THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

Prospect of the Cotton Crop.

The attention we have been enabled to give to the recent intelligence received from abroad, leads us to advise the cotton planters to sell their produce as soon as they are able to carry it to a market: they should not, on any account, store it and wait for better prices: for it is our opinion that the price of the great staple of the southern section of the union cannot improve, for some time to come, though that price may be subject to fluctuations. It is proper that we should give, and as briefly as we can, the reasons for an opinion thus entertained and expressed.

1. It is now well ascertained that the production of cotton is in advance of the consumption, and will continue to be so, until the cultivation of that staple is much reduced in the cotton growing countries; and as there is no likelihood of this circumstance in the U. States, Texas, the East Indies, and other countries, it is reasonable to conclude that the production will continue to advance, beyond the consumption, until the raw material becomes a mere drug in the cotton markets, when its cultivation will have necessarily to cease in those countries where the land can be appropriated to other kinds of culture.

2. Until the year 1834, the annual crop of the United States was not much beyond the demand for consumption. Since that time the crops have increased 10, 20, 30, and 40 per cent. while the demand has only increased 10 and 15, and in one year about 20 per cent. Thus the demand in the years preceding 1834, beyond the supply, led to an extra cultivation of the raw material, which has been continued ever since. The crop of 1831 amounted to 980,000 bales; five years after, to 1,300,000, and in 1841 to 1,680,000. The crop of this year may amount to 1,800,000 bales, 120,000 more than last year. The export to Europe during the year ending the 1st of this month amounted to 1,460,000 bales, showing an increase over the preceding year of 150,000 bales; but it will have to be borne in mind, that the stocks in Europe, by the latest accounts, are extraordinarily large; that the demand for the new crops will be moderate until those stocks are exhausted, and that before such stocks are entirely exhausted, the supply from the new crops will appear in market in large quantities.

3. The accounts from the manufacturing districts of Europe, recently received, are not encouraging to the cotton planters of the U. States. Not only in Great Britain are the manufactures in a depressed state, but on the continent of Europe, they are in an unthriving condition. The causes of this depression appear to us obvious. There are now too many manufactures in Europe as compared with the population, and the means this population possesses to consume manufactured productions.—When Great Britain alone supplied the world with the produce of manufactures, the consumption was more than equal to the supply; but for the last 25 years the continental nations have entered into successful competition with the British. This competition has not as yet led Great Britain to operate a decrease in the productions of her manufactures; so that the markets of the world have continued to be supplied with nearly the same amount of goods manufactured in Great Britain, but with a large additional amount of goods manufactured in other countries, and all this without the operation and advantage of a corresponding increase in the number of consumers.

4. Another cause to which may be ascribed the depression of manufactures in Europe, is the great improvements in machinery. Formerly the manufacture of goods and the supplies were slow and expensive. Now, by the improvements in machinery, goods can be manufactured more speedily than the orders for supplies are made. This circumstance alone creates an accumulation of manufactured articles in the stores of the manufacturers, which diminishes profits, by deriving no interest for capital invested. This circumstance moreover leads to a curtailment of manufacturing operations, and consequently to occasion desertions of the markets for raw materials. The effects of such causes cannot fail to produce a decline in consumption of manufactured articles and of raw materials. The vast number of operatives and their families, deprived of the means to purchase, must cease to consume, and this decline of consumption extends to those classes of the community which are more or less connected with the manufactories, and which are the consumers of a large amount of the coarser kinds of manufactured goods.

5. Another cause which will operate a depression of the cotton market in Europe and in this country will be the decrease in the demand for manufactured goods from those countries which are the consumers of our great staple. We may deceive ourselves as much as we please, but experience has shown, and will show to our cost, that we must consume the products of other countries, if we wish those countries to consume ours. In the present condition of the European manufactures, when they have a superabundance of manufactured goods, for which they can find no market, it cannot be expected that they will continue to buy our raw material, of which they can be supplied as needed without any accumulation of stock, where they meet nothing but restrictions in our ports. If the supplies of the productions of manufactures were short of the demand and consumption, it is very clear that the raw materials would have to be obtained at any rate and at all prices; but this is not the case, as we have shown above. If then the manufacturers of Europe can not find an outlet for a portion of their accumulated stocks of goods, in that country from which they derive an important raw material, it is reasonable to conclude, that such manufacturers will confine themselves to the purchase of that raw material to an amount needed only to meet the demand for manufactured articles. The consequence then of this necessary policy on the part of the European manufacturers, will inevitably be a less demand for the raw material, which must necessarily produce a decline in price. Already have vessels arrived at the north from Europe with cargoes of goods, which have to sail back without landing a single article. If those goods had found a market, the vessels would have returned with cargoes principally consisting of our own productions. If the production of cotton was not in advance of the consumption, the consequences to the value of our raw material would not be so sensibly felt, for the manufacturers of Europe would be constantly in need of it; as they would find elsewhere than in the U. States, an outlet for their products; but as this is not the case, any impediment to the consumption in this country, of goods manufactured with our own raw material, cannot fail to be most detrimental to the producers of that raw material. Our own manufacturers cannot consume, for many years to come, the amount of the raw material we can produce. The last crop of cotton amounted to 1,683,574 bales; the quantity consumed by our manufacturers which entered into our foreign trade amounted to about 1,400,000 bales.

The new English Tariff.

The following are the new duties, which came into operation on Monday the 10th October:

Beef, salted, 8s per cwt.

Beef, fresh, or slightly salted, which was prohibited, but now admitted at 8s per cwt. from foreign countries, 2s from British colonies.

Pork, salted, (not hams) 8s per cwt. from foreign countries.

Pork, fresh, was prohibited, but now admitted at 8s per cwt. from foreign countries, and both only 2s. per cwt. from British colonies.

Hams, which paid 28s per cwt. are now admitted at 14s. per cwt.

Nutmegs now pay from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per lb., and after the 5th July, 1843. will pay 3s 6d per lb. from foreign, and 2s 6d from British.

Onion seed now pays 1s 6d per lb., and after the 5th July, 1843, will pay 20s per cwt. from foreign, and 10s from British colonies.

Timber or Wood, 30s per load of 50 cubic feet, and 25s after the 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and 1s from British colonies.

Deals, Battens, Brands or other timber, swam, 38s per load of 50 cubic feet, and 32s after the 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and 2s from British colonies.

Wood, planed, or otherwise dressed for use, 9d per foot of cubic contents, and further for every 100*l* value, 10*l* 7 1-2d per foot after the 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and from British possessions only 5l for every 100*l* value.

Oil, train and blubber, the produce of foreign fishing, now pays 5*l* 12s per ton, and after the 5th July, 1843, will pay only 6*l* per ton from foreign countries—from British possessions, 1s per ton.

Oil, spermaceti, pays 26*l* 12s per ton, and after the 5th July, 1843, will pay 15*l* 10s per ton, and be free from British possessions.

Cork now pays 8s per ton, and after the 5th July, 1843, it will pay 1s per ton.

Corks, ready made, pay 7s per lb., and after the 5th July, 1843, will pay 8d per lb.

Whale Fins, of foreign fishery, pay 95*l* per ton, and after the 5th July, 1843, they will be admitted on paying 20 per cent. on value.

Temperance Convention.

At a meeting of the joint committees of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Temperance Societies, on motion of Dr. E. C. Robinson, P. H. Cook was appointed Chairman, and on further motion of R. T. Moffat, Dr. E. C. Robinson was named as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being understood to be for the purpose of consulting and making arrangements for the purpose of holding a Temperance Convention, after some discussion it was

Resolved, That the time fixed for holding said Convention, be the 9th day of January, 1843, and

That the Convention will be organized in Portsmouth, at some place hereafter to be designated, on that day, at 12 o'clock, M.

Resolved, That each of the Societies will select some suitable badge or device; and banners appropriate to the cause and the occasion.

Resolved, That all the Temperance Societies in Virginia, especially Eastern Virginia—That all the Societies in North Carolina, especially Eastern North Carolina—that all the Societies in Maryland and the District of Columbia, be and are hereby earnestly requested to send delegates to the said Convention.

Resolved, That the united Societies and delegations will assemble in Portsmouth, at some point to be stated hereafter, when a Procession will be formed, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 10th January, take up their line of march, according to a Programme, of which due notice will be given.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting have power, and be requested to invite speakers at home and from abroad to attend the deliberations and address the Convention, and report from time to time their action to their respective societies in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Resolved, That the editors of the Portsmouth and Norfolk papers and editors throughout Virginia and in North Carolina, Maryland and the District of Columbia, be requested to publish the above.

P. H. COOKE, President.

E. C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE DENGUE.—About fourteen years ago Louisiana was visited by a new disease called the Dengue. It then caused some few deaths, and a great deal of suffering among the aged, and even among those persons in middle life, whose constitutions were impaired.

A gentleman from Lafourche, informs the editor of the New Orleans Courier, that the Dengue has re-appeared in that section of the State; and that considerable sickness, including that and other diseases, now prevails among the white portion of the population.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Illinois, says that it requires two hundred pounds of pork to purchase a pound of tea, thirty miles distant; but as a set off to this, he adds, the price of a first rate cow and calf, in Stark, county, is from eight to ten dollars. Oats 10 cents, corn 12 1-2, winter wheat about 25 cents per bushel; onions 1, beef is retailed at three cents per pound.

THE WONDERFUL CAVE.—The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is becoming a great place of resort for the curious, and is in truth one of the marvels of the earth. Dr. Croghan, of Louisville, the present proprietor of the cave has invited two geologists, or other learned men, in each State as guests to the Cave Hotel during the present season. Dr. Loucke of Cincinnati, has visited the cave, and he states that, "the specimens of fibrous gypsum found in a cave lately discovered are among the most wonderful mineral productions in the world, being of snowy whiteness, and imitating with great exactness, numerous leaves, plants, and flowers." Dr. L. enriched his cabinet with specimens from the rare mineral treasures found in the cave, some of which he declares "have nothing like them on the whole earth."

REWARD OF EDITORS.—We know of no class of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves, to correct public abuses and private ones also, without giving offence; to sustain the difficulties of others, without regard to their own; to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to notice every thing that is important or extraordinary; notwithstanding the diversity of men's opinions their notice must be calculated to please every one, and to displease no one. They are expected to regard the interest of every one but themselves, and to live themselves on air. They are expected to labor day and night for the promotion of the public interests, and while they accord with others in opinion, a naked expression of approbation may be bestowed upon them, and even that poor consolation is frequently withheld from them. They are expected to be independent, at the same time, servile tools of every man they meet. They are expected to be honest and open in the expression of their opinions of public measures, and at the same time to condemn every thing and approve every thing.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome Bonaparte, formerly King of Westphalia and brother of Napoleon, is the Chairman of an Agricultural Society in Maryland, to award premiums for the best show of horses, &c. The American farmer, Mr Bonaparte, is as happy a man, probably, as Jerome II, King of Westphalia, could be, had events allowed such a personage now to have existence.—*Alex. Gaz. 27th inst.*

ANDALUSIA.—Nicholas Biddle's son, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, holds a mortgage of *one hundred thousand dollars* on his father's property, Andalusia! It is on this mortgage that the property is to be sold, in order to give a Sheriff's title to the son for the place.—These we learn are the facts. We make no comment. It is unnecessary.

DEATH OF CAPT. GALLAGHER.—We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) papers, that Capt. John Gallagher, of the U. States navy, died at his residence near that city, on the morning of the 1st inst., in the 59th year of his age.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.—The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st inst. was, it is officially stated, $10,039,056.

About $7,000,000 of the $12,500,000 U. States loan are yet to be disposed of.

The total amount of the national debt is about thirty millions! Under this state of things, distribution of a part of the proceeds of the public lands is to take place. We have this notification in the Madisonian:

"We learn that the accounting officers of the Treasury have adjusted the accounts of the States and Territories under the distribution act, and that the Governors have been notified by the Treasury Department of the amounts payable to their respective States. The amount to be divided is $562,144 18, exclusive of the ten per cent. to the States in which the lands have been sold.

The Albany Atlas, asks, 'where did Nicholas Biddle's son get his $100,000?" Go and ask the widows and orphans who are suffering by the robberies committed upon them by means of the U. S. Bank.

SUIT AGAINST NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—The assignees of the Bank of the United States, have filed a bill of discovery in the nature of an equity proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, asking that he may be called to answer, under oath, how and for what purposes he expended large sums of money belonging to the late Bank, obtained by him upon certain checks, tickets, receipts and orders passed between him and John Andrews, first assistant cashier of the bank. The sums thus drawn by Biddle are said to be at least, $396,000; the whole of which immense sum, the plantiffs allege, was applied by Biddle to unlawful purposes connected with his own private interests. These sums, the plaintiffs further state, were withdrawn from the Bank without authority, by fraud and collusion with the assistant cashier.—*Eve. Express.*

The Pittsburgh Morning Post has had a present of some apples, twenty-two of which filled a bushel measure.

The Democratic gain in Georgia over the vote of 1840, is 10,000.

A Miss Jordan, from Illinois, is causing great excitement among the Methodists in Cincinnati, by her preaching. She holds forth at the Radical Methodist Church, and such is the rush to hear her, that crowds collect around the Church before the doors are opened.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that the railroad between Fredericksburg and the Potomac, the "last link" in the great central railroad highway, will probably be completed in the course of the next week. We congratulate the public upon its consummation.

Kidnapping.

On Wednesday, the 19th ult, two individuals came to New bern, having in their possession a young negro woman, whom they represented as their property, and offered her for sale. They stated that they lived in Wayne county, and that the girl's name was Rose. During the day they made a sale of the girl, to one of our citizens—who had not the least suspicion but that all was right—for $250, and gave a bill of sale under the names of Wilkins and Mitchell. They appeared very anxious to sell the girl, giving as a reason, that a piece of land which they owned was soon to be sold under an execution, and that they wished to make a sale to raise money for the purpose of stopping in time the sale of the land. They left town late in the evening of the same day. Some suspicions arising the next day, that there might be something wrong in the transaction, the girl was questioned closely, but still persisted in the same account given by the two men who sold her. At length, however, of her own accord, she stated that neither of the men was her master; that their names were not those in the bill of sale, and that they do not live in Wayne county. She says her master lives in Sampson county, and that his name is John Bass; that she ran away from him some time since, and agreed with these two men to take her off to some distant place and sell her. Their real names she states to be Matthew Rayner and James Weeks—and that her own name is Matilda.

The purchaser of the girl returned to town on Thursday evening, and says that he found her statement to be substantially correct. He pursued Rayner and Weeks as far as Clinton, the county seat of Sampson co., but did not overtake them. Rayner, who appears to have been the principal actor in the business, is a man of considerable property, but a bad character. They arrived at home on Saturday night, and learning on Monday that they were pursued, conveyed their lands on the same day, and decamped. The Sheriff of Sampson, with several men to aid him, has gone in pursuit of them. The money which was paid for the girl has not yet been recovered, but means are in progress to test the validity of the conveyance of their property, which is supposed to be fraudulent and illegal. If this is found to be so, it will be liable for the amount received for the girl. A reward is offered by the owner of the girl of $50 for her recovery, and $50 more for a conviction of her kidnapper.—*Newbern Spectator, 29th ultimo.*

"Carolina," is the title of a somewhat lengthy poem in the last Standard, from the pen of James B. Shepard, Esq. We were not aware before that our friend was a cultivator of the "tuneful nine," and in fact politics, law, and poesy, the black and white divinities, do not sort well together. But our friend says he is in love; aye, and he don't care who knows it. He might have spared us this information, for we take it as sure evidence, that when a man of his pursuits gives to rhyming, there is a girl at the bottom; and his aspiration is not altogether of a heavenly kind.—The fact is if there is any poetry in a man's soul love will draw it out, and as poetry is the divinest of all arts, so we conceive love is the sublimest of all emotions. But alas! we have often known the "silent Lyre" of a soul of ethereal mould "waked to ecstacies" by some earthly beauty, and while it was wrapt in all the fervor of a sublime and holy passion, a fair-faced doll of a dandy runs off with the lady's heart. We trust friend Shepard, the goddess that inspires you, is of better stuff; and that her heart attuned to noble sympathy, will echo back your feelings. The poem is very creditable to the author.—*Oxford Mercury.*

ANECDOTE.—A knowledge of the habits of animals is sometimes of great service even in the salvation of cities. James, in his recent history of the Black Prince, gives an amusing instance of this in the defence of Rennes, a town of Brittany, besieged by the Duke of Lancaster. In order to effect the surrender of the place, the Duke enforced a strict blockade, which soon reduced the garrison to great straits; but he knew they would hold out to the last extremity, and determined to try a trick of war. For this purpose, he drew off his soldiers, as if he had left the place, and formed an ambuscade in some bushes behind the town. He then caused a number of hogs to be turned loose in the plain, in the hope that the starving garrison would rush out for the prize. But they understood his trick, and turned it to their advantage. They opened one of the sally-pots, and hung up a young sow by the hind legs to the lintel. She of course made a great outcry, and the hogs came rushing up to the place from whence the noise proceeded: she was then cut down, and driven through one of the streets, and forced to keep up her music. The soldiers sprang up from their ambuscade, in order to try and prevent this unlooked-for termination of their experiment; but James says the hogs, with that intuitive perception of the way their masters do not wish them to go, which has marked their nature, went rushing tumultuously into the town, and afforded the garrison very seasonable relief.—*Louisville Journal.*

COTTON YARNS.—We are requested to ask public attention to the very low price at which Cotton Yarns are manufactured by the Factories in this place. Average Nos., from 5 to 10, may now be bought at 14 cents per pound. When the Factories were established here, four or five years ago, the price was upwards of 30 cts. per pound.

In Sheetings and Shirtings, the decline of price within a few years is in the same ratio. —*Fay. Observer.*

MUSIC.

MISS LAURA SMITH will give Lessons on the Piano at her mother's residence, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. Gauze, on Haymount; commencing on Monday the 21st, inst., or sooner.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID four wheeled carriage, covered, suitable for a family, with harness complete. Sale at the Court House on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

Nov. 12, 1842.

MARRIED.

In Greensboro', on Thursday last, Mr Lyndon Swaim, senior Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, to Mrs Abiah Swaim.

In Stokes, Mr David Kelly, to Miss Mary A. Blum.

In Salisbury, Mr Drewry Smith to Miss Mary Jacobs.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday night last, Mr Alex. Elam, aged about 40 years.

In this town, on Monday last, Mr James Hadlock, a native of Connecticut, but for many years a resident of this town.

In Wilmington on Wednesday the 26 ult., Mr Nathaniel Hill Quince, son of Parker Quince, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

At his residence on Mountain Creek, Richmond County, on the 22d ult. Dr. Elisha Bostick, in the 41st year of his age.

In Mecklenburg, on the 17th ult., Mr Telemacus Alexander, aged about 48 years.

In Mecklenburg, on the 10th ult., Mrs Mary Harrison, consort of Capt. N. A. Harrison, aged 47 years.

In Davie county, on the 24th ult., Major John Locke, aged 57 years.

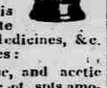
In Salisbury, on the 26th ult., the Rev. Timothy J. Cronin, administering divine of the Catholic church laboring in the Charleston Diocese. The Rev. deceased was a native of Ireland, and although in a land of strangers, he was surrounded by friends, for none learned to know him, but to love him. He was a gentleman, a scholar, and above all, a devout Christian. By those to whom he ministered, his loss is great, for in his strong devotion to his pastoral charge, he could have no rival, and in fine, beloved by them, respected by all who knew him. He was a wise and a good man.—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE RIFLEMEN,

Attend drill of the Company, at the Town Hall, on Monday night next, 6 o'clock, without fail.

By order of the Captain, D. R. BELL, O. S.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c., at the NEW DRUG ESTABLISHMENT, Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, N. C.



The subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. among which are the following articles:

Aq fortis, muriatic, nitric, prussic, and acetic acids: antimony, arsenic, arrow root, spts ammoniæ, alcohol, aloes, sal amoniæ, borax refined, blue vitriol, barley, bole Armenian, Prussian blue, burgundy pitch, blacking, military and common paste, pulverized yellow bark, flor benzoin, blue mass, flesh and shoe brushes, ext belladonna, ox bi-smith, basilicon ointment, cubebs pul, cammomile flors, canella pulv, cantharides cobalt, columbo pulv, colchicum colocynth, lapis calaminaris, chalk prepa'd, camphor, calc charcoal, calomel, cologne, ext cicuta, cloves, digitalis, elm bark, ether, elecampane, emery, ergot, Fowler's solution, arsenic, glue, gum aloes, gum shellac gum myrrh, gum, guiac, gum kino, gum assafœtida, gum gamboge, gum Arabic, gum tragacanth, gals, hair powder powder puffs, hive syrup, hyd potash, indigo, ipicac, ink, black and red, iodine, jalap, James' powders, liquorice refined, lunar caustic, magnesia cal and carb, manna, madder, matches, mustard, sulphate morphine, acet morphine, nux vomica, sweet oil, castor oil, croton oil, opodeldoc, British oil, opium, peppermint, peppermint, quassia, quicksilver Roots of all kinds, sal Tartar, Tartaric acid, seidlitz and soda powders, sup carb soda, uva ursi, wedgewood mortars, maccoboy and Scotch snuff.

Wright's pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops capsules, medicamentum, chalick snuff, Henry's magnesia, Turlington's balsam, tamarinds, spirits Turpentine, white lead, putty, window glass, &c., &c., &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory and to insure a continuance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. James T. Gilliam having removed his office to the new Drug establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 12, 1842.—194.

VALUABLE MEDICINE!

FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, and other diseases. The genuine Gelatine Capsules of pure Copayba Balm, for sale by JAMES DODD.

That this Medicine is almost certain cure for coughs, colds, diseases of the liver, &c., the subscriber knows from experience, and from the testimony of others who have tried it.

Nov. 12, 1842. 194.

State of North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1842.

Henry Hollingsworth, vs. William McGee. } Original attachment, Levied on Land.

Samuel Houston, vs. Same. } Same.

Hall, McRea, & co. vs. Same. } Same.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William McGee, is not a resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is hereby ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said William McGee to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday in January next, then and there to plead or replevy to said attachment; otherwise, judgment will be rendered against him, and the lands levied on condemned to sale, to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness—James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of American Independence.

JAMES DICKSON.

194-6t.

State of North Carolina—Duplin County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October, Term, 1842.

Ann McGee, vs. Heirs at Law of Thos. McGee. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McGee, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the said William McGee, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise, the same will be taken pro confesso, against him, and a writ of Dower issue to lay off the Dower as prayed for.

Witness—James Dickson, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of American Independence.

JAMES DICKSON.

194-6t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on Saturday the 4th inst., a negro man who says his name is CARY, and belongs to the Estate of Isaac Sulivan of Anson county, N. C. He is supposed to be between 50 and 60 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complected, and his head is getting grey, he has a very smiling countenance when spoken to. He had on when taken up a cotton pair of pantaloons, white woolen coat and white hat, and was bare-footed. The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.

Nov. 12, 1842. 144-tf.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

Arrived since the 2d inst.

Nov. 3. Brig Betsey, Burnham, Boston.
Schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Newport, R. I.
Schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia.
4. Brig Anawon, Swasey, Newport, R. I.
Schr Rowena, Williams, Newport, R. I.
Schr Victory, Capps, New River.
5. Schr Julia, Shoemaker, N. York.
7. Brig Moxey, Adams, N. Y.
Brig Washington, Dyer, Cherryfield, Me.
Schr A. F. Thorn, Sandford, N. Y.
Schr Peruvian, French, Boston.
Schr Increase, Warren, N. Y.
Schr Regulus, Hawkins, N. Y.
8 Brig Cocheco, McGrillis, Porto Rico.
Brig Aldebaran, Comery, Bermuda.
Brig Susan & Sarah, Elwell, Boston.
Schr Penguin, Forsyth, St. Thomas.
Brig Mary Emily, Dyer, N. Y.

CLEARED.

2. Schr Edward Adams, Godfrey, N. Orleans.
4. Schr Althea Cornelius, Faulkenburg, Providence.
Scur Schuylkill, Symes, Philadelphia.
7. Schr Valhalla, Haines, Martinique.
8. Brig Albert, Staples, Demarara.

Wilmington Market.—Nov. 9.

Naval Stores.—From 12 to 1,500 bbls. Turpentine have been sold within the past week at 2 45 down to 2 35, the price yesterday. Some sales of North county Turpentine were made at 2 20. Tar is going at 1 15.

Lumber.—There is very little coming to of any kind. Sales of wide boards from the wharf at 9 to per M. 90 days; do. of scantling from the wharf at 3½ and 4.

Timber.—New cut timber brings from 4½ to 5 dls., old do. from 4 to 4½

Bacon.—Very little doing, and scarcely any coming in. Hogs, dressed, bring 4 to 4½ cts.

Lard.—Late transactions in barrels at 9 cts.

Corn.—None afloat; from store it is selling at 60 cts. and 60 to 65 from wagons.

Rice.—No sal s reported.

Groceries.—Some sales of Cuba Molasses from the wharf at 17½ cts.

Sales of shingles at 2⅞ and 1½ per M.

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 21st inst., the Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville will proceed to elect a Town Clerk, in the place of Lewis S. Belden dec.

JAMES KYLE, town C. p. tem

Nov. 12, 1842. 194-2t.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

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, 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 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.

The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 6 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.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.

In order to obviate any mistake, we state that the prices in this table below, are quoted, for all produce from the country, at the prices at which it is sold wholesale from the wagons.

Brandy, peach,	$ 40	a	$
" apple,	33	a	35
Bacon,	7	a	7½
Beeswax,	27	a	28
Butter,	12½	a	15
Bale Rope,	8	a	10
Cotton Yarn,	14	a	18
Coffee,	11	a	12
Cotton,	6½	a	7
Cotton Bagging,		a	20
Corn,	40	a	45
Copperas,	3½	a	4
Candles, F. F.	16	a	
Flaxseed,	$1 00	a	1 20
Flour,	4½	a	5½
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,	27	a	30
Oil, Linseed, per gallon,	80	a	85
Powder, keg,	6½		
Rags, per 100 lbs.	2½		
Salt, per bushel,	50	a	60
Sack,		a	2½
Sugar, brown,	7	a	00 10
" lump,	12½	a	00 14
" loaf,	15	a	00 18
Tallow,	8	a	9
Tin, per box,			12½
Tobacco, leaf	1½	a	2½
Wheat,	$ 80	a	90
Whiskey,	35	a	38
Wool,	15	a	

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

WILMINGTON.

Bacon,	$00 8	a	$ 10
Butter,	16	a	20
Beeswax,	26	a	28
Brandy, apple,	44	a	47
Corn, per bushel,	55	a	60
Coffee,	9½	a	10
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	6½	a	7½
Flour, per bbl.	5 00	a	00
Gin, American,	25	a	30
Lime, bbl.,	90	a	1 00
Molasses,	18	a	20
Pitch, at the Stills,	1 75	a	1 62
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 50	a	2 60
Rum, N. E.	25	a	
Sugar, brown,	6	a	7½
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.	2 35		
Turpentine, hard			half price
Tar, per bbl.		a	1 15
Rosin, do.	2 00	a	2 12
Flooring boards, m.	7 50	a	8 00
Wide do do	5 00	a	7 00
SHINGLES.			
Country, do	1 12	a	1 50
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