

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

We assure the Editor of the Standard, that we marked for insertion, his answer to our call upon him, as soon as it came to hand, and we were not aware that it had not been inserted, until we received his last paper. It was forgotten, and we are sorry that it was, but we are sure that it was marked and laid by for insertion. It appears this week, and is as follows:

A Call—The Answer.

We are called upon by the Editors of the North Carolinian to publish the act passed at the late "Whig" Legislature, which appoints an Agent to collect the Cherokee Bonds. Our attention is also directed to sundry other matters relative to that "reform" body. We shall comply with the desires expressed in the "call," so far as it may be in our power—in the mean time our neighbor should recollect the old saying—"Rome was not built in a day." We cannot, at all times, have access to the necessary documents, and it is by no means certain that we can obtain the "legislative action" on certain subjects till the Journals are published; and we may be prevented from this without a disposition on the part of any one to disoblige us.

We cannot tell why the names of the debtors to the Board of Internal Improvement and Literary Fund were not made public; but may come to the very probable conclusion that the "whigs" did not choose that the names of "whig" debtors should "meet the public eye," and as they have so well succeeded in imposing upon a majority of the people of the State, they very naturally concluded that said majority would put up with any sort of folly and humbug. In fact, from what those who voted with the "whigs" had already swallowed, the "whig" Legislature had a clear right to infer they would swallow any thing. It is quite sufficient for the gulls that the Harrison majority in the Legislature of North Carolina, did not choose to tell the people who borrowed their money; because—"hurra for Tip and Ty"—and that's enough!

We believe the Committee of the Legislature made no personal examination into the condition of our Banks. We intended to notice the Report of this Committee on some proper and convenient occasion, which exhibits, of course, all that was done on the subject. The Editors of the North Carolinian will see, at once, that all this is exceedingly proper—requiring only a little of that "generous confidence" which is a very necessary appendage to "Harrison reform."

Our Legislature took no action on the subject of Abolition, to which it was invited by the government of Virginia. How could they? Would you have them fly in the face of the influence that controlled the Harrisburg Convention? Would you have them pay so little regard to the feelings of "old Tip" the President elect, as to make a hostile demonstration against this class of his political friends, and one of whom is to be a member of his cabinet? Besides—all other matters not forbidding—the "whig" members of our "Harrison reform" Legislature, had enough to do to attend to the "spoils"—a speedy division of these being a matter of paramount consideration to such things as Banks or the progress of Abolition.

Should our establishment not fall into able hands we shall most certainly "drag to light the wholesale and shameful extravagance of the late 'Whig' Legislature," &c.

In regard to the "usurpations of the late 'Whig' Governor," we beg leave to ask to what particular incidents the Editors of the North Carolinian allude—whether they know of any thing more than what has been amply developed and fully exposed in the Standard?

Fr. in the Baltimore Sun.

Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg.

The Rev. Mr Barrett, whose lectures on the doctrines taught by Swedenborg have attracted so much attention in New York, is now in our city, and on Tuesday evening commenced a course of lectures on the same subject, in the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Baltimore and Exeter street. The first lecture delivered by Mr Barrett, was on the New Church doctrine of the end of the world, or of the Consummation of the Age, as the original Greek should be rendered, according to the New Church version. And, certainly, for calm, systematic reasoning, and logical conclusions, we have rarely listened to so able a performance. One of the premises from which the lecturer reasoned, was that canon of Biblical criticism which declares that no prophecy is fully understood until after its fulfillment. It was therefore but a rational inference to conclude that the prophetic parts of the New Testament, which were literally interpreted to mean the end of this material world, were not understood in the Christian Church, seeing that the world still continued unconsumed by the fire to which scriptural interpreters had consigned it. But, when the doctrine of correspondences, which had been revealed from the Lord for the use of his New Church, now forming in the world, was applied to the literal sense of the Word, and its spiritual and internal meaning thereby evolved, it was seen that wherever "earth" or "land" is mentioned, the Church was signified; and that, therefore, when the end of the world, or the consummation of the age was spoken of in the New Testament, the end of the first Christian Church was meant. It is remarkable, that the lecturer went on to state, that in the Old Testament prophecies, which foretold the consummation, or end of the Jewish Church, language similar to that in the New Testament is used. There the church is spoken of as the "earth" and the "land." The earth is represented as reeling to and fro like a drunkard, and the land is said to be consumed by fire. And yet we know that none of these things ever occurred literally. Thus it was seen, that the principal of literal interpretation, when applied to the Word, made it too often a dead and unmeaning letter. The end of the world, therefore, according to Mr Barrett and the Swedenborgians, means the end of the first Christian Church, which is declared to be consummated; and the coming of the Lord in the clouds, means his second advent in the clouds of the literal sense of the Word. After citing many passages in which the words "earth" and "land" oc-

curred, and showing that they could not have any true meaning unless church were signified, the lecturer referred to the Noachian Deluge, and stated that the account of a flood contained in the Word did not mean a literal flood of water destroying the earth, but a flood of false overwhelming and consummating the Most Ancient Church. Water, he said, in the language of correspondences, when used in a good sense, was predicated of truth, and when used in an evil sense, was predicated of its opposite, or what was false. That there never has been such a deluge as the literal sense of the Bible would seem to indicate, all true science at this day contradicts; and any one, by making a few calculations, might, he said, readily convince himself that as extensive a flood as that alluded to, never could have taken place. For instance, to have covered the tops of the highest mountains in the time specified, it must have rained about thirty feet per hour! By the application of the science of correspondences, (which declares that all natural things correspond to spiritual things, and are, in fact, but their ultimates) Mr Barrett went on to say, that the account of the creation of man, as contained in the first chapters of Genesis, was seen to describe all the various states of the formation of the church in man up to the time of his full regeneration, in stead of a literal account of the creation of the earth and the formation of man's natural body. The remarkable discoveries in geology at the present day, he remarked, entirely set aside the literal translation of this account of the creation of the world. But we cannot follow the eloquent lecturer through the many really startling and imposing positions that he assumed, and went on to demonstrate with a dispassionate clearness and fairness of argument, that it seemed impossible to controvert. Throughout the audience, there appeared to be an almost breathless interest; and we doubt if there was one present who did not come away with a rational conviction in his mind, that the pretensions of the new Church, demanding, as they do, the severest scrutiny and the most profound investigation, are not to be passed by with a jest or a sneer.

SUPREME COURT.

This tribunal has adjourned, after an arduous session. We subjoin the closing Opinions of the Court.

Per Ruffin, C. J. in Plummer v. Baskerville, from Warren, dismissing the Bill.

Per Daniel, J. in den ex dem. Skinner v. Fletcher, from Pasquetank, reversing the judgement below. Also in Davis v. Cain.

Per Gaston, J. in State v. Johnson, from Wake, affirming the judgement below. Also, in McFarland v. McKay, in Equity, from Richmond, directing certain issues to be tried in the court below.

Arguments are required in the following cases: Fox v. Horah, from Mecklenburg—Walker v. Crowder, from Caswell—Jarvis v. Corbell & wife, from Currituck—Hafner v. Erwin, from Mecklenburg—Doe ex dem. Going v. Rich, from Davie—Cole & wife v. Robinson's Ex's, from Richmond.—Standard.

News by Mails.

The Highest Freshet since '96.

The late rains have swollen the Cape Fear and the Neuse to an unprecedented extent. The latter is flowing through the streets of Waynesboro', and was on the 16th within two or three feet of the railroad bridge which crosses it about three miles on this side of Waynesboro'.

The Cape Fear has been constantly setting down since for the last two or three days, and is now entirely over the peninsula which divides the North-east from the North-west: leaving no dam visible on Negro-head point but that bordering the canal, and presenting an unbroken waste of water from the eastern shore of the North-east to the western bank of the North-west.

We have already heard of rafts of timber being broken up and swept away, and in one case, of the loss of a valuable negro fellow. Whatever may be the destruction of property it will be less than it would have been under the same fresh a month hence.—Wilmingon Advertiser.

From the Charleston Courier, 15th inst.

GREAT FRESHET.

THE RAIL ROAD MUCH INJURED. Probable inundation of Augusta and Hamburg.—The continued rains which have prevailed for a number of days past, have doubtless been the cause of much damage and destruction of property in the interior. Its effects on the Rail Road, have been of the most disastrous character, and great fears are entertained that Hamburg and Augusta have again suffered, even to a greater extent than during the freshet of last summer.

We have had no mail from these places since Wednesday last. On Saturday, a Conductor of the Cars on the Rail Road, arrived in town, who left Hamburg on Thursday morning last. He states that the water at that place, when he left, was within eight feet as high as at the recent inundation—that the river was rising at the rate of 18 inches per hour—and that the inhabitants were removing their families and goods, in the anticipation of the place being submerged. At Horse Creek, 4 miles from Hamburg, about 200 feet of the Road was entirely broken up; and at Edisto Swamp about a mile and a half of the Road was impassible. The Conductor reached Branchville on Thursday night, and started from there with a hand car at 11 o'clock on Friday, reaching Summerville at 10 P. M. from which place he came to town on Saturday morning.

At Cattle Creek, 55 miles from the city, several hundred feet of the rail way is broken up, the trussle work washed away, and the rails held together only by the iron. In the course of the progress of the conductor and those in his company they encountered much fatigue, and had some narrow escapes of loss of life.

At the foot of the inclined plane the banks were all falling in, covering the track of the road. The locomotive Ravenel had started on Thursday, to give assistance to passengers

coming down, and at Edisto Swamp, the road gave way, and threw her on the embankment, where she now lies. She had a freight car attached, which floated off with the rail road hands, who were all, however, safe, the water at that point being 10 feet deep.

TUESDAY, March 16.

It is with gratification that we inform our readers that a note received last evening, from the Four Hole Swamp, gives much more favorable intelligence respecting the rail road than could have been expected.

It is thought that passengers can be taken on Wednesday, for Hamburg, to get through in two days. The Agent is of opinion that the injury to the Road at Edisto River, and at Hamburg, will be much less than was anticipated, as the water was falling at both places on Saturday.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—Fifteen Hundred Men Killed!—By the arrival of the brig Vesta, at New York, from Rio de Janeiro in 49 days, we have dates to the 14th December. She brought us the "Despatador," published in Rio, to the 8th of January, inclusive. We have also received advices by her from Montevideo to the 22d, and from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of December.

The "Despatador" of the 5th gives the particulars of the defeat of Lavalle by Oribe.—Fifteen hundred men of Lavalle's army were killed. All his artillery and ninety wagons fell into the hands of Oribe. Lavalle escaped with only four men, leaving behind the rest of his army, numbering about six hundred men.

There appeared to be a good deal of difficulty in landing cargoes at Buenos Ayres. In consequence, captains were discharging their vessels at Montevideo on the 22d of December. That market had become therefore glutted, and goods in general sold very low.

Don Pedro II, the young Emperor of Brazil, has ordered his minister to submit to him some plan for the education of his subjects.

The theatres at Rio were flourishing. The Emperor and all the nobility attend them regularly.—Ball Sun.

The Cloud Gathering.

The Sandwich, U. C. Herald of the 17th February publishes the following paragraph:—"WAR AND RUMORS OF WAR.—In a private letter received by Saturday's mail from Toronto, is contained a rumor that the Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to the coast of North America and that all officers belonging to the army, now on leave of absence, are ordered to join their respective regiments immediately.

"We do not place much confidence in the report, but we think such a step highly necessary at this present juncture. We can positively state, however, upon the best authority, that the lately vacated barracks at St. Thomas are forthwith to be re-occupied by regular troops."

GOOD THINGS FROM LIBERIA.—We have received from the American Colony in Liberia, a present of sweet potatoes, oranges and limes, grown in that Colony, for which the donor will please accept our thanks. Owing to the long passage of the Hobart, by which they were forwarded, they are not as fresh as they might be, but are very palatable nevertheless. The sweet potatoes, though small, possess an uncommonly fine flavor.—The oranges resemble in appearance those from Havana, but are not so tart. The limes are large, and sour enough for any body. We see no reason why there may not eventually be large exports of sugar, coffee, and other articles of husbandry from the Colony, to this and other countries.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

U. S. SHIP POTOMAC.—Advices from Montevideo to the 1st of January, received at this port, state that the U. S. ship Potomac, which had been ashore in the river La Plata, had been gotten off without damage, and was refitting.—Norfolk Beacon.

WASHINGTON Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

No. XLII.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1841.

The Cabinet Councils met twice on yesterday, and were deeply engaged in deliberation and discussion on questions connected with our relations with Great Britain. Mr Cushing, a prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the late House of Representatives, remains here, and, as the rumor is, has been required to attend these meetings of the Cabinet, for the purpose of explaining the views taken in that committee on the subject of McLeod's arrest. It is generally believed that a demand has been made by the British government for the release of McLeod. The fact that he was implicated at all in the destruction of the Caroline, and the murder of Durfee, is denied; and, if he had been a party to these acts, the British government throws the shield of national responsibility between the individual and the law, and justifies McLeod as having acted in obedience to the orders of his government, and as being accountable, in no degree, for the consequences of his conduct.—U. S. Gazette.

PROCLAMATION.—Meeting of the Legislature.—In our advertising columns will be found the proclamation of Governor Grason, convening the extra session of the Legislature of this State on Wednesday, the 24th of March next.—Ball Sun.

A case in which a husband was sued for articles furnished his wife, after she had quitted "his bed and board," was tried in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Inglis charged the jury that if a wife leave her husband of her own free will he is not even liable for her necessities. But if he drive her out he is in effect giving her a bill of credit upon the world, and she binds him by all the necessary contracts she makes. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.—the husband.

COTTON PROCESSION.—The Natchez Free Trader states that on Thursday the 15th ult., twenty teams of cotton went into that place all in a line from the "Elgin Plantation (late Col. Archy Dunbar's)—each load containing six bales, ornamented with waving canes and evergreens. It was a procession worth more than five thousand dollars.—U. S. Gaz.

THE AMISTAD NEGROES.—We omitted to mention yesterday that the Supreme Court of the U. S. have decided in favor of these alleged slaves—on the ground that there was no sufficient proof that they were slaves by the laws of Spain. Judge Story gave the decision of the Court—Judge Baldwin alone dissenting. The decree, it is said, will be shortly published.—Charleston Mercury.

COLONIZATION.—The friends of the Maryland Colonization Society in this city, at a meeting lately held, have resolved to raise the sum of \$10,000 by contribution and subscription, to aid the funds of the Society. Success to the undertaking.—Baltimore Sun.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Mullanphy, of the Circuit Court, sitting at St. Louis, has decided that the deviation of a steamboat, or other vessel, from her regular course, except to save life, vitiated the policy of insurance, and released the underwriters from liability.—16.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY A BRITISH CRUISER.—A letter received by the editor of the Salem Observer, states that the brig Cherokee, Capt. Webb, of that port, was "overhauled" by her Britannic Majesty's brig of war Curlew, and after a full examination of the Cherokee's papers, her hatches were torn open, under pretence of searching for slaves!—Ball Sun.

IMPORTANT.—Letters from Halifax say that the troops there have been ordered to New Brunswick. Those stationed in the West Indies have also had directions from England to remove to the same troublesome section of country.—16.

THE NAVY.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of Saturday, says:—"We learn that orders have been received at our Navy Yard, to proceed forthwith to the contemplation of the prefrigate on the stocks, and also immediately to lay the keel of another. This is right. The Government cannot be too prompt or active in the work of proper defence."—Ball Sun.

It is announced in the Western Carolinian of the 12 inst. that Mr Charles Fisher declines being a candidate for re-election to the next Congress. We lose in Mr Fisher an honest and talented friend to the people's rights, and one who will reflect on the course he has pursued with the proud consciousness of having done all in his power to secure the ascendancy of correct principles.—N. C. Standard.

OFFICIAL!—The "Buck-Eye Blacksmith" has announced his intention of becoming a resident of Pennsylvania. The importance of this acquisition to the "Key-Stone State" will not be fully known until it is ascertained which of his two trades he intends to follow.—Sun.

GOOD.—"I'll not be forced into the measure," as the kitten said, when they were crowding her into a pint pot.

RUINATION.—By the report of the Assessors of Massachusetts, it appears that the wealth of that State has been increased one hundred millions of dollars during the last ten years.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—From the returns that have come in of the election held in that State on Tuesday last, it is pretty evident that the entire Democratic ticket for Congress and State officers has been elected by a majority equal to that of the November election.—Sun.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Six miles north of Manchester, Eng., on the line of the Boston railway, five trees have been found in the excavation made at that place, which appear to have been partly converted to coal. They seem also to stand in the places where they grew. The roots are imbedded in a soft argillaceous shale, immediately under a thin bed of coal. The bark of the trees is converted to coal, from one quarter to three quarters of an inch thick; the substance which has taken the place of the interior of the trees is shale. The largest of the trees is 15-12 feet in circumference at the base, and the height 11 feet.

MAMMOTH BONES ON THE KENTUCKY RIVER.—Bones of the mammoth, it is stated, have been found in building every lock and dam on the Kentucky river.

COMMON CARRIERS.—The Court in Bank (the court of last resort in Ohio) have decided that proprietors of stage coaches are common carriers—that as such they are responsible for the safe conveyance of passengers and baggage—that their giving notice to the contrary cannot relieve them from liability—that a watch is a customary article of baggage, and that the trunk of a traveller the proper place for its deposit—that the proprietor will be charged if it be lost. We very often observe in the advertisement of stage proprietors, "all baggage at the risk of the owner!" There have been numerous decisions of late upon this point, in different States of the Union, all of which coincide that such a notice avails nothing. Stage proprietors (stagecoaches, &c. the same) are common carriers in fact and in contemplation of law, and cannot avail themselves of the advantages of that character without incurring the responsibilities which attach to it. This has become a settled principle of law. There have been adopted many ingenious modes of evading it, but they have met with little favor from the courts. Strong safeguards are deemed necessary to protect the millions of lives and property which are dependent constantly upon the vigilance and honesty of common carriers.

From the Arkansas Star Feb. 4th. A most Villainous affair. On yesterday one of the most villainous transactions was brought to light which has ever, within our knowledge, disgraced our city.

It appears that two individuals, by the name of Bishop and Heely, brought to this place a certain amount of furniture and dry goods in co-partnership, for the purpose of speculation. Of the existence of the co-partnership there was no legal evidence between them, which Heely took advantage of, and for which cause Bishop published him.

Bishop held in his possession certain documents which Heely was anxious to get possession of, and for this purpose applied to three individuals, (Myers, Minor, and we believe, Halzman,) and stated to them, that if they would knock Bishop down and take from him the documents, they should have therefor the sum of \$200, which they agreed to accept; but instead of proceeding as Heely had directed, told Bishop of what had passed, who gave them copies of the documents, which they took to Heely, who, being intoxicated at the time, received the copies, thinking them the originals, and immediately paid down the sum agreed upon. But the villainy of Heely did not stop here. Fearing that Bishop might hereafter stand in his way and put him to some trouble, he made a second application to the three individuals, and with a more tempting bribe, to go still deeper into villainy, even to the stepping of their hands in the blood of their fellow man. Heely proposed to them that if they would assassinate, Bishop he would pay for the service \$300. This also was accepted by them, and, as in the first instance, they informed Bishop of the proposition, who confined himself to his room for a day or two. In order to secure the pay, and as it was necessary to show some sign of having done the deed, the trio, on Monday night last, repaired to the room of Heely, bearing with them all the "horrible paraphernalia of the midnight assassin," such as bloody hands and daggers, clothes spotted with blood, &c.

Some doubt seemed to rest on the mind of Heely as to whether the murder had really been committed, but they were soon removed by Minor who had rubbed tobacco juice in his eyes in order that he might shed copious tears of repentance, and show great compunctions of conscience for the part he had acted in the horrible affair; and after the others had made a few oaths that the deed was committed, and that they were willing to take him to the spot where the body was interred, Heely gave into the hands of Myers a check upon one of our banks for \$300.

In this affair the old adage, "honesty among rogues," was broken. Myers presented the check to the bank, upon which payment was made, who instead of dividing the money, share and share alike, as was agreed upon, represented to his companions that he had drawn only half the amount, giving to each \$50, and soon after, fearing the consequences of his rascality, left the city.

The astonishment of Heely can better be imagined than described, when on going up town on Wednesday morning, among the first persons he met was Bishop—who he thought had been assassinated. Had the ghosts of all those who slumber in their graves sprung up before him, he could not have shown greater horror than was depicted on his countenance. But his horror soon changed to wrath. He who was so obnoxious still lived, but his money was gone. Although a villain, yet, luckily for society, he had not wisdom, and, as fools are always garrulous, forthwith he told of the manner in which he had been duped. Prosecution has been commenced, in the name of the State, against Heely, for the crime of conspiracy against the life of Bishop; and also against Bishop for gaining money from Heely fraudulently.

We hope the matter may be pushed to the utmost rigor of the laws, and all the parties concerned made to suffer as they deserve.

A GENIUS.—The Cecil (Md.) Gazette mentions that a black boy in that vicinity has made an entire miniature steamboat, with cabins, berth-deck and upper deck, carved stern and figure head, forward and after cabins, with windrows, wheel-houses and paddles, steering house, barber's shop, capstan, cable-box, settees, bell, pistons, boilers, levers, chimnies, and all other appliances complete. The machinery is so perfect that it may be put in motion by a child.—Ball Sun.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot states that upwards of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very elite of the British army, are now stationed in the United Canadas. We also learn that there are more than 5,000 in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, making a total of upwards of 20,000 in British North America.

DEATHS IN N. YORK.—During the past week there were 190 interments—men 47, women 49, boys 56, girls 43.

DEFENCES OF NEW YORK.—A Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial, states that a citizen of the city of N. York has submitted to President Harrison a new plan of defence, which meets with much approbation. The plan is to build three towers two hundred feet high, upon the top of which shall be placed ten guns that will throw shot of 120 lbs. The towers to be built of heavy timber; and place in the centre of each a steam boiler to defend it from the attack of men, and also to heat shot. The cost of all these, he estimates, would not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, and the speculation of steam vessels entering New York and destroying the city, would be at an end, as a single shot, well directed from the tower, would send any ship to the bottom. A plan for floating batteries was also submitted, which met with much attention.

SUMMARY Punishment.—A fellow was cowed in Broadway, New-York, on Thursday, for insulting a lady.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening the 11th inst. by John McLeod, Esq. Mr. WM. JOHNSTON to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Joel Denning, all of this County.

BOUNTY ON SILK.—The Legislature of New York have passed an act granting a bounty of 15 cents per lb. on cocoons, and 50 cents per lb. on reeled silk, pursuant to a recommendation of the Governor.

ENTERTAINMENT.

TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction. E. SMITH, Fayetteville, March 12, 1841. My House is at the corner of Gillispie and Mumfords Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

Commercial Record.

ARRIVED, March 11, Steamer Henrietta, with goods for Geo. McNeil, G. B. Atkins, B. Rose, H. B. Myrover, T. S. Luterloh, C. T. Haigh, J. D. Williams, Daniel Johnson, M. N. Leary, A. Jessup, Taylor, J. Huske & son, J. Manna, B. Binson, Helars & Bayne, Boon & Breece, D. Shaw, and J. Baker. Also, on Friday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Seawell in tow; with goods for James Dodd, Geo. Huske & Son, Eliph Fuller, C. T. Haigh, S. W. Gillings, D. O'Hanlon, Rockfish Company, E. J. Hale, Wm. McIntyre, John Brown, A. G. Kelly, and Wadhill & Co. of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, and Salisbury Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED SINCE 10th inst. March 10, Brig Crusader, Norris, New York, Ballast, To Master. 13. Schr. Mara, Sprout, Boston, to Barry & Bryant. 14. Schr. Exchange, Palifer, Charleston, to C. C. Stow. 16. Br. brig James, Hudson, Ragged Island, Salt, To G. W. Davis.

CLEARED.

12. Schr. Enterprise, Cushing, New London, by Hathaway & Peckham. 13. Schr. Sapello, Townsend, Guadaloupe, by T. Hutchins. 15. Br. ship Iris, Bertrand, Isle of Jersey, by A. Lazarus. 16. Brig N. F. Frothingham, Adams, Matanzas, by Barry & Bryant. 17. Brig Lelia, Hatch, Washington, D. C. by C. C. Stow. 18. Schr. Corinthian, Chase, Bristol, R. I. by W. B. Giles. 19. Schr. A. F. Thora, Sanford, New York, by C. C. Stow. 20. Schr. Elizabeth, Beason, New York, by G. W. Davis. 21. Schr. Pizarro, Taylor, New York, by G. W. Davis. 22. Brig Francis Louisa, Moulton, Martinique, by Dickinson & Morris.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 9 o'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 daily at 9 o'clock in the morning. The CHARLESTON MAIL arrives at 5 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, is closed and departs at 2 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. 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 closed 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 o'clock on Saturday evening, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The MAIL by McNEIL'S KEY, BLACK'S STORE and DRAUGHAN'S STORE, arrives at 9 o'clock Monday night, is closed and departs at 5 o'clock on Friday morning.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Brandy, peach, apple, Bacon, Beeswax, Butter, etc.

WILMINGTON.

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