

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The subjoined is a list of the appointments of the ministers for the ensuing year: Raleigh District, James Jamieson, P. E. Raleigh, Sidney D. Bumbass. Raleigh Circuit, Charles P. Jones. Smithfield, John Tillett, Bennet T. Blake, sup. Tar River, Robt C. Mayard, one to be supplied. Granville, Thomas S. Campbell. Pittsborough, Amos W. Jones. Haw River, Wm. H. Barnes. Orange, Wm. W. Nesbitt, one to be supplied. Henderson, Hezekiah G. Leigh. Hillsborough, Wm. Compton. Chas. M. F. Deems, Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina. Robert J. Carson, Agent for Randolph Macon College. Washington District, Robert O. Burton, P. E. Washington Station, C. Featherston. Portsmouth and Ocracoke, John B. Corn. Tarboro, Gaston E. Brown. Joseph Goodman, Benjamin M. ...

mind, and then residing not many miles distant, made a visit to the spot, and his account was published in the Christian Advocate and Journal of New York city.

"The lake in which the Island is found, lies in a deep gorge or rotten gulf of high table mountain, equally noted through the surrounding country for its 'huckle berries' and its rattle snakes, and called the Flat Rock. The water of this lake is very deep, and the island is constantly floating. In fact, a number of pines were growing on it at the time of the visit of Mr Wood, some of which were five or six inches in diameter. The surface is covered with the productions peculiar to marshy grounds, and though the soil is so soft that a sharpened pole may be thrust completely through, yet stray cattle have been discovered upon it at various times. Strictly speaking, it is not an island, but a peninsula, and this will explain the apparent inconsistency contained in the last sentence. However, that the peninsula, or island, whatever the reader may please to term it, floats, and is disconnected from the bottom, is demonstrated from the fact, that the wind will cause it to change its position, varying some days many rods from the preceding. Were the isthmus, that acts as an anchor, severed, it would undoubtedly float off, with trees for sails, a complete floating island.

"That the statement of Mr Wood is correct from the known character that gentleman has already sustained, cannot be doubted. If any further information be necessary, it can easily be given. The writer of this article has conversed with several who confirm the statement from their own knowledge."

The following is copied from the Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union. The family of the Talliaferros is, we believe, numerous. Those settled in Alabama and in Georgia are of Virginia origin.—Georgia once sent a member to Congress of that name, Benjamin Talliaferro, after whom one of the counties of this state was named. There is now a member of Congress of that name from Virginia. The family in Georgia was respectable, we do not know if any of the descendants are yet living in the state. If we are not mistaken in our recollection, we have read somewhere, that the names of Telfair, Telfer, Talliafer, French, and Talliafer, took their origin of a celebrated Norman Knight, who possessed a sword so well tempered, that he could cut a bar of iron at one stroke. The surname of Talliafer was bestowed upon him, which became afterwards a family name, and in the course of years corrupted into Telfair, Telfer, Talliaferro, and Talliafer, as it is pronounced in Georgia and elsewhere.

TALLIAFERRO.—The pronunciation of this name so different from what is indicated by its orthography, constitutes the strangest anomaly in orthography that we have ever met with. Instead of being pronounced as its vowels and syllables would indicate, it is spoken as if written Tol-li-fer. If this be the correct pronunciation of the name, then it takes a wider departure from the orthographical law discovered and promulgated by the celebrated Jack Downing, and which the Major declared to be the natural way of spelling, than any other combination of syllables in any language. Many ludicrous mistakes have happened from the anomalous pronunciation of this word, one of which we recently heard, and will tell our readers. A certain deputy Marshal of Alabama, not long since had a writ placed in his hands for service, on a gentleman bearing this name. The session of the District Court was close at hand, and the time in which service could be legally made had almost elapsed. It became necessary, therefore, "if 'twere done at all, it were done quickly." The distance to the man's residence was about twelve miles, the rain was falling in torrents. Receiving the necessary directions, our Marshal started on his errand, and after getting thoroughly soaked, he at length came to the house, and enquired in a tone of official authority, if Mr Talliaferro lived there. "No, sir," was the prompt reply. "Who does live here?" again interrogated the Marshal.—"Mr To-li-fer," answered the person addressed. "He is not the man I wish to see," replied the Marshal, and putting spurs to his horse he galloped back to the lawyer's office to report Mr Talliaferro as non est inventus. "Was he not at home?" inquired the lawyer. "I could not find him home," responded the Marshal. "Did you follow the directions I gave you?" asked the lawyer. "Yes, sir," answered the Marshal, "and found a house there; but they told me that Mr Talliaferro did not live there, but a Mr To-li-fer."—"Mr D—!" exclaimed the lawyer, "go back and serve your writ: they are both the same name." The Marshal scratched the new lesson in spelling into his head so deep that he has not forgotten, and never will forget it. He was happily saved a second soaking by meeting Mr Talliaferro in the street.

From the N. Y. Herald. SMUGGLING ON THE FRONTIER. In relation to this subject, we find the following article in a late Montreal paper: "T'IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—The manufacturers of the United States have humbugged the General Government into a high tariff on foreign merchandise. The consequence is, that smuggling into the U. States from the Provinces is already in a flourishing condition. From Eastport to Port Sarnia is a long distance. The republican custom-house officers can no more stop smuggling along that extensive frontier, if there be high duties to encourage it, than a man can hold water in his fist. When will men learn wisdom! Man proposes, and nature disposes. Men will persist in making laws to control nature, and yet they might as well try to overcome the law of gravitation, and upset the solar system. Establishments will be formed along the whole frontier, before 1843 is out, to introduce British goods into the States; and all the vigilance of the republican officers will not stop it. Besides, the officers themselves are venal. The smuggler will bribe them; and such common fellows as custom-house sharks usually are, are always open to a bribe. They have all India-rubber consciences. They will stretch to the crack of doom. Smuggling will put money into the Canadian purse. It

is a profitable trade, though not a particularly honest one. That makes but little difference in these times. We learn that several merchants in this city intend opening establishments on the frontier, with signs big enough to be seen across Lakes Ontario and Erie without spectacles.—Commercial Messenger. We have no doubt; and while these things are so, we find the Government agent loitering away his time in this city—or, at least, in a few days ago—loafing about the hotels and billiard-rooms, instead of attending to his public duties. This ought to be corrected.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 27. NEW COMERS.

The number of strangers that one meets in the street now is astonishing—astonishing more particularly to the members of the Never-Go-Away Club, who some few months ago saw the city in all its cheerless dullness. It would be a work of a somewhat tedious nature to classify all these new comers; some of them, however, may be noticed as among the most prominent, in point of numbers, among the recent arrivals.

The Down-Easter takes a prominent position in the group. His shrewd appearance, quick grey eye, and sharp features bespeak his "nation" and nativity. He has come here either to dispose of some novel "notion," or to drive a trade during the winter. Whatever may have been his stock in trade, or the contents of his purse, when he landed on the levee, we are strongly inclined to believe that when the season for closing his books comes round, both the debt side of Cash, and the credit side of Profit and Loss account will be heavier than at the commencement of business.

The clerks from northern cities are another class easily recognized among the late additions to our population. Attracted by golden hopes and large salaries, they come on from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c. They are active looking and intelligent, and pique themselves as much on their ability at making out an invoice, posting an entry, and drawing up an account current, as Sir Isaac Newton did on his discovery of the laws of gravitation. Some of them—many of them, we hope—will find profitable employment, but how large a proportion of them, after presenting a letter of introduction here, soliciting the influence of a friend there, and seeking for a situation every where, will realize nothing but baffled hopes—heart-sickening disappointment!

The northern mechanic too, forms an "item" among our recently arrived friends. He is the representative of a goodly number of our winter residents. He is to be seen now rambling through the streets, generally in company with his "bettes-hell," a lady who wears a cloth mantle or plaid shawl and winter bonnet. They seem so very fond of examining houses that are "to let," that the male party might be mistaken for an agent deputed by some insurance office, to assess the probable risk to be undergone in taking the building.

Then there are the hundreds of poor, industrious Irish females, who come here to seek service in our large hotels and elsewhere. They are generally a well behaved class, and give much satisfaction wherever they are employed. The doors of certain dens, mis-called "Intelligence" offices, are besieged with them every day, where they pay a bonus out of their slender means for information which, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, amounts to nothing. Poor creatures!—humble as their avocation is, they very often suffer severely here for the want of employment.

There are hundreds of others—to classify whom would be a work too tedious—who come to spend the winter in New Orleans; some of them resolved to make a living here by their industry, some by their profession, some by humbuggery, and some by rascality.

Our neighbor of the Register says, in his paper of yesterday, that the returns from New York "do not justify an opinion as to how this State is gone, though the prospect is rather in favor of the Locos." Really it is a pity the editor cannot get somebody to help him make up his mind as to how New York is gone. But no matter what happens, we suppose the editor will still cling to his old position, that the "whig" party was "never in a better or sounder condition," although it is squabbed and delapidated; and that the celebrated Coon, though defunct and skinned, is as absolutely as pert and lively as a pig with his nose in a snuff bladder.—N. C. Standard.

The members of Congress are beginning to push towards Washington. The Intelligence names several who are already there.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A passenger from Philadelphia for N. York, had his pocket picked of \$5,000, on board the ferry boat, at Jersey City, on Tuesday night.

"MY COUNTRYMEN."—Dickens, in his "notes," says that the most impertinent people he found in the United States, were his own countrymen. Highly complimentary!

MORE FINANCING.—What an age of scoundrelism this is! Esborn Husted, formerly one of the most highly respected citizens of Greenwich, Ct., has surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and been committed to prison. He confesses having forged notes to the amount of some \$30,000 or \$40,000, which he disposed of to brokers and bankers of N. York.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature of this State convened at Milledgeville on Monday last. Gen. Robert M. Echols, was elected President of the Senate, and Gen. W. B. Wofford, Speaker of the House.

The New Hampshire Legislature met at Concord on Wednesday, the 2d inst., and was addressed by Gov. Hubbard, in person, with great ability. His principal topic was the revision of the Statutes—the main object of the call of the Legislature. He spoke also on the Banking system, the Apportionment, Tariff and Distribution—against all of course, and defended his course in the Rhode Island affair.

AT THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN. The wreck of the Royal George, quarrelled and agitated at the bottom of the sea, a few days ago, the honor of slinging up a large timber diver being carefully measured and registered in the book of operations. One of them, in the scuffle, who was being hauled up, kicked above, breaking the lens of his diving helmet, so that the water rushed in upon him, but was kept in check by the air from the pump on deck, which saved him from being drowned. He was, however, nearly exhausted when pulled up from the bottom, so that it was found necessary to send him to the hospital, where he recovered in a few days. The other diver, who was unconscious of the severe injury he had inflicted on his competitor until the scuffle came up, was very much grieved. A New York, twelve fathoms down under the bottom of the sea, perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world.—London papers.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The following are the results of the election for Congress in six States:

Table with columns: State, 28th Congress, Present Congress, W. D., W. D.

Whigs lost 18, Dem. gain 14. As elected two years ago.

MILLERISM.—A Boston paper states that four females, living within a short distance of each other in Somerset, have within a few weeks become deranged in consequence of the preaching of the Millerites. One is since dead—another has been sent to the lunatic asylum at Worcester, and two remain with their friends.

The legislature of Tennessee, at its present session, has abolished all imprisonment for debt, without qualification.

BOUND TO APPEAR AND ANSWER.—McCrae, the young sprig of the Navy, who stabbed Harmsstead the other evening in Philadelphia, having been re-examined on Saturday last, was held to bail in \$1,500, to take his trial on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Hon. Chas. G. Atherton, (dem) has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

MARRIED.—On the 15th inst., at Elizabethtown, by the Rev. M. McPherson, Mr. Iver D. Patterson, late of Alabama, to Mrs. Margaret J. Clark.

We acknowledge the receipt of the fee in the above case, and we wish the parties to the compact, all the felicity they anticipate.

DIED.—In this town, on Monday evening last, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Lydia Rhodes, relict of Chas. Rhodes, deceased.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 4th inst., Mr. Jas. Streeter, aged 59 years.

On the 10th inst., at the late residence of Fountain Lane, on Haymont, near Fayetteville, where she was boarding for the sake of medical assistance, Miriam Cromarrie, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Alexander Cromarrie, of Bladen county.

In Wilmington on the 11th inst., John Lord London, aged 23 years.

In New Hanover, on the 8th inst., Mr. Hosca Pickett.

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF WILMINGTON. Arrived since the 9th inst.

Nov. 9. Brig Science, Harding, Boston. 10. Brig Rowland, Adams, Gaudsloupe. Sch. Gen. W. Washington, Eaton, Charleston. Sch. Eliza Jane, Carson, Baltimore. Sch. Richard, Haver, Havanna. Sch. Red Jacket, Jarvis, St. Augustine. 12. Brig Franklin, Patten, Gaudsloupe. Brig Trojan, Backman, Portland. Sch. Ostreich, Ellis, Richmond. 13. Brig Barque, Baxter, Providence. 14. Brig Delaware, Whitney, Turks Island. Brig Samuel N. Goff, Givin, Gaudsloupe. Sch. Baltimore, Wozlam, Richmond. 15. Sch. Thoga, Tyler, N. Y. Sch. Wm. Hart, Gandy, N. Y.

Wilmington Market.—Nov. 16. Naval Stores.—Turpentine is steady at 2 30; at the price the sales yesterday were considerable. Tar brings 1 25 being an advance of 10 cents within the week. Lumber.—We hear of no sales since last report. Timber.—Daily sales are made at 4 to 5; the best qualities bring cash, inferior kinds are sold on a credit. Bacon.—No sales: Pork is worth from 4 to 4 1/2. Lard.—Very little offering, sails confined to the retail trade. Corn.—There is none afloat at present, and there is some demand for the article. Rice.—No sales. Groceries.—Limited transactions in Cuba Molasses at 18 cts. Part of a cargo T. I. Salt brought 30 cts. 1,500 sacks Liverpool salt, brought 1 62. Sales of country shingles at 1 1/2 and two dollars.—Chronicle.

COTTON YARNS. THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the time. J. D. WILLIAMS. 185-4t.

NOTICE. PURSUANT to the Provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Jonathan Evans, Jr., for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, at the residence of Jonathan Evans, Jr., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:—One tract of Land, 13 Mules, 3 Horses, and a number of Cattle, Hogs, &c., 2 Timber Waggon, 3 sets of Wagon Gear, 1 Timber Cart, 1 Sulkey and Harness, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmith Tools, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. Also, an interest (which is only a life estate) in 3 SLAVES, a Man, Woman and Child. WILL BE HIRED, at the same time and place, a number of Men, Women, and Children, until the first of January next. Terms of Sale, 90 days credit. Note with approved security will be required before any thing is removed. JAMES EVANS, Trustee. 185-2t. November 7, 1842.

SUGAR.—In the reign of Henry the IV, about two centuries and a half ago, sugar was so scarce in France, that apothecaries sold it by the ounce at a price equal to what is now given for quinine. In the year 1700, the consumption of sugar did not exceed 2,170,000 pounds annually, which was about three ounces per head—the population then being about 16,000,000. The great consumption of sugar dates only from the eighteenth century. In the year 1789, 49,910,000 pounds were consumed in France alone.

"THE END NOT YET."—In reference to the Miller prophecy, the Boston Traveller says—"We learn from pretty good authority that the time hitherto fixed by a large number of our fellow citizens for the end of the world, has been again postponed. Instead of the 23d of April, it will take place on the 4th of July next. The question was decided last week in council by the Board of Directors who have the management of this stupendous undertaking.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the establishment of a boundary line between the counties of Richmond and Robeson. November 19, 1842.

200 Sacks of Salt, for sale by JAMES DODD. Nov. 10, 1842.

VALUABLE LAND, IMPROVEMENTS & SUMMER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE. THE Subscriber expects to remove to the City of Raleigh next month, but to continue the practice of law, as heretofore, in the Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Wayne counties. He offers for sale his summer establishment between 4 and 2 miles from Fayetteville, containing nearly 600 acres of land, about 100 in cultivation, the residue well timbered with pine and oak—the latter abundant enough to supply the latter part of the year with a great quantity of excellent dwelling wood, shingles, clapboards, &c. There are upon the plantation, a corn crib, in good order. There are upon the plantation, a considerable variety of grapes, including the scuppernon, and a good ground. The grounds around the house and out houses are shaded by a perfect shade of the greatest variety of lofty and beautiful shade trees to be found at any similar establishment in this part of the country. The water is supplied by springs, and of an excellent quality and in the greatest abundance; one of these springs has been lately discovered, possessing a bold and copious fountain of the purest and best water. This establishment for health and beauty of situation, and value for fire wood, and saw mill timber, has no equal near Fayetteville. It will be sold only at private sale. LOUIS D. HENRY. Nov. 19, 1842. 185-4t.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE Two Story Frame House, near the Arsenal, recently occupied by Mrs. Watts. The terms will be very moderate. Apply to James Dodd, or at this Office.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS. Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

The LUMBERTON 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 13 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 Saturday, 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 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, is closed and departs at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The SOUTHERN 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 3, and departs daily at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price per unit.

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