

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

why it is, that that print can not say that failures of the mails are beyond the control of the Department...

We ask if this goes to sustain the character of that print for fairness towards its opponents? Let the people judge.

Sound "Doctrine" from a "Strange" Source. From the Madisonian.

The Executive--Truisms. This Government is divided into three departments, viz. the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judiciary Departments.

The Executive branch consists of the President and his Cabinet, and their bureaux and subordinates. But the President is the head, being the only one elected by the People...

The necessary independence and force of the Executive branch of the Government absolutely requires that it should be a whole, a unit; for unless the members of the Cabinet are sincere and willing exponents of the President's deliberate convictions...

The above is from the Madisonian of the 12th inst. All those who recollect that the days of the removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the U. S., by Genl. Jackson, will doubtless also recollect that this very doctrine was then brought under a full discussion...

Yes, gentlemen, this is from the Madisonian--its sentiments; it is the very doctrine that the Democratic party have always contended for. The case is simply this: A man of business takes a foreman or clerk; he expects that clerk or foreman to execute his orders, and holds him responsible...

The National Intelligencer punces upon the Madisonian immediately upon the appearance of the article, and calls it "strange doctrine." But they mean it is "strange" to be found where they found it.

Supreme Court. Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following cases since our last notice:-- Raleigh Register.

REYES, C. J., in Watson v. Cox, in Equity, from Cumberland; reversing the decree, overruling the demurrer and remanding the cause. Also, in Jones v. Jones, in Equity, from Johnston; report confirmed and decree accordingly. Also, in Davidson v. Woodruff, in Equity, from Mecklenburg dismissing bill.

DANIEL, J., in Davis v. McNeill, in Equity, from Cumberland; dismissing the bill. Also, in Harkey v. Harkey, in Equity from Cabarrus; dismissing the bill. Also, in Clarke v. Hellen, from Craven; affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, J., in Harrison v. Howard, in Equity, from Surry; dismissing the bill. Also, in Webb v. Griffith, in Equity, from Rowan; dismissing the bill. Also, in Cobb v. Fogalmon, from Guilford; judgment reversed and new trial awarded.

GASTON, J., in Cameron and Mordecai v. Commissioners of Raleigh, and others, in Equity, from Wake; directing a decree in favor of the emancipated slaves. Also, in Moore v. Anderson, in Equity, from Orange; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Jones and others v. Paschall, in Equity, from Granville; declaring that the construction contended for by the infant defendants F. & L. Jones, is the true construction of the will. Also, in Spach v. Long, in Equity, from Stokes; order on the exceptions. Also, in Fox v. Horah, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; declaring that there is error in the decree below. Also, in Montgomery v. McAlpin, from Caswell; affirming the judgment below.

RUTEN, C. J., in den ex dem. Burgwin v. Devereux, from Jones; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Waddell v. Hewett, in Equity, from Orange; directing a decree for the Plaintiffs, and a reference to the Master. Also, in Herron v. Cunningham, in Equity, from Haywood; reversing the decree, and dismissing the bill with costs, but without prejudice. Also, in Mebane v. Mebane, in Equity, from Orange; dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Williams v. Powell, in Equity, from Johnston; directing a decree for the Plaintiff, and a reference to take the proper accounts.

DANIEL, J., in Hauser v. Dellinger, from Lincoln; directing a new trial. Also, in Ennis v. Leach, in Equity, from Johnston;

directing a decree for the Plaintiff. Also, in Peoples v. Tatom, in Equity, from Guilford; directing the bill to be dismissed. Also, in Moore v. Reid, in Equity, from Rockingham; directing the decree against the Plaintiff, and his surety for \$1000 to be reversed, and the residue of the decree dissolving the injunction to be affirmed.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.--A call, signed by prominent members of both parties, of Queen Anne's County, appears in the Centreville Times, for a meeting on the 25th day of August, inst., at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting means to prevent the use of money and treating in procuring vote at elections. A good move, and if followed out will be productive of most excellent results.--Sun.

DESERVED COMPLIMENT.--The N. York Sun, speaking of the mysterious death of the unfortunate Mary C. Rogers, Anderson's "pretty cigar girl," says:-- "In Philadelphia, where, probably, as great a degree of propriety, order, and becoming modesty, prevails among the female portion of the inhabitants, as in any other city in the world, the dry goods stores, and other stores of similar character, are attended almost wholly by females."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1841.

Mr Calhoun presented a memorial and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Isle of Wight county, Va. strongly condemning the measures of the Whig party, and expressing their opinion that the charter of the Bank should be repealed, should the Bank ever go into operation. Mr Calhoun asked that they might be printed, but the Senate refused. He said it was the first time he had ever known a like refusal.

Mr Benton spoke a short time on the refusal to print the Fauquier, Va. resolutions. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, then moved to take up the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury. This was warmly opposed by Mr Calhoun, and several Democratic Senators, who exposed Mr Clay's designs. They told him he wished to forestall the decision of the President on the Bank Bill, and to have him no alternative should he veto the Bank Bill, but to veto the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, or have the whole Treasury thrown upon his hands. The Repeal Bill, however, passed, and the Distribution Bill was taken up, and discussed till adjournment.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1841. The Land Distribution Bill occupied the Senate again to-day. Mr Linn strongly advocated the opinion, that under the present aspect of affairs, instead of distributing our revenue, we want every dollar of it, to be applied to the common defence.

Mr Benton followed. He pointed to the many aggressions of England on the territory and rights of this country--to the organized abolition societies in England--the appointment of Lord Montcalm as Governor of Canada, &c.

Mr Buchanan said he should vote for the Distribution Bill, in obedience to the instructions of his Legislature. He also advocated Mr Linn's amendment to apply the lands to the national defence, which amendment was lost. The Senate adjourned without action on the bill.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13, 1841.

Mr Calhoun presented the proceedings of a meeting in Portsmouth, Va., crying aloud against the measures of the present Congress. The proceedings were printed.

Mr Henderson made a motion in relation to the Post Office Department, upon which Mr Sevier, of Arkansas, remarked that the mails had almost ceased to run in his State. He said the daily mails run but semi-weekly, and the semi-weekly only run weekly, and in some cases had stopped altogether.

Mr Linn said the same state of things existed in Missouri. Mr Smith said the want of means was the cause of such failures of the mails; but that cannot be; they have the same means that Mr Kendall had.

The Land Distribution Bill was then taken up--Mr McRoberts moved an amendment and supported it in a speech of some length, and the Bill was further debated by Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Calhoun, Young, Benton, White, Woodbridge, &c. &c. The amendment was lost.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1841.

A smart discussion took place to-day upon a resolution, asking why the Secretary of the Treasury had not answered a resolution, (of Mr. Clay of Alabama), calling for the amount of scrip issued on the Virginia Military Land Warrants, and the names of the transferees. The Whigs opposed the resolution, on the ground of its uselessness, and the Democrats supported it, because they said it was certain that members of Congress who voted to pass the laws issuing scrip, were deeply interested. The Whigs were strong against the exposure of the aunes.

ANALYSIS OF THE GLOBE.

MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1841.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to the Land Distribution bill, when a message was received from the President of the United States.

The Chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with his objections thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent, when

Mr Benton rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank ruffians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr Rives declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr Benton said, emphatically, he was not

mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt; he would now insist on the fact being proven. No man should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the United States insulted by the Bank ruffians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the ruffians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr Walker said, he himself heard them--and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr Benton remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation these bank ruffians wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charters by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr Preston concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment.

Mr Allen made some appropriate remarks, and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and expressed his sorrow for having done what he was not at the time aware was an offence; as, therefore, all the ends had been accomplished, which his friend had in view he refused to withdraw his motion, he hoped he would now withdraw it.

Mr Walker said, when the Senator from Missouri (Mr Benton) pledged himself not to withdraw his motion to arrest the individual who had insulted the Senate and the country by hissing the message of the President of the United States, that pledge rose from the doubt expressed by the Senator from Virginia (Mr Rives) whether the hissing had taken place. That doubt was now solved. When the Senator from Missouri appealed to his friend as to the truth of the fact stated by him, he (Mr Walker) had risen, and pointed to that portion of the gallery from which the hissing proceeded. Our Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms had proceeded to that quarter of the gallery designated by him, (Mr W.) and this officer had now in his possession one of the offenders, who acknowledged his indecent conduct, and who was prepared to point out many of those who had joined him.

Mr Benton said he had been informed by one of the officers of the Senate (Mr Beale) that one of the persons who made the disorder in the gallery had been seized by him, and was now in custody, and in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This the officers had very properly done of their own motion, and without waiting for the Senate's order. They had done their duty, and his motion had been thus executed.

The President of the Senate ordered him to be discharged. Mr Clay of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned, which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr King had looked over the journals, and found that it was 6,000 copies of General Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 1841.

In the Senate, the seats in both galleries were occupied by a dense mass of brothers and sisters of humanity, anxious to hear what was to be said about the Bank bill.

Well, after some talk about the British movements in the Oregon Territory, and the necessity of moving them out, the hour of 12 arrived.

Here a general whisper was heard, of "I wonder who will speak first on the Bank bill?"--Mr Clay, I suppose.

But to the disappointment of all, its consideration was again postponed until to-morrow, the Whig Senators not having hitherto been able to agree upon any plan of operations.

The bill providing for a distribution of the proceeds from the Public Lands, was next taken up as the order of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1841.

Mr Mallory presented the proceedings of a public meeting at Portsmouth, Virginia, reprobating against a National Bank, and other measures of the Whig party. He said he had voted against those measures. He moved that they be printed.

The Bankrupt Bill was resumed. The Bill to repeal the Independent Treasury was received from the Senate, and enrolled.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1841.

The Bill extending the time for locating Military Land Warrants, was taken up and passed.

The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was again resumed. Messrs. Brown, of Tenn., and Hunt, of New York, spoke in favor of the Bill, and Mr Pope, of Kentucky, against it.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13, 1841.

Mr Mason, of Virginia, asked leave to present the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Loudoun county, Va., condemning the measures of the majority of Congress. Not granted.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up. Mr McKay gave his reasons for voting against the Bill, and the debate was further prolonged by gentlemen on both sides. Mr Wise said that if the Bill passed 500,000 bankrupts would raise their voices in its favor; but in a short time their creditors, which he numbered at 5 to 1, would raise a still louder cry for its repeal. He would not vote for it. He did not believe it would pass this session.

The House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1841. Mr Snyder of Pennsylvania offered the following: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this session of Congress shall terminate on the 23d day

of August instant, at twelve o'clock, m. Objected to: lies over.

Mr Gilmer reported a bill to prepare a foundation for the statue of Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol: read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House then, on motion of Mr Barnard, went into Committee of the Whole on the bankrupt bill, (Mr Tillinghast of Rhode Island in the chair.)

Mr Holmes went at length against the present bill. He said the act would vex the land worse than the Egyptian plagues.

At the time, there were but a baker's dozen of members present--the remainder being engaged in listening to the Veto Message in the Senate.

TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 1841.

The mail contractors may now rest in peace, for a bill was reported this morning making appropriations for the Post Office Department, to extricate it from existing difficulties. It was twice read and committed.

Alas for the Bankrupt Bill! On motion of Mr Underwood, of Ky., it was laid on the table, by a vote of 110 to 97. Nothing else was done by the House after this, and amidst a general buzz of surprise, an adjournment took place.

News by Mails.

Bank of Cape Fear.

The Newbern N. C. Spectator, says, we perceive by a paper which has been forwarded to us by a friend from New York, that there is a considerable number of counterfeit notes upon this Bank in circulation. The following are a list of the issues that are reported to be counterfeited: 3's pay Samuel Craig, Jan'y 5, 1818; Williams, President, 5's, let. D. pay J. Adams, Jan. 1, 1815. 10's, let. C. pay to G. B. R. Silby, Nov'r. 3, 1814. 10's, let. C. pay to J. Smith, Jan. 1, 1815. 50's to whom pay unknown, Jan. 1, 1816.

The Crops--their average--probable prices of Flour.

Actual information, as to the condition of the crops, will be of importance, especially to farmers, who have grain to sell. We open, no doubt, hundreds more of newspapers, every day, from every portion of the country, than any other establishment. It has been our especial wish to gather, for the benefit of our farmer friends, such information as they might rely upon. The wheat crop is now nearly all housed; and compared with the great crop of 1839, we think it will be the grain to say, it is not an average. Compare it with 1838, and we are confident it is. In the State of N. York, from the best sources of information, it is believed there may be falling off, compared with 1839, of one-fourth, if not one-third. In Ohio, there is a deficiency compared with 1839. Michigan and Northern Indiana will probably show an excess. The Middle and Southern States will about hold their own. Take the whole country, and we doubt whether there is now on hand any great surplus of bread stuffs. An immense quantity of wheat and flour has been taken into Buffalo this season, but comparatively a very small amount has yet reached N. York city. It has been stopped in transit, and some of it has been consumed.

The corn crop--one of great value and importance, controlling in no inconsiderable degree the market price of other products--promises exceedingly well, especially since the late refreshing rains. We have just returned from trips in portions of Delaware, New Jersey, and the interior of our own State, and in Maryland, and every where the corn has taken a new and a vigorous start. Early in the season, the worm had been at work in many fields. Potatoes--there is no end of them. Late oats have done well, and of all other crops, excepting grass, which is decidedly short, it may be said they are fair.

A New York correspondent, whose position has enabled him to judge accurately, writes that he is of opinion that the ruling price of flour the ensuing fall and winter, will be in that city from \$5.37 1-2 to \$6 per barrel. We do not now see any reason to suppose these prices may be out of the calculation for Philadelphia. If corn and potatoes turn out as well as present appearances indicate, they will affect the price of flour somewhat, but not enough to vary essentially the rates we have set down. Pork will be plenty and excellent. On the whole we have every reason to be thankful for a fruitful season. And although the farmers do not obtain prices commensurate with their toils, yet they will rejoice with us, that there is every prospect that the humblest and the poorest, who will toil, may not go to bed not having a loaf of bread for himself or his little family. But millions there are in other countries, who are driven by their destitute condition, to do this. How much reason have we to be grateful!-- Saturday Courier.

Indian Disturbances. From the Fayetteville (Arkansas) Witness, we learn that a disturbance of rather a serious character has taken place between the Indians and the whites at or near Fort Wayne.

It is stated that Gen. Wool has been nominated by the President to be Brigadier General of the U. S. Army, in the place of Gen. Scott, promoted.

Matthias, the impostor, and brother of Joe Smith is not dead. Last week, heard and all, he was on board one of the North river steamboats, looking as grave as an owl and as rascally as lags.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.--A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing from Canadaigua, says a discovery has been made in that part of the country, which has excited no little curiosity. A sturdy oak, one of the primeval settlers, had been felled for the purpose of being converted into ship timber. During the process of sawing a number of incisions were discovered which had evidently been made with some sharp instrument of iron or steel, and these cuts were found to be 400 grains from the outer bark, each grain being the growth of one year. According to this idea, this country must have

been traversed 400 years ago, by men accustomed to the use of iron and steel instruments; but whether of their own manufacture or not, must at present remain a mystery.

TORNADO IN WASHINGTON.

About half past two this afternoon, our city was visited by a tremendous tornado, which extended from 15th street, (where its violence was first experienced) down to 6th street, and filling a space of about a hundred feet in breadth. It first struck the lumber yard of Mr Ward, carrying with it shingles, scantling, posts, &c. His loss he estimates between \$100 and \$200. Continuing its course along the canal to the blacksmith shop of Mr Little, a wheel 5 feet in diameter, was whirled all over the shop. A small frame house belonging to R. Keyworth, Esq., on a lot immediately in the rear of D Street, was entirely demolished.--About one half of the south wing of the centre market house, occupied principally for the sale of vegetables, fruits, &c., is entirely swept off, and the fragments scattered in every direction--a large piece of scantling was whirled into the air about 100 feet above the top of the flag staff, (which is 100 feet high.) A four wheel covered wagon standing before the blacksmith shop of Mr Bridges, near the market house, was carried some distance, and the top blown entirely away. The large sign of Mr Green, cabinet maker, corner of 10th and D. streets, was blown away some distance and broken to pieces. Mr Shepard, lumber merchant, has also experienced a loss of about \$200, in lumber, posts, shingles, &c.--being swept off and broken to pieces. Several canal and wood boats were whirled around, and some of them lifted entirely out of the canal with fearful impetuosity. Mr Samuel Green-shields, a bacon seller, and a friend, who were seated in a covered wagon in the market yard, were lifted off the ground and carried several feet in the wagon. A poor old colored man, with a basket, walking on the line of the canal, was lifted up entirely and carried several hundred yards; he is not much injured however.

So sudden was the storm, and so violent, that a state of general consternation prevailed--a cry of fire was raised--the people running in every direction--passengers in the omnibusses, carriages, &c., leaped out. Providentially, its fury was confined to a space in which there were but few dwellings, or Heaven only knows what might have been the consequence.

THE CROPS.--We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived from Edisto Island, that the Cotton crops are in a most deplorable situation, in consequence of the immense quantities of rain which have fallen and still continue to fall in that section of the country. He states also, that the caterpillars have made their appearance, and that on one plantation about 20 acres of cotton, in which they were, have been lifted in hopes of checking their progress. The provision crops will also be very short. The worm, so destructive to the potatoe crop is committing great depredations.-- Saturday Courier.

American Consul in Prison.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 16th says:--Capt. Merriman, of the bark Iris, at this port, from Matanzas, gives information that Mr Cross, the American Consul at that port, had been incarcerated in prison by order of the Governor General of Cuba. The cause is not stated, but whatever it may be, it is a bold move, and one which cannot be passed over by our Government without notice.-- We are informed by a gentleman, long a resident at Matanzas, that Mr C. was remarkable for his mild and amiable disposition, and most unlikely to give offence to the authorities of the island. A former Consul at that port, (the late Mr Shoemaker,) also met with some indignity in the early part of Gen. Jackson's administration, which was promptly taken in hand by him, and brought before the notice of the Spanish Government through its Minister at Washington, and resulted in a proper satisfaction rendered in the case. We take it for granted that what is necessary to be done in the present instance, will be done well and quickly.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Helen Maria, the Commercial Advertiser has received letters and papers from Monrovia to the 11th of June. We copy the following from the Commercial. The brig Atlanta, Capt. Lawlin, arrived at Monrovia on the 9th of June. Capt. L. carried out the intelligence of the death of President Harrison--Africa's Luminary of the 11th June, is in full mourning for the afflicting occasion. On the 12th of May the family of the Rev. J. W. Roberts, of Monrovia, had a very narrow escape of their lives, in consequence of the falling of a portion of a new house, recently built. The accident is attributed to the quantity of rain which had fallen for the previous 24 hours; it was considered the commencement of the periodical rains. Slave Trade.--The Luminary of the 21st of May states that a large cargo of slaves were recently sent off from the vicinity of Cape Mount, in a vessel which eluded the vigilance of the men-of-war cruising off the coast. Methodist Mission.--All the missionary operations were in an unexampled state of prosperity. Papers contain a very interesting report from the superintendents of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Monrovia. It embraces a weekly statement of attendance. The last week in the report ends April 25th. One hundred and thirty pupils were then present. H. B. M. frigate Iris, passed Monrovia on the 10th May, on her way to the Island of Ascension. The Iris has done great services to the cause of humanity in an expedition up the Rio Pongas, in which she destroyed all the slave factories in that region.

A New Orleans paper mentions a rumor that Gen. Gaines will refuse to obey the orders of Maj. Gen. Scott. We find the above in the newspapers, and suppose that there are some grounds for the assertion. Gen. Scott is "General-in-Chief" of the armies of the U. S. If Gen. Gaines refuses to obey any order that may properly emanate from his superior officer, the alternatives are resign or be broken.

When there is manifested a restiveness on the part of a high officer touching the authorities of another, it has been thought a good way to send the recalcitrant to Europe for a year, with an intimation that if his opinion should not have undergone any change on his return, his commission would be received by the President without any inquiries.

In military matters, the Virginia rule of instruction obtains--"Obey or resign."

MARRIED. In the vicinity of this place on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. William Hollingsworth, Mr. JONATHAN HOLLINGSWORTH to Miss REBECCA EVANS.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CARTHAGE, Aug. 15, 1841.

To the Officers commanding the Regiments comprising the 4th Brigade, 2d Division of the North Carolina Militia: YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the times and places hereinafter specified, with your regiments under your respective commands, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection viz: The 5th Regiment at Whiteville, Columbus co., on Friday, 15th October, next.

The 41st Regiment at Elizabethtown, Bladen co., on Saturday, 16th of October, next. The 32d Regiment at Clinton, on Monday, 18th Oct. The 33d do Fayetteville, Wednesday 20th do The 34th do Beaufort, Cumberland Thursday, 21 do The 4th do Carthage, Saturday, 23 do

The Review will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, noon, and the inspection immediately after.

By order of the Brigadier General, COVINGTON J. ORRELL, Brig. &c. &c. &c. August 21, 1841. 1307L.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived since 11 inst.

Aug. 11. Br. schr. Margaret, Montgomery, Nassau, (N. P.)

CLEARED.

Aug. 12. Schr. Wm. Hart, Chatline, Philadelphia.

13. Br. schr. Germ, Porter, Yarmouth, (N. S.)

14. Br. schr. Margaret, Montgomery, Nassau, (N. P.)

16. Br. schr. Sarah Jane, Sterling, Mayaguez.

Br. schr. Roseway, Watt, St. Thomas.

17. Schr. Julia, Meyers, Fall River.

21. Brig Moxey, Danton, St. Jago de Cuba.

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 2, 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, 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 McNEILL'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 weekly for the North Carolina.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Brandy, peach, apple, Bacon, Beeswax, Butter, Bale Rope, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Corn, Corn Bagging, Corn, Copper, Candies, F. F., Flaxseed, Flour, Feathers, Hides, green, dry, Iron, bar, Lead, bar, Lime, Molasses, Nails, cut, Oats, Oil, Linseed, per gallon, Powder, keg, Paper, per 100 lbs., Salt, per bushel, Sack, Sugar, brown, lump, loaf, Tallow, Tin, per box, Tobacco, leaf, Wheat, Whiskey, Wool.

WILMINGTON.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Bacon, Butter, Beeswax, Brandy, apple, Corn, per bushel, Coffee, Cotton, per 100 lbs., Cotton Bagging, daily, Flour, per bbl., Gin, American, LIME, bbl., Molasses, Pitch, at the Stills, Rice, per 100 lbs., Run, N. E., Sugar, brown, Turpentine, soft, per bbl., Turpentine, hard, Tar, per bbl., Rosin, do, Flooring boards, m., Wide do do, SHINGLES, Country, Contract.

CHERAW.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Bacon, Beeswax, Coffee, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Feathers, Iron, Molasses, Nails.

CALL AT THIS OFFICE FOR NEAT WORK AND CHEAP.