Washington, Mr JNO. McLAURIN, Sen., Director of Patrolo Fox, a recognition of that outrage by his gov- L. A, NIXON, do do for Campbleton

Also at the same time, the following persons were appointed the Board of Fire Wardens for the different Wards of this Town: Sam'l G. Hawley Joseph Baker David A. Ray Thos. L. Hybart, Esqs

Committee of Vigilance. Ward No. 1 E. Jessup, O. Houston, and Jo-

seph Hollingsworth. Do. No. 2 P. Taylor, James Baker, and E. W. Wilkings. Do. No. 3 Joseph Arey, B. Rose, and J.

D. Starr. Do. No. 4 L. S. Belden, James Martine, and Geo. McNeill.

Do. No. 5 A. McKethan, W. McKay, and W. McIntyre. Do. No. 6 Joshua Carmon, R. C. Belden,

and O. S Stark. Do. No. 7 James Kyle, Amos Kimball, and Chas. Benbow.

TAKE NOTICE.

hereby caution and forewarn all persons against trading for a c'rtain note made by Malcom McPherson to me, dated Nov., 1837, for \$23, payable one day after date, which note he satisfied. nd gave me a new one for that and other balances; herefore I declare said note void and of no effect. DANIEL BAKER. Near Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1841.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 9 'clock in the morning, is closed at 3, and departs daily at 4 o'clock in the evening.
The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 3

o'clock in the afternoon, is closed at 8, and departs The CHARLLSTON MAIL arrives at 5 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 2 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and

The CARTHAGE & SALISBURY MAIL arrives at 12 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays is closed and departs at 1 o'clock, on Mondays and

Thursdays. The ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL arrives by 9 o'clock on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, is c'osed and departs at 10 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, via. CLINTON and WARSAW, arrives

daily by 4 o'clock in the morning, is closed and departs daily at 9 o'clock at night.

The LAURENCEVILLE MAIL arrives by 5 clock on Saturday evening, is closed and depurts at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The MAIL by McNEILL'S FERRY, BLACK'S
STORE and DRAUGHAN'S STORE, arrives at

and risk all its ill consequences to themselves 9 o'clock Monday night, is closed and departs at 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. FAYETTEVILLE. 8 45 a 00 40 Bacon, 00 26 00 25 . Beeswax, Butter, Bale Rope, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, 00 61 00 25 Cotton Bagging, Corn, Candles, F. F. 00 17 4. Flaxseed. Feathers, 00 Hides, green, 00 121 a Iron, bar, Lard, Molasses, Nails, cut, Salt, per bushel, 00 Sugar, brown, u loaf, 00 Tobacco, leaf Whiskey,

15 a Wool. WILMINGTON. 800 8 Bacon, Butter, Beeswax, dull. Bale Rope, Brandy, apple, Corn, per bushel, 13 Cotton, per 100 lbs. 7 50 . Cotton Bagging, Flour, per bbl. Gin, American, 20 Lime, bbl., 1 10 Molasses, 2 90 1 75 Pitch, at the Stills, Rice, per 100 lbs. Rum, N. E. 91 Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, Turpentine, hard 1 75 € Rosin, 8 00 a Flooring boards, M. 6 50 a SHINGLES. 1 75 2 25 Country,

3 00 Contract. BUCKW

GEO. McNEILL. For sale by