THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, September 3, 1842.

The Market.
No Change worthy of note. See Table.

Governor's Election.

☞ We have no returns since last Saturday.

It has been suggested that we probably done the Independent Company injustice, last week, in saying that the shooting was inferior, without at the same time stating what we understand to be a fact, that the guns are almost worthless and will not send a ball true.

We acknowledge the compliment paid the Rifle Corps in the last Observer, and thank the Editor for his interest in its success.

The Treaty.

We publish to-day, the treaty just ratified by the Senate, between England and the U. States, which we find in the northern papers. Whether this is the *genuine treaty* or not, is more than we can tell. There are some slight doubts of its genuineness, but we give it as we find it, believing that it will be interesting to the public. Several of the papers, of both parties, condemn the Treaty. The Baltimore Sun, a neutral paper, confesses its disappointment. As far as the boundary part of it is regarded, no one unacquainted with the country, or who is not conversant with the claims of each country, can express an opinion. There is one thing, only, that would make us distrust it, and that is, that Daniel Webster was one of the principal parties to it; and in his patriotism we can never have any confidence.

The agony over.

"The long agony is over,"—the tariff bill has passed both Houses of Congress; but it is a bill merely for the occasion. It will not be a permanent measure, for it suits neither party—none of the democrats, and but a portion of the wigs. The following was the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Choate, Conrad Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Williams, Woodbridge, and Wright—24

NAYS—Messrs Allen, Archer, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury and Young—23.

It will be seen that our two senators voted against taking up the bill to be retracing their steps. They are certainly not silly enough to think such late repentance can wash out their many political sins.

The Globe says that the scene in the Senate, during the debate, and on the passage of the bill, was exceedingly impressive.

Mr Wright placed his vote for the bill upon the ground that some revenue bill was necessary to cure the disordered condition of the finances, dependent now solely upon collections under a law against which a protest was entered on every payment. Mr Buchanan voted for the bill for much the same reasons as those given by Mr Wright.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut said he could not vote for any bill which, in this free country, maintained the principle of bestowing favors by legislation, on one class of citizens at the expense of others.

Another bearer of despatches from our Minister at Mexico has arrived at Washington, bringing more news of the blustering and braggadocia of the Mexicans, who are so wrathy at the United States, because our people flock in and help Texas, that we expect they will "bite off their nose to spite their face" before long. A proclamation is said to have been issued calling the Americans, thieves and robbers, who wished to destroy their religion! plunder their churches!! and prostitute their wives and daughters!!! and calling upon all Mexicans to come to the rescue.

The War not ended.

The Federal Union, a Georgia paper, is in a great pucker because, Col. Worth has left Florida and proclaimed the *war ended*, when lo and behold, the Indians sprung upon the Georgians, and murdered five men, and mortally wounded six others; and this took place 3 *days before* Col. Worth's letter to the Department! We thought that the news was too good to be true. The Indians instead of going west, stepped up into Georgia, and killed off a few, and retired.

This took place on the 11th August, there were about 40 Indians, well supplied with arms &c.

We learn from the Washington correspondence of the Columbia Chronicle that the Postmaster General is anxious to change the route of the great southern mail back to the old way, by way of Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., if a contract can be made to accomplish the distance between Washington city and Augusta, Ga., in the same time that it is now accomplished, which he says would require the Stages to travel 7 miles an hour.

The Columbia South Carolinian has an advertisement of *Cotton* Cotton bagging, at 20 cts., by E. H Fisher, agent of the Saluda Company.

This is doing the thing right. It will shew the tariffites, that revenue cannot be raised by high duties.

Congress Adjourned
On Wednesday, at half past 2 o'clock.

Ohio.

The wigs who resigned their seats in the Legislature of Ohio, and thus stopped all legislation, gave as their excuse, as we learn from the Ohio papers, that the democratic majority wished to pass a bill so arranging the Congressional districts that the wigs would be deprived of their just representation in Congress. But the democratic papers say that such is not the case; that the bill complained of, gave 13 wig districts to 8 democratic districts. Now whether this is the case or not, we only know from what we see in the papers, uncontradicted by other papers.

The issue, however, is submitted to the proper tribunal (the people) for decision; and we hope that the righteous will be supported, and the unjust condemned.

The example of such conduct is dangerous in the extreme. What will become of our institutions if the *minority* are permitted to frustrate legislation? The friends of republican government may well become alarmed for the liberties of this country, should such conduct be countenanced for a moment by the people.

Some of the wig party are endeavoring to excuse their brethren of Ohio, by saying that the "loco foco" minority of the Tennessee Legislature, withdrew and prevented the election of Senators to represent that State in Congress. This excuse is worse than none. For as well might a thief say that he stole because he saw his neighbor steal!

The wigs tell us we ought to say nothing because the democratic party in Tennessee done as bad. A comparison of the cases will shew how unjust is such an assertion: In the Tennessee Legislature, one house had a majority of wigs, and the other house a majority of democrats; consequently, when they came to elect Senators they could not agree upon the men. The democrats offered to divide, and elect one of each party. The wigs would not agree to that. The democrats proposed that the whole Legislature should resign, and submit the case to the people. No, the wigs would not agree to that; and the only thing they would agree to, was, that the two houses should go into convention, which would give the wigs a small majority; a thing unheard of in legislation, and which the democrats contended was unconstitutional, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State prescribes the mode of electing Senators; and thereupon withdrew and refused to *go into convention*.

We do not undertake to justify the conduct of the Tennessee democrats, for we are not well enough acquainted with the merits of the case to pretend to do so; but we do denounce the movement in Ohio, as striking a deadly blow at our form of government.

The example is greatly to be regretted; for parties, like children, will follow a bad example quicker than a good one, where there is any thing to be gained by it.

The Tennessee Legislature finding it impossible to elect Senators, adjourned and left the State unrepresented in the U. S. Senate; soon after which the democratic members all sent in their resignations, to take effect *provided the wigs would* resign too; but the wigs have not been heard from yet! and probably will not be.

☞ We perceive from the Charleston papers, that the Southern Quarterly review has been removed to that city from New Orleans. Charleston is becoming a great Literary Emporium. It will be a great city yet.

Col. Worth has been made Brigadier General for his meritorious services in the Florida war.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun that a heavy rain storm occurred at that place on Thursday, the 25th ult. The violence of the wind, being from the south east, swelled the tide up to an unusual height, and the great quantity of water which fell, overflowed the city in many places, causing great destruction of property. The same paper says that it was one of the most destructive gales that has ever visited the Chesapeake.

The Washington Correspondent of the same paper gives an account of the same storm in that city. He says the water in the streets, that is in low level places, was three feet deep.

A friend, writing from Montgomery, says: "You are doubtless aware of the result of the election in this part of the country before this time.

We have gained a few votes on the whigs in the Governor's election in Moore, Montgomery, and Stanly; gained a member in the Commons from Moore, and lessened the whig majority for Senator in this district more than 300 votes since 1840. We found it impossible to put down the impious impression that Mr. Henry's indisposition was feigned for the purpose of evading Gov. Morehead. If Mr. Henry could have appeared in person as Gov. M. did, from Shepherds in Moore to Albemarle in Stanly, the result would have been different from what it is.

The want of opposition in Richmond, Anson &c. enabled the border aristocracy to operate with effect in our district."

The Wilmington Chronicle says that the three turpentine distilleries at that place work up about 200 barrels of raw turpentine per day! The old North Carolina pines bleed free.

The President's Protest.

President Tyler, has formerly protested against the action of the House of Representatives on his veto message, &c.

The Globe speaking of the protest, says:

It is a well-written and just rebuke of the wrong done to the representative of the whole people at the head of the Government, by a fraction, representing only a portion of them, in accusing, and condemning him without trial or hearing, and without pursuing the forms prescribed by the Constitution.

The President doubtless adopted his course of vindicating the rights and dignity of the station he holds, from the precedent set by President Jackson, when visited by the censure of the Senate, for daring to do his duty in removing the deposites from the Bank of the U. States.

President Jackson entered his protest against this proceeding, and President Tyler has followed his example.

But, unluckily for Mr Tyler, his enemies find his name recorded, with that of his Secretary, Mr Webster, giving sanction to the whole iniquitous and factious persecution with which General Jackson was then pursued by the Bagleys, &c. Poindexters, and Sam Houstons read the journal and the debates of the Senate of 1834 to the House, to-day, and justified fully, by the votes of the President and his own premier, every step in the present legislative proscription of himself, against which he now protests!

The eminent and venerable nobleman, Thomas William Coke, earl of Leceister, England, died on the 30th June, last. He was a fast friend of the American colonies during the struggle with England.

SHARK CAUGHT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a large Shark was caught off Fitzsimons' wharf, by some smack-men—it was about 8 feet in length. He was afterwards cut open, and was found to contain a red flannel shirt and the skin of the hand of a man, with only one finger nail; with the exception of the loss of the nails, the skin of the hand has retained its proper form. There was also another hooked about the same time, which was supposed to be much larger; he however, made his escape by the hook tearing from out of his mouth.—*Charleston Courier.*

TWENTY--SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Tuesday, August 23, 1842.

The Senate went into Committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections.

Mr. Walker said that this was a bill to disfranchise, outlaw, and drive out of the Union, several of the States, by depriving them of their proper representation in Congress. The Constitution declares, said he, that "*each* House *shall* be the *judge* of the [illegible] nate, not the House, not Congress, but each House, shall be the judge; yet this bill prescribes a certain "return" of members, and judges of it in advance. Mr. W. made a very forcible argument against the bill. He said that several States had already elected their members by general ticket, and more were certain to do it; and this bill deprived members so elected from a seat on that floor of Congress, and thus disfranchised, or outlawed these States.

Messrs. Allen, Woodbury, Bagby, Cuthbert, Calhoun, &c., spoke against the bill, and not one whig Senator replied.

HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1842.

The House, considered several bills in Committee of the Whole, and reported them to the House, among them was a bill, establishing a marine Hospital near Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.

SENATE, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1842.

The contested elections bill again under discussion. The bill was then so amended that its provisions will not come in conflict with any members elected to the next Congress, under the existing laws of the State so electing. This amendment had but 6 dissenting votes, all wigs.

HOUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1842.

The House passed to-day, the bill fixing the pay of pursers in the Navy at $3,500 per year, and making them sell to the sailors, goods at cost price. This is one of the best bills passed this session; for the poor sailor with his $18 per month has been supporting the pursers, ever since the foundation of the Government. Every friend to "Jack" will be rejoiced at the passage of this bill.

SENATE, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1842.

The Tariff bill just passed by the House was under consideration to-day.

The duty on foreign cotton was reduced from 4 to 3 1-2 cts. per yard. All the amendments proposed by the finance committee were gone through, and the bill was laid aside till to-morrow.

HOUSE, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1842.

The House passed the fortification bill to-day, which had been laid aside because no revenue bill had been passed.

The House passed a resolution authorising the expenditure of a certain sum of money in experiments with Colt's submarine battery, for harbor defence, which battery will blow up the enemy's ships without injuring any others, and in a secret manner, being fixed under the water altogether.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution, docking the pay of members while absent from the House during the session of the House which was passed.

SENATE, Friday, Aug. 26, 1842.

The Senate passed the House bill making appropriation for the purchase of sights on the western and southern waters; also the bill appropriating $10,000 for a marine Hospital at Ocracoke inlet, N. C.

The Senate then took up the Tariff bill. Mr. Rives spoke against the bill. He said would not increase the revenue at all, but would rather, he thought, diminish it. It was not a revenue measure. It was a protective tariff bill and nothing else. He said it was wrong to exempt tea and coffee altogether from duty, because more revenue could from that than almost any other article. Divers amendments were then offered, the most of which was rejected, when no more being offered, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Friday, Aug. 26, 1842.

The House to-day passed a bill repealing the proviso to the land distribution bill, which proviso suspended the operation of the act, should the duties on imports ever exceed 20 per cent; so that the wig majority will now try to pass the land bill without its having any connexion with the tariff.

SENATE, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1842.

The bill concerning contested elections was again taken up. Mr. Woodbury characterized this bill and the apportionment bill as twin sisters; both unconstitutional. The apportionment bill, he said, was a bill compelling the States to elect by districts, and this bill was to punish them if they do not obey the command. He said that the Senate had by amendment, exonerated the States of Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia, but still persisted in outlawing his State, New Hampshire, which had denounced the apportionment bill as unconstitutional and refused to comply with its demands.

Mr. Sevier moved to re-commit the bill to the committee who reported it, under the hope that it would there die; and the question being taken, the bill was recommitted.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Tariff bill; and no more amendments being offered the bill was passed by a vote of 24 to 23, Messrs. Mangum and Graham voting against it!

HOUSE, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1842.

Several private bills was passed, and a large number of Senate bills laid aside in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to be reported to the Committee of the Whole House. A number of bills were also finally passed.

From the Globe of the 29th Aug.

Congress.

The Senate passed, to-day, as a separate bill, the land distribution part of the tariff bill which the President vetoed. It will be seen from this, that, as much as the federal party hate vetoes, they direct more of their legislation to procure them than any thing else. This bill has precisely the same scope as the clauses of the two tariff acts which called out the two vetoes. It is to repeal the clause in the distribution act, which the friends of Mr Clay inserted as the condition on which their great distribution measure was carried, viz: that it should cease, and the land proceeds given to the [illegible] shall, before the close of this session, have extorted three vetoes, to crush three attempts to violate their own solemn compact.

The federal majority pressed through the penal statute against the States, disfranchising such as shall not obey the mandamus act, ordering the State Legislatures to make Congressional districts to suit the majority in Congress. This majority has the right, under the Constitution, to lay off the States into Congressional districts; but it has no right to make the Legislatures of the independent State Governments do this work for them.

The House has rejected the amendments of the Senate, excluding certain States from the operation of the mandamus act until after the next session of Congress.

The amendments to the tariff bill, introduced by the Senate, were adopted in the House without a division.

The resolution for adjournment *sine die*, amended in the Senate, by fixing Wednesday at 2 o'clock, as the hour, was acceded to by the House.

SENATE, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1842.

The House having disagreed to the Senate's amendments to the mandamus act, committees of conference were appointed, and the Senate passed the bill, in compliance with the recommendation of their committee, who amended it so that the act applies only to those States whose Legislatures have not met and will not meet in time to district the State for election of members. This amendment disfranchises New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

HOUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1842.

The House was engaged pretty much the whole of to-day in talking about the President's Protest. No business was done in consequence of it being impossible to get a quorum.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 20th day of October, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon-makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. Two Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, Adm'r.

Sept. 3, 1842. 184-ts.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, Adm'r.

Sept. 3.

MARRIED.

In Rowan, on Tuesday evening, the 23d ult., Mr William C. Love to Miss Henrietta W., daughter of the late Mr Henry B. Kingsbury.

In Stanly county, on the 18th ult., at the house of Mr Wm. Wall, Mr John McDowell, of Bladen county, to Miss Mary Randle.

In Surry county, on the 9th ult., J. A. Lillington, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Kerr Williams, eldest daughter of Mr Nicholas L. Williams.

DIED.

Died on Haymount, on Thursday 1st September, in the 21st year of his age, William Henry McKeown. He was a native of Ireland, but for many years a resident of Fayetteville. He was a youth of remarkably correct deportment, and his early life gave promise of future usefulness.

[Communicated.]

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street, 3 doors below the market, has received a Large and General Assortment, (135 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal, and pegged do,
Ditto do Water Proof do,
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Prunella and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
Ditto do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Mens' Kip and coarse Brogans,
1300 Womens' Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c. &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give in exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the merchant in general business, hazarding nothing in the credit system, would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with, and determine to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must deny; as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash, will find it to their interest to examine my stock.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Sept. 3, 1842. 184-3t.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr John Munn.

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

To be drawn in the Union Lottery, 15 drawn ballots.

UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 13, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday Sept 17, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand capital of	$50,000
1 splendid prize of	$25,000
1 do do	$12,500
1 prize of	$9,000
1 do	6,000
1 do	4,000
1 do	3,000
1 do	2,617
2 prizes of	1,250
50 do	1,200
10 do	600
20 do	500
20 do	400

Nearly as many prizes as blanks.
78 number lottery—15 drawn ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $180; a certificate of 26 halves only $90; a certificate of 26 quarters only $45; a certificate of 26 eighths only $22 50; and a certificate of a package may draw the five highest prizes.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

$60,000 $30,000

15,000 dollars—12,000 dollars.
100 prizes of 1,000 dollars.

UNION LOTTERY.
Class A, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C, on Saturday, Oct. 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$60,000
1 do	30,000
1 do	15,000
1 do	12,000
1 do	10,000
1 do	8,000
1 do	7,000
1 do	5,966
2 prizes of	5,000
3 do	4,000
5 do	3,000
5 do	2,000
10 prizes of	1,500
20 do	1,250
100 do	1,000
133 do	500

75 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70; a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

Tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splended lotteries constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us.

Address J. G. GREGORY & CO.
Managers, Washington City, D. C.

Blank Checks

On Bank Cape Fear, suitable for Merchants' Check Books, just printed, and for sale, at

THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Also, the same on the Bank of the State.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived since the 24th inst.

Aug. 24. Schr Gilbert Hatfield, Smith, Phila.
Schr Emeline, Davidson, Port Spain, the 6th, St Thomas, the 9th, and Turk Island, the 17th, with Salt, met with very heavy weather on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, with a heavy sea from E. S. E.
26. Schr Julia, Van Gilder, New York.
Schr Charles E. Thorn, Chamberlain, N. York
29. Schr. Convert, Skolfield, Bath.

CLEARED.

Aug. 27. Schr Eliza Jane, McDonald, Baltimore
Schr Alaric, Wheeler, New York.
29. Brig Sea Bird, Conway, New York.
30. Schr Julia, Van Gilder, N. York.

Wilmington Market.—Aug. 31.

Naval Stores.—There have been transactions in Turpentine to a considerable extent this week at 2 30. Tar is steady at 1 10, but the arrivals are light.

Timber.—Four and five dollars mark the extremes of prices. Sales have been made lately of good mill timber at 4, 3 and 6 months credit.

Lumber.—Late sales of flooring at 7½ and up to 8½; do. of wide boards at 5 dls.; generally cash.

Bacon.—The market is well supplied with sides and shoulders which bring in lots 6 to 6½ cts. Hams command more.

Lard.—No sale heard of.

Corn.—None afloat, selling from store at 60 to 65 cts.

Sales of river shingles at 1½ per m. and R. O. hhd staves, rough, at 9 cts.

A cargo of T. I. Salt has been sold this week at 26 cents.

A lot Northern hay brought at Auction yesterday 50 to 55 cts.

State of N. Carolina, Robeson County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring term, 1842

Alex. Moore, Administrator of Jas. Storm,
versus
Daniel Jernigan, Administrator of John W. McKay.

[PETITION TO RELEASE.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Daniel Jernigan, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a paper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for the defendant, Daniel Jernigan, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer the petition, or it will be heard ex parte.

Witness—Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1842.

184—5 ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.

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 LUMERTON 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, and departs Tuesdays, 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 Sat'day, Tuesday, and Thursday, at about 3 a. m., and departs on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Brandy, peach,	$ 45	a	$
" apple,	33	a	36
Bacon,	6	a	6½
Beeswax,	27	a	28
Butter,	12½	a	15
Bale Rope,	8	a	10
Cotton Yarn,	14	a	18
Coffee,	11	a	12
Cotton,	5	a	8
Cotton Bagging,	20	a	25
Corn,	65	a	70
Copperas,	3½	a	4
Candles, F. F.	17	a	
Flaxseed,	$1 00	a	110
Flour,	4	a	5
Feathers,	25	a	30
Hides, green,	4	a	5
dry	12½	a	14
Iron, bar,	5	a	5½
Lead, bar,	7	a	8
Lime,	$1½	a	
Lard,	6	a	7
Molasses,	22	a	26
Nails, cut,	6	a	
Oats,	30	a	35
Oil, Linseed, per gallon,	80	a	85
Powder, keg,	6½		
Rags, per 100 lbs.	2½		
Salt, per bushel,	50	a	60
Sack,	2½	a	2½
Sugar, brown,	7	a	00 10
" lump,	12½	a	00 14
" loaf,	15	a	00 18
Tallow,	10	a	10½
Tin, per box,			12½
Tobacco, leaf	1[illegible]	a	2½
Wheat,	$ 80	a	90
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Wool,	15	a	20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. yd.
3-4 do do do 5½
30 inch sheeting, heavy, 7

WILMINGTON.

Bacon,	$00 9	a	$ 10
Butter,	17	a	22
Beeswax,	26	a	27
Brandy, apple,	44	a	47
Corn, per bushel,	60	a	65
Coffee,	10	a	11
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	6	a	7
Flour, per bbl.	6 00	a	6 50
Gin, American,	25	a	30
Lime, bbl.,	90	a	1 00
Molasses,	21	a	23
Pitch, at the Stills,	1 75	a	1 62
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 62	a	2 87
Rum, N. E.	19	a	20
Sugar, brown,	5	a	7½
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.			2 30
Turpentine, hard			half price
Tar, per bbl.		a	1 10
Rosin, do	2 00	a	9 12
Flooring boards, sq.	7 50	a	8 00
Wide do do	5	a	7 00
SHINGLES.			
Country, do	1		1 30
Contract, do	3 00		4 00

CHERAW.

Bacon,	$ 6	a	$ 8
Beeswax,	22	a	25
Coffee,	12	a	15
Cotton,	4½	a	8½
Corn,	50	a	62
Flour,	5	a	6½
Feathers,	30½	a	32
Iron,	5 00	a	6 00
Molasses,	35	a	40
Nails,	7	a	8
Sugar,	11	a	13