

prosperity, away with every thing that can benefit the people of the Republic.

Mr Arnold's motion to reconsider was agreed to, upon which Mr Profit withdrew the resolution above referred to.

After a while, the fortification bill was again taken up. Mr Underwood (whig) spoke against the bill. Mr Ferris of New York replied. He said gentlemen whose homes were far beyond the mountains, and were not laid upon to the first incursion of an hostile foe, felt less anxiety about this bill, than did others who were differently situated.

The debate continued on both sides, till the committee rose. After which Mr Dotts offered a resolution entailing all debate on the fortification bill, after 12 o'clock Tuesday next, which was passed.

Monday, July 19, 1841.

The request of Mr Adams to have certain resolutions read, brought out some warm expressions from Mr Turney, he having objected to the reading of the resolutions. The Speaker decided that the resolutions should be read, but almost every member voted against him on that point after Mr Turney, and Mr Adams himself gave up and said he was wrong. Thus proving that the Speaker knows little of his business.

The House then went into Committee. General McKay occupied his hour in talking about fortifications.

Mr McKay showed, also, that the amount of expenditures for fortifications for the last twelve years, was greater than the amount expended for forty years previous. He showed beside that in Mr Munroe's time he was accused of spending too much upon fortifications, when the amount was but \$500,000 per annum; and that when Gen. Jackson and Mr Van Buren spent \$700,000 per annum, they were accused of neglecting fortifications, and spending too little. Mr McKay then showed that the Whigs, and among them the members of the present Cabinet, voted against the appropriations last year.

Mr Wise opposed the bill. The debate having wandered to the McLeod case, he also said he would have McLeod, if for nothing else, to preserve the jurisdiction of New York.

Tuesday, July 20, 1841.

This morning, several messages were received from the President, in answer to resolutions calling upon him for information.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the fortification bill.

At twelve o'clock, according to order, all debate ceased. Numerous amendments were then offered and rejected, when the bill was reported to the House. The moment this had been done, one of our friends, Previous Question, Esp. spring forward, and dragged the bill to a third reading, with amazing celerity.

After it had been read a third time, the question being on its passage, Mr Andrews, of Kentucky, stood on his feet, and desired to know if it were in order to move a postponement of the bill until Monday next. The Speaker said it would.

Mr Profit then made the motion, which was decided in the negative, as follows—yeas 88, nays 124.

Mr Garrett Davis then moved to lay the bill on the table, but immediately afterwards withdrew it for the purpose of submitting a motion to postpone. But another member renewing the motion to lay on the table, the motion had precedence. Much confusion here arose, and many strange noises were heard. The question on the motion to lay on the table was then put, and decided in the negative—yeas 88; nays 134. The bill was then PASSED by a vote of 148 to 66.

The House then adjourned.

We are requested to caution the travelling public of Louisiana against going to Ohio with their slaves. One of our citizens, whose family, going to Philadelphia, was detained by illness a few days at Cincinnati, had a very valuable female servant absolutely kidnapped and secreted by the abolitionists of that city—and no hope remained of her recovery. If the authorities of the Queen City cannot restrain such scoundrelism and robbery, the citizens of the slave States will have to avoid the place as they would a den of thieves.—N. O. Bulletin, 6th inst.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—The Patriot learns from "undoubted authority," at Washington, that the following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States.—Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to England; Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia; Hon. Daniel Keitt, of Maryland, Minister to Austria.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1841.

The Board of Naval Surgeons recently convened in the city of Philadelphia have closed their proceedings, and reported the result to the Department.

Of the Assistant Surgeons examined, the following have been found qualified for promotion, viz:

- Charles A. Hassler, of the date of 1834. David Harlan, of the date of 1835. Victor L. Godon, do do Robert Woodworth, do do J. Dickinson Miller, of the date of 1836. Of those examined for admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, the following have been found qualified, viz: 1. Andrew H. Henderson. 2. Ellis Hughes. 3. John Hastings. 4. Charles H. Broughton. 5. B. T. Maxwell. 6. Edward McKinley. 7. Alexander Y. P. Garnett.

"We regret to see that the motives of Mr Ingersoll and other Van Buren members of the House of Representatives, who voted with the South against the reception of the abolition petitions, have been assailed with great severity by some of our Whig contemporaries. We ought not to be hasty in imputing motives even when actions are improper, much less should we be so when they are both right themselves and productive of good. The gentlemen alluded to have acted correctly, and what they have done is favorable to the interests of the South and the peace of the country; and why should not the South receive their aid in at least a friendly and liberal spirit?"

The above is from the Raleigh Star. Well may the Star caution its Whig friends against abusing Mr Ingersoll and the northern Democrats, who manfully stand out for the rights of the South, now vitally assailed by the incendiary Abolitionists, when our own southern Representatives are recalcitrant to their trust.

If we are not mistaken, these southern members who voted to compromise our vital and constitutional rights with the Abolitionists, have thereby incurred political debt beyond redemption. And among these traitors, let the people of North Carolina remember Lewis Williams, Edward Stanley, Edmund Deberry, Augustine Shipperd and William H. Washington.—Mechlenburg Jeffersonian.

McLeod—Court of Errors.

The New-York American, it will be recollected, assumes that an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of the U. S., from the Court for the Correction of Errors, in the case of McLeod, and states that an appeal will be taken, should the latter affirm the late decision of the Supreme Court. It goes so far as to predict that the "Court of Errors" will see to it, that all proceedings against McLeod shall be stayed, until the final decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. shall be known.

We are reminded, since our remarks of yesterday, that the "Court of Errors" have in fact passed upon this very question, not perhaps judicially, but quite as definitively as if the matter had been decided on a writ of errors, and quite as difficult to get aside of, were the court so disposed. A majority of the court, (and no doubt, the residue would be found with them on the writ of error), in an address to their constituents at the close of the late session, signed by their individuality, held the following language:

"The position assumed is that the subject of McLeod's guilt or innocence is one exclusively belonging to the courts and jury of this state; that like all other persons accused of crime, he must have a fair trial, enjoy a legal delivrance if innocent, and suffer the punishment of his crime, if guilty; and that neither the British government nor the government of the United States, nor the government of this state ought to be allowed to interfere in any manner with the regular course of legal proceedings in the case."

The Louisiana papers furnish a narrative by Wm. Adams, of his fourteen days wandering among the swamps and morasses near Bayou Grosse Tete—he having lost his way whilst out on a hunting excursion. He was travelling about nearly the whole time, almost devoured by insects and often waist deep in water. From the first day to the fifth he ate nothing; on the fifth a few unripe blackberries, and from that time to the end of his wanderings he had nothing to eat, and, what is very extraordinary, felt no hunger. On the fourteenth day Mr Adams found his way out to a plantation, in a horrible condition, "his feet looking more like two lumps of decaying flesh than the pedestals of a human being."—Wil. Chronicle.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A report from the superintendent of standard weights and measures has been communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the completion of the final series, (the ounce weights.) We perceive by it that it is deemed important that the Governors of the several States be invited to send directions to the Treasury Department to whom and how these standards may be forwarded, in order to reach their aim of public utility. There might then also be forwarded, at the same time, the yards, and some of the sets of the larger weights, which remain still in the vaults of the Treasury Department, uncalculated for, to bring them into actual use which, at the time of their beginning, seemed so much desired. Mr Hassler states that with the present delivery, the task of the construction of weights for the States, as well as for the custom-houses, is completely absolved. The sets of ounce weights for the States, begin with the ten ounce weight, and go down, decimally subdivided, to the one ten-thousandth of the ounce. A number of standard yards sufficient for all the States, and for some of the custom-houses, were completed last year.—Madisonian.

NEWS BY MAIL.

Prospect of the Cotton Crop.

Some month or six weeks since, the complaint was general throughout this part of the country, that the cotton plant promised unfavorably, and on numerous plantations, an entire failure was apprehended. This seemed to be the case in Alabama and Mississippi, as the papers, generally in those States contained gloomy accounts, and expressed fearful apprehensions of the prospects of the planter. For the last three or four weeks, and until very recently, we have seen or heard but little on the subject. Complaints are again becoming general at the ravages of the worm, and planters in this section have relinquished all idea, we believe, of making any thing more than a partial crop. In some of the counties below this, the worm is making sad havoc, so much so, that cotton fields have been ploughed up, and corn substituted.

As some compensation for the failure of the cotton production, the corn crops in every direction are represented as exceedingly flourishing and as promising a most abundant harvest.—Columbus Times.

NAVAL.—The Saluda at New York, from Rio Janeiro, left at that port about the 14th June, U. S. ship Potomac, under sailing orders; U. S. ship Decatur, and U. S. Brig Enterprise, just arrived from Montevideo. A U. States sloop of war, name not reported, went into Rio Janeiro on the 14th June. The U. States sloop Peble, Commander Voorhees, sailed from Toulon, 7th May, for Leghorn.—Sun.

SENDAY MAILS.—The mail between New York and the east, which formerly left on Sunday morning, has been discontinued, and no mail now runs from that city, in that direction, on Sunday.—Sun.

RESISTANCE TO FIRE.—A preparation has been exhibited at Kingston, Canada, whereby wood may be made to resist the action of fire. The experiments were highly satisfactory, and were made in the presence of the Governor General.—Sun.

"What is most like a horse's shoe?"—A mare's.

LIBELS.—The New York Star states that the grand jury have found a true bill against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, for a libel on the Court of Sessions. The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions, in Philadelphia, on Saturday presented the editor of the Spirit of the Times, for a libel upon them.—Sun.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The receipts into the treasury of this society, from the 20th of January to the 11th July, the present year, amounts to \$19,751 18, being \$6,231 33 more than were received during the same period last year. The African Repository says: "Should a similar increase be realized for the remainder of the present year, the Board will be able to carry on the ordinary business of the Society, and do much toward the extinguishment of the old debt, if not to cancel it entirely."

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.

During a thunder storm of Thursday evening last, the house of Mr Armstrong, on Wrightsville Sound, about eight miles from town, was struck by lightning.—Mr Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover.—On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband so badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live. Three children abed in a garret room were injured. A horse standing near the house and a hog under it were also killed by the same shock.—Wil. Chronicle.

SENTENCED.—Dr. Hough, hitherto a respectable physician in New Orleans, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for an attempt at rape upon a little girl aged fourteen years.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Ohio, Com. Hull, arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean on Saturday last.

A Difficulty with the Pope.

The Washington correspondent of the New Yorker, speaks of the probability of our government having a difficulty to settle with the Pope of Rome, arising out of the imprisonment of an American Bishop, named Reese. This is the first intimation we have heard of such a circumstance, but if correct we shall probably hear more of it. The writer says:—"His Holiness in the exercise of his Apostolic functions, called the Bishop of Detroit to appear before him in the year 1835 or '39. The latter, in obedience to the mandate, repaired to Rome, when he was urged to resign his Apostolic function of pastor of the Diocese of Detroit. He refused, and was thrust into prison, and remains cut off from all communication with his country and friends. This will be officially communicated to the department of State to-morrow by a Catholic priest, who says our worthy fellow citizen is suffering this prolonged incarceration owing to certain calumnies of his colleagues in the U. States, who have been accessory to his imprisonment and have known the fact ever since its consummation, but have carefully kept it a secret in this country, and especially from the flock of the sufferer. A citizen of the United States called to Rome to be judged by his Holiness for acts alleged to have been committed in the U. States, is an anomaly, at least in the history of our country."

At Boston on Wednesday the 30th ult. the mercury rose to 97 1-4 in the shade. On Thursday there was a violent hail storm succeeded by rain, which came down in torrents.

The Boston Times says the hailstones which fell in front of their office were full an inch and a half in diameter; an unprecedented occurrence at this season of the year in Boston.

In N. York on the 2d inst. the thermometer was at 95 in the shade—"piping hot" weather truly.

BUSINESS OF NEW YORK.—According to the business Directory, there are in New York about 590 commission merchants, about the same number of importers, grocers 539, lawyers 595, brokers of different classes 314, auctioneers 59, hotels 68, porter houses 161, restaurateurs 70, hardware dealers 61, hide and leather dealers 42, booksellers and publishers 64, newspaper 45, periodicals 64, printers 66, druggists 83, batters 68, tailors 175, hair-dressers 60.

MOVEMENT IN CANADA.—A petition to the Canadian Parliament is in circulation in Quebec, asking the parliament to intercede with the Queen, to grant a full and general pardon to all persons implicated in the troubles which took place in Canada during the years 1837 and '38.

THE CROPS OF THE UNION.—The Pennsylvania Register truly says:—"From all the accounts we have seen, from the North, the South, the East and the West, respecting the growing crops of grain, we are irresistibly brought to conclude, that in the whole country, there will be nearly, if not quite, a fair average yield of winter grain; and that the present prospect of an abundant yield from the summer crop, is fine. There is a larger surplus of last year's crop in the country at this time, than has been at the same time of year, for some years past, which considered in connection with the prospects of bountiful harvests in England and other grain growing countries in Europe, must remove all doubts as to an abundant supply of the comforts of life at reasonable rates, during the coming year."

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—Three of the negroes confined in the St. Louis jail under sentence of death, escaped on the evening of the 1st inst., but were almost immediately recaptured. They had sawed off their irons with an old knife, which by some means had been conveyed to them.—Clipper.

"Why are deep sighs like long stockings? They are heigh-hos. What smells most in a doctor shop? Nose."

SICKNESS AT HAVANA.—Capt. Hagar, of Magnolia, at New York, from Havana, reports the fever to be very violent. Many Americans had died, and some vessels had lost all the mates and more than half the crews.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION.—The Cincinnati papers furnish an account of the lynching of two men in Kentucky, which presents the most extraordinary features that have ever before been witnessed in this or any other civilized country. From the Republican we copy the annexed account of it. Kentucky has received a stain which it will require years to wipe out.

Maythe and Couch had been confined in the jail at Williamstown in Grant county, Ky., for the last three or four weeks, charged with, and no doubt guilty of, the attempt to murder Mr Uterback the drover. Mr Uterback, it seems, has been lingering in a miserable state—his throat having been horribly mangled—at a tavern some three or four miles beyond Williamstown on a much travelled road, and an object of commiseration with every passer by. He is a citizen of Bourbon, the adjoining county to Grant, and where the excitement has been increasing ever since the attempt to murder him.

On Saturday last, in pursuance of the notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon, to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and most perfect order. They had chosen their Sheriffs to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, Maythe and Couch. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison: he offered, however, no other resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors. They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their irons on them, took up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the numbers assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand. After arriving on the ground, Mr O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted and the prisoners asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe, addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, denying, however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons upon a tree standing over the same spot where their crime was committed. Rude coffins were constructed and they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

When we add that one of the criminals, Maythe, has been long known by many citizens of Ohio and Kentucky as a man of notoriously bad character—having been confined at different times and escaped from the Penitentiaries of both States—we have stated all the facts, and whatever there may be of a palliating nature in this case.—Baltimore Sun.

HEALTH OF AUGUSTA.—At a meeting of the Board of Health of Augusta, held on the 6th inst. they report that the city of Augusta is in the enjoyment of a degree of good health, not exceeded at any former period.

KEEPING ICE.—A simple and effectual mode of keeping ice is mentioned in the Kentucky Farmer. The editor says—

We take, at sun rise, from the ice house, as much ice as will probably be wanted through the day and cover it up in some sawdust placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. At night, the size of any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished. It is a perfect charm. Away with your half ton of lumber, charcoal and zinc, with which you are humbugged under the name of "refrigerator."

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth adds that he has tried the method here recommended, and that it answers perfectly.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Any one who can command time enough to walk through this city, and its numerous and far stretching suburbs, may satisfy himself that our brick layers and carpenters are far from being idle, and that hundreds of houses are about being built. Three causes unite in creating the present activity. In the first place, the price of unimproved lots has been much diminished—in the second place, that of building materials is less by one half than it formerly was. And thirdly, and lastly, the wages of mechanics have been reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

In most years, the necessities of life, meat and bread, are sold as low in New Orleans as in any other large city in the New, or perhaps the Old World. The houses now going up will tend to make rents cheaper. Such reductions in the price of important items in family economy will not be without their consequences—business and population must increase in proportion, until New Orleans exceeds New York in wealth and trade.—N. O. Courier.

A NEW SECT.—A new sect, called the Battle-Axers, have sprung up in New York. One of the points in their faith, in relation to marriage, is that no two persons ought not to agree to live any longer together than they can live in mutual good will, peace and comfort with each other. And any agreement or promise any have heretofore made in their ignorance upon this subject, of a contrary nature, when seen to be wrong, is not binding against the principles of justice, equity and common sense. The members of the sect, it is stated, practically follow out this doctrine.

Green corn was selling in Cincinnati at 18 cents per dozen.

The value of butter and cheese made in New York last year, is \$10,497,032. Of maple sugar there were made 10,693,991 lbs.

FROM FLORIDA. SAVANNAH, JULY 17.

One of our attentive Correspondents furnishes the following letter to the Editor of the Georgian, received by the steamer Newbern, Capt. McNully:

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian. EAST FLORIDA, JULY 14.

Dear Sir—The result of the big scout is known; the troops, after traversing a large portion of the country, have returned without even seeing Indians, except the column of Lieut. Cols. Clark and Loomis, the former saw one Indian, but he escaped; the latter surprised a camp on the Homo-sas-so, took every thing the Indians had, but captured none of the reptiles. From last accounts he was in not pursuit. Capt. Kerr had returned to Fort Fowle, on the Oclawaha, from the Ahaboppoka; had seen not a trace of an Indian, and the belief is there are very few in the country, and those in, but three bands, viz: Tiger Tail's party, that Col. Loomis routed; Hallock Tusteenuggee, that Capt. Hawkins recently came upon and took every thing he possessed; and the party under Sam Jones and Billy Bow-legs, down in the Everglades.

From all the information that can be obtained, the Indians have no ammunition, clothing or any thing else, and are in great distress. We are all, from this circumstance, in great hopes their necessities will cause them to come in and sue for peace. Yours, in haste.

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore Sun.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

15 Days Later from Europe.

Dissolution of Parliament—A General Election for a new Parliament—Great Riots—Military called out—Men killed—The Arrival of the overland Mail from India and China—Recent news from the Levant—Settlement of the Turco-Egyptian Question—Affairs in France, Spain and Portugal—State of trade—The Cotton and Tea Markets &c.

The Caledonia, Capt. McClellan, from Liverpool, 4th inst., reached her dock at Boston, at precisely 1 o'clock on Saturday, and in 15 minutes after our Express Locomotive left the Boston Depot, and arrived in Baltimore this (Monday) morning, at two o'clock. This is the first Express ever run from Boston to Baltimore.

By the packet ship South America, which arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult. the first copy of the President's Message was received at London.

The election returns as far as received for members for the new Parliament, give the general result as 159 liberals, and 145 Tories.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The proceedings of the Parliament during the last few hours of its existence are of little interest. On June 22d, the Royal assent having been given to a number of bills, her majesty arrived at the house shortly after two o'clock, and the commons being summoned to attend, delivered her speech—

And the Lord Chancellor then declared Parliament prorogued, and a royal proclamation was issued immediately after, dissolving the present Parliament and for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnable on the 19th of August.

ELECTION RIOTS.—In Liverpool and other places most disgraceful riots, ending in the death of several persons have occurred. On the 30th ult. a large body of Irishmen attacked a party of ship carpenters and assaulted them with brick bats, bludgeons, &c. The whole town was in a complete uproar. The mounted police were at hand, and charged upon the rioters, when several were severely wounded, and upwards of 80 persons taken into custody.

In Carlisle a similar scene took place at the election, when the military were called out, and two men were killed by the affray. This is only a specimen of the state of the whole country at this time. We have no space for further particulars.

It is now confidently asserted, that the Duke of Richmond and family have gone into mourning for Lord Fitzroy Lennox, all hopes of the safety of the President steamer being now given up by his Grace.

Mr Wm. Power, son of Mr Power, the comedian, has received a Government appointment in the commissariat.

Tagliani has arrived in London, and appeared at the Italian Opera House. Charles Keane, Ellen Tree and McCready are at the Haymarket.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—CHINA AND INDIA.—Another overland mail arrived in London on the 1st instant, but the news of very little importance; indeed, it appears that nothing has been received at Bombay from China, of a date more recent than that sent to Europe by the former mail.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are barren of news.

Letters from Toulon of the 22d of June, state that reports of war are again spread on the coast, and seem this time to gain much credit. It is announced that Vice Admiral Hugon is going to receive orders to return to port with the squadron; that all the ships are to be victualled for six months, and immediately afterwards to proceed to the Levant.

THE MARKETS.—Tea.—In London a good demand prevailed for Free Trade Tea 25, has been in extensive demand from the trade this week, which closed firmly, though without animation, at last week's quotations of American. Sea Island is without improvement and neglected. The sales of the week amount to 28,790 bales, including 2000 American for speculation, and 4000 for export. Of New Orleans 11,990 bales, 4-7-8 to 9-1-4, 4950 Mobile, &c. 5 to 7-1-4.

JOB PRINTING EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH At this Office.

NOTICE. TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on 31st inst., a negro man, who says his name is MOULTON and says he belongs to JOHN H. PEARSON, of Newbern District, S. C., and that he ran away from the residence of Andrew Wallace, of Columbus, S. C. Said negro had on when taken up, a pair of black ribbed canvas pantaloons, a snuff colored sabbat dress coat; he is supposed to be about 19 or 20 years of age, brown, or copper-colored, large teeth, five feet three inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with, according to law. W. L. CALLIAS, Jailor. Fayetteville, N. C. July 24th 1841. 12-11

LOST OR MISLAID. Bill of Sale from B. D. Keely, to B. Warrick, of the following property: 2 bedsteads, Beds, and clothing thereof, 2 Pine Tables, 6 Chairs, 1 Lot of Tubs, 1 Lot of Iron Ware, 1 Lot Crockery, 1 Lot Barrel, 1 Lot Garden Stuff, 1 Lot Chickens, 1 Lot Fan Wares, 3 Trunks, 1 Lot Glass Ware and 1 Metal Chest; to which aforesaid bill of sale, Wm. Duncan McLaurin and Wm. Plummer, are witnesses. ALL persons are hereby notified not to purchase, or otherwise take possession of any of the above articles, as I shall use all legal means for the recovery of my property. B. WARRICK. Fayetteville, July 29, 1841. 126-11

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, SINCE 14th inst.

- July 14. Brig N. F. Frothingham, Adams, Georgetown, D. C. Brig Aurora, Segee, Boston. 15. Brig Belle, Purnell, New York. 17. Brig Hagart, Woodman, New York. Brig William, McNañ, Havana. Brig Leonora, Lee, New York. Schr. Peru, Copps, Charleston. 19. Brig Cubine, Lawton, Newpor; R. I. Schr. Duroc, Kelly, Baltimore. Schr. Pizarro, Taylor, New York. 20. Brig Silsbee, Murell, New York. Brig Sooy, Miller, 72 hours from New York. Schr. Repeater, Francis, New York.

CLEARED.

- July 14. Schr. Lodomia & Eliza, Price, Philadelphia. 19. Brig Belle, Purnell, Philadelphia. Schr. Charles E. Thorn, Chamberlain, New York. Schr. Peru, Copps, Charleston. 21. Schr. Repeater, Francis, New London.

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 morning, is closed and departs at 8 o'clock, Sunday, 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 Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, via CLINTON and WARSAW, arrives on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at about 3 a. m., and departs on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

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 FERRY, 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 week for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns for Fayetteville and Wilmington prices. Fayetteville items include Brandy, peach, apple, Bacon, Beeswax, Butter, Bate Kopp, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Cotton, Cotton Bagging, Corn, Copperas, Castles, F. F., Flaxseed, Flour, Feathers, Hides, green, dry, Iron, bar, Lead, bar, Lime, Lard, Molasses, Nails, cut, Oats, Oil, Linseed, per gallon, Powder, keg, Rags, per 100 lbs., Salt, per bushel, Sack, Sugar, brown, lump, loaf, Tallow, per box, Tin, per box, Tobacco, leaf, Wheat, Whiskey, Wool. Wilmington items include Bacon, Butter, Beeswax, Brandy, apple, Corn, per bushel, Coffee, Cotton, per 100 lbs., Cotton Bagging, dnl, Flour, per bbl., Gin, American, Lime, bbl., Molasses, Pitch, at the Still, Rice, per 100 lbs., Rum, N. E., Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, per bbl., Turpentine, hard, per bbl., Rosin, do, Flooring boards, s, Wide do do, Shingles, Country, Contract.