

these resolutions, as obvious as they were, the board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following, in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"Resolved, That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president, and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

"Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate, but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the president for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account."

"Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered, show the construction which has been given to the resolutions, and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution."

"With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the president would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but also an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power, likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposits, and leaving the Bank to its own resources for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the monies of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justly ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?"

"In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the Bank be suffered longer to use the public monies, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic of our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the Constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is his right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the Cabinet should, at his request, order or dictate, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow-citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves, and their conscience sanctions."

"In the remarks he has made on this all-important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration, and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the Administration."

"The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government, will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made."

Here you find a master hand tracing the abuses of this institution—which abuses led to its final catastrophe, and the wide spread distress throughout our beloved country. Had the honesty and forecast of Andrew Jackson been regarded instead of a blind devotion to Nicholas Biddle, it would not now present such a melancholy spectacle—such a total wreck, and amid its ruins the fortune of the widow and the orphan. Subsequent developments stamp the impress of TRUTH upon every word of the above extract. Its truths were so firmly impressed upon the mind of the President, that he assumed the responsibility of removing the deposits, which led to the ultimate sale of the Stock owned by the Government."

Upon a reflecting mind these reasons must operate; and how magnanimous is it to confess your faults and seek admittance again into the Democratic fold. May they enter deeply into your minds; may you digest them; may you compare them with circumstances which have since transpired, and be convinced of your delusion as I have been, for "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

"CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL. I have been for Jackson; and against Jackson. I have been for Calhoun and against Calhoun. I have been for Harrison and against Harrison. I have been against Clay and am now for Clay. I have been against a Protective Tariff and am now for a Protective Tariff."

A certain editor in these capes (present company always excepted) can look back and say every word of the above; and what is a little remarkable, tell the truth—but the fat is all in the fire when he says, he has been consistent. He would stick to the truth if he would "fess the cora," and acknowledge he has been very inconsistent."

It is well Mr. "X" that you included in the ("present company always excepted," for that must have meant us; though it was unnecessary, for we could not say as much and tell the truth, no how you could fix it. "Qui capet ille facit." Enough said, as a friend of ours remarks. We hope our readers will understand the comprehension of the allusion of the stipulation of the understanding."

MISERABLE TRICKERY. Democrats and whigs who were present at the discussion between Messrs Saunders and Miller, must recollect distinctly Judge Saunders's allusion to the subject of direct taxation and his opposition to it individually. To strengthen his position he referred to the proceedings of the Convention which had recently been held in South Carolina, and read a portion of its address, where there was a strong expression against the principle; but notwithstanding this, the miserable trick is resorted to of trumping up this charge just before the election, and when no opportunity is afforded of refutation by him. He has defined his position as being hostile to direct taxation, and in favor of supporting the Government from the monies arising from the sales of the public lands and the imposition of duties upon imports confining them to a revenue standard. We take the responsibility of denying the charge in toto. There is no foundation for it—in fact it is a miserable whig trick, and Democrats should regard it as such. Let the charge recoil upon its authors."

"Birds of a feather will flock together." DIRECT TAXATION, And tax on chickens and ducks. Are democrats soft enough to believe that their candidate Judge Saunders or the democratic party are in favor of direct taxation. This charge is from the same source whence one emanated in 1840 equally as ridiculous and as devoid of truth. Democrats should recollect that the whig party put afloat the miserable falsehood that Mr Van Buren caused all the chickens and ducks to be included in the census returns of 1840, for the purpose of taxing them. One is equally as much entitled to belief as the other."

LOUISIANA.—Both parties in New Orleans previous to the late election, which has resulted so gloriously for the Democracy, had entered into certain written stipulations in relation to the manner in which it should be conducted. The first provides against the creating of votes by any unusual modes, against colonization, and against the offering or receiving by either party of illegal votes; consequently Messrs Slidell and La Branche, a portion of the City being embraced in both Congressional districts, had a clear field and a fair fight; victory is the result; and it always will be the case where such preliminaries are settled among honorable men."

From the Charleston Mercury. ABANDONMENT OF PRINCIPLES. It is with astonishment that we see a proposition gravely put forth in open day, by leading whig presses, which involves a total and flagrant desertion of all the avowed principles of the party! To wit: Coon-skins, hard cider, log cabins and the old blind pot belied white footed dove, Clay used to go to mill on! Upon all these first principles, the whig party shamelessly propose to turn their backs and to adopt a new creed—the very contrary of the old. That was distinguished by every one of its articles being specially shabby and dirty—they will now have an emblem of spotless purity and aristocratic pretensions. Mr. Clay, in the belief that his time must have come now, seems to have taken Falstaff's resolution, to "purge, and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do." Truly the inclination shows some remains of decency—but we doubt if it will be more permanent than the "fat Knight's." But to the point.

In the last Baltimore American we find an article headed "A NATIONAL EMBLEM—THE MAGNOLIA." It states that one Mr Hatch of Vicksburg, gardener, lately sent as a present to Mr. Clay, certain trees of the genus Magnolia, species Makrophytia—which he accompanied with a note highly scented with the "sweet smoke of rhetoric." Among other things Mr Hatch says: "It may not be inappropriate to add, that there is a peculiar aptitude in presenting you this tree. Like yourself, it is purely American, and even in American soil it has no prototype. The purity of its spotless bloom is an emblem of your reputation, and its unrivalled foliage but a type of your well earned honors." Mr. Clay's reply has nothing particular, except that he is very grateful, has planted the trees and they have taken. The Vicksburg Whig, delighted to find any live twig on which to hang the smallest hope for its party, remarks: "Mr Hatch has established the emblem of Henry Clay, which must hereafter be the American Magnolia, the purity of whose spotless bloom" is emblematic of his patriotism and purity of purpose, and whose "unrivalled foliage is a type of his well earned honors."

Mr Hatch is felicitous in the selection of his points of resemblance—he confines himself to leaves and flowers. We are not going to say anything against the Magnolia—it is a beautiful tree—the graceful pyramid of its foliage, the tinsel glitter of the leaves, and the glory of its ostentatious bloom, make it one of the finest of ornamental trees. But it bears no fruit, that even a bird can eat—it proudly shoots upward, stretching out no broad and comforting shelter for man and beast—its wood is worthless; will not do for fences, or boards, or shingles, or ships, or even walking sticks—it loses all weight in seasoning, and has no beauty or durability—it is even good for nothing as firewood. The flower too, though so beautiful, is dangerously poisonous, so much so that it cannot be safely kept in the house. The Magnolia is a tree then whose sole merit is the fine show it makes—affording little shade—its wood worthless—its boughs without fruit—its blossom poisonous. Will any one tell us what sort of a politician is he whose fit emblem is the Magnolia?

What different thoughts and feelings gather around this simple but grand picture which follows! MISSISSIPPI OAKS.—A correspondent of the Concordia (La.) Intelligencer, thus writes of the large oaks that adorn the Mississippi coast: "These trees, growing so isolated, the sun and wind always upon them, and removed so far from any other object, are so immense in size and so vigorous in appearance, as scarcely to seem the same tree with those we see in the dense forests, irregular and crooked, stunted by the shade and constrained in attitude by the encroachments of parvenue pines. One of these trees on the prairies of Opelousas will shield thousands of cattle from the heats of the noonday sun."

And then the teeming fruit, which the skipping cheerful squirrel hoards up, which fattens the herds of squire, which gathers the wild pigeon in countless thousands to its feast! Stand beneath its mighty shelter, and see how its sturdy arms, arch above arch, stretch away in the solemn grandeur of an old cathedral! There is a tree for you! But put it to the test—not a branch of it but is good for something—and bracing with its perdue-able toughness the goody bark, it bounds forth, the joyous conqueror of the ocean, the messenger of wealth, civilization and christianity. The Magnolia is the true emblem of useless, pretentious, showy, fastidious aristocracy. The Oak is the Tree of the people."

ELECTION TRICKS.—The editor of the Register cautions the public "to beware of the falsehoods, frauds and deceptions of the Loco Foco Press," on the eve of the election. Does the Editor remember a certain forged letter which he published during a former campaign, with the design of defeating Dr. Montgomery's election? It well becomes such a man to talk about election frauds!—Standard."

RUMORS OF WAR.—IMPORTANT FROM THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

The Providence Journal publishes letters from a correspondent at Tahiti, which disclose a singular state of things. To judge from the tenor of these letters and the facts given, it is not impossible that a rupture may take place, which will involve the peace of Europe. At any rate accounts from the Pacific will be looked for with much anxiety. It is known that the French have taken possession of the Society Islands, and established a government there. The first letter, dated on the 10th of February, says:—Balt. Sun. The government has gone on regularly till within the last ten days, since which we have had nothing but rumors of war; and I have an idea that we shall have a serious disturbance here, if the tranquility of Europe is not disturbed by it; for you must know that about twelve days ago we had an arrival here of H. B. M. ship Talbot, Capt. Sir Thomas Thompson, direct from England, and the Boussole a French frigate. Sir Thomas brought letters from the English Government to Queen Pomare, and as she was, on the arrival of the frigate, on Moorea, he sent a boat for her to come over, as she never had been at Tahiti since the French had got possession, and hoisted their protectorate flag. But on the receipt of Sir Thomas' letter she came across in state, with the old Tahiti flag flying in her barge. She pulled directly on board the frigate, without landing, and they manuevered the yards and ran the old flag of Tahiti to the fore, and saluted it with twenty-one guns, as they also did on her departure. This annoyed the French greatly, so much so that they issued a protest against the proceedings of the commander of H. B. M. ship Talbot in hoisting and saluting the old Tahiti flag, thereby disturbing the peace and tranquility of the place, and acting directly hostile to France. Sir Thomas then requested the Queen to call a meeting of all the inhabitants on the island, to know whether it was their wish that the French should hold possession and govern the island. The meeting took place yesterday in the Queen's enclosure, and it was attended by about ten thousand. When called upon to speak, they all agreed to a man in not wishing the French to remain on the island, and they all wished the Queen to allow them to go and pull down the protectorate flag; but she would not allow it. Last night, however, the flag was hauled down, and the signal-baldards were cut away. The captain of the Boussole threatened to fire upon the place if the flag does not go up again, and the captain of the English frigate has threatened to fire on the Frenchman the moment a shot was fired upon the town. Tahiti, March 24th, 1843.—In my former letter to you I informed you of the manner in which we were situated here with the French and English; and I have now to inform you that the business wears a more serious aspect than ever; for on the 12th of last month, Commodore Nicholas arrived here in H. B. M. ship Vendictive of 52 guns, bringing presents to this Queen from Queen Victoria, and having heard of the manner in which the French had gained possession of the island, immediately made known in a public meeting of the natives, his intention of lying here and protecting them against the encroachments of the French, at all hazards. The next day, being the third day of his arrival here, he unbound sails and warped his ship abreast the Queen's residence, where she is still lying. We have also two French sloops of war here, that have been lying here for the last two months doing nothing but watch the proceedings of the English Commodore with the utmost jealousy; and they intend to remain here until the arrival of the French admiral, who is expected daily; We shall then have rumors of war, if not actual war itself, as neither party are disposed to give way to the other. The Post Office at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, has been discontinued, and another one established five miles south of it, and M. W. McNair appointed Postmaster.—Chatham.

A LARGE SPUR.—We have before us an extraordinary spur, with the history of which we are not well acquainted, but it is supposed by some to be the veritable spur used by Tarleton when he broke the savage black charger. It was found embedded in a swamp in Marion District. It is made of iron, and is unusually large and heavy. Across the heel it measures 4 inches, and is nine inches long. It should be preserved in a museum.—Chatham Gazette.

INGENIOUS INVENTION. Few persons, I presume, are aware that that there is at present exhibiting at Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, a most curious and ingenious invention. It is a curious, for it presents an engine working steadily and constantly without any visible source of motion, exhibiting power apparently generated by itself. It is ingenious because it shows a combination of chemical and mechanical principles which have produced singular and beautiful results. Almost every thing really great is founded on principles exceedingly simple. This is the case with the planetary system; it is so with the steam engine. It is well known that some kind of air or gas, when mixed with a quantity of atmospheric or common air, will burn violently if set on fire in a close vessel. Take a tin tube, closed at one end except a small hole and open at the other. Mark it into six divisions. Close the small hole with your thumb. Put some gas from a gas burner equal to one part into the tube. The remaining five parts will be occupied by common air. Cork up the open end of the tube. Then remove your thumb, and quickly apply a flame. The gas within the tube will burn, heating and expanding the air, and driving the cork out violently. Now if the cork was fastened to the crank of a fly wheel by a rod it would turn the wheel round. The machine exhibited, consists principally of a cylinder, piston, crank and fly wheel like those of a steam engine. The piston draws in a charge of gas mingled with a large proportion of common air, and by a very ingenious contrivance is set on fire; the sudden expansion of the air caused by the heat, drives the pis-

SHIP NEWS. PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED.

July 25 Brig N. F. Frothingham, Dennet, from St. Thomas. Sch. Ellen, Boon, from Philadelphia. Sch. S. H. Rogers, Parker, from Boston. Sch. Sarah Ann, Harpending, from Onslow. 25. Brig Aurora, D. venanz, from Canby. 27. Brig Rebecca, McGuire, from St. Thomas. CLEARED. July 21. Brig Creole, Wyman, to Boston. 22. Sch. Charles E. Thorn, Chamberlain, to New York. Sch. Sterling, Taylor, to New York. 25. Sch. Schuykill, Johnson, to Philadelphia. Wilmington Market—July 26. Turpentine remains about the same as last week, 1 1/2. Fat is a little higher than last week, 1 1/2. No transactions in lumber. Sales of very hard some shingles at 2 ds., common do. at 1 1/2. Sales at auction of Pennsylvania becon at 5 and 6 1/2 for sides and shoulders. Corn—Plentiful in store; selling at 60 a 65 cts. A cargo T. I. Salt sold at 25 cts.—Chronicle.

NEW COTTON.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 18th inst., says:—A friend has brought us a ball of new cotton, fairly opened from the plantation of Mr. E. M. Garrett. We at first supposed it might have prematurely ripened, but are told there are plenty more in the field. J. H. Sadler of Leeds (Eng.) has invented a loom for weaving each coil of a ship, even of the largest class, in one piece. This greatly diminishing the weight and cost. The principal prize at a late target match of the New York Light Guards, was a lock of Gen. Washington's hair, enclosed in a locket of gold.

MARRIED. In this place, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., by the Rev. James M. Daniel, Mr. John Scarborough to Miss Eliza Ann Price, both of this place. DIED. At the residence of his father, in Cumberland co., on the 20th inst. Nathan King McKethan, son of James McKethan, Esq., aged about 15. In the vicinity of Lenoir, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Mildred Y. through, aged 75.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers, residing in Cumberland county, having had serious losses in their stock of various kinds, by people and dogs hunting on their lands without permission, or any regard for their property, and entirely destitute of any moral feeling towards their owners, but wantonly sport themselves and dogs at our expense—ALL PERSONS are cautioned and forbid hunting with dogs or guns either by day or night, on any of our lands without leave of the owner in writing. Any one offending in the above notice, will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases, and particularly the Factory rogabonds. Given under our hands this 22d July, 1843.

Daniel Baker, Alex. McPherson, Malcom McPherson, Mary & Flora McPherson, Alex. McArthur, Neil & Daniel Buie, Mary Monroe & Minors, John McDonald, Duncan McArthur, William McIntyre, Jesse Ellis, John Ebb, Arch'd Monroe, John McGill, Angus McGill, Malcom McDonald, Arch'd McDuffie, Duncan Buie, Catherine McArthur, Arch'd Ray, Mary Elliot, Miles N. Baker, John McCall, John Monroe, Duncan Cooley, Angus McGill, Mrs. Ann McPherson, John McPhail, Arch'd D. McGill, T. L. Hyatt, Catherine Alex. McPherson, John McDougald, Daniel McGill, Henry Arnett, Arch'd Lindsay, D. C. Morrison, Malcom B. Gillis, Hugh Black, Angus Campbell, Malcom Campbell, James Wilkinson, Dan'l McPherson.

THE ENLARGED SATURDAY COURIER. NO INCREASE OF PRICE IS ASKED FOR THE ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED COURIER, and for the purpose of facilitating the formation of Clubs, of which any old subscriber offering will be considered as one, we offer the following EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS: Three copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, or one copy for three years, \$5. Seven copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 year, 10. Twelve " " " " " 15. Seventeen " " " " " 20. Two " " " " " and 1 5. Five copies of Godey's Lady's Book. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 2 copies of Godey's Lady's Book, 10. Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and 1 copy of the Musical Library, 5. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, 1 copy of Miss Leslie's Magazine, 1 copy of Colman's Boy's and Girl's Library, and 1 copy of Godey's Lady's Book, 10. Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and 1 copy of Frost's new Pictorial History of America, a \$5 book, 10.

PREMIUMS. To any person who will send us ten new subscribers, and \$20 per money, we will present a copy of either Allison's History of Europe, (English edition of this work costs \$50!) Or, The great Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, 1500 pages and over 1000 plates!! Encyclopedia of Geography, 1900 pages, 1100 engravings, 80 maps. Bloomfield's Greek Testament. For five new Subscribers, and \$10, will be sent either Cooley's American in Egypt, with numerous illustrations. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia, 1100 pages, and innumerable engravings; or Spack's Life of Washington. Pictorial History of the United States. The above works are all in form to send by mail, at non-periodical postage. Our brethren of the Press, who exchange with us, will greatly oblige us by giving the above an insertion. M'MAKIN & HOLDEN, Editors and Proprietors.

State of N. Carolina—Montgomery County. In Equity—Spring Term, 1843. Hall & Johnson vs. Green Davis, John B. Martin, John Leach, Covington J. Orrell, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., Enoch S. Jordan, and Elijah Suggs. Bill to account. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John B. Martin, Smith, Wright, Lyon & Co., and Enoch S. Jordan, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said non-residents to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and on the last Monday in August next, and answer the bill, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard exparte. Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, the last Monday in February, 1843, and of the 67th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, Clerk & Master. July 29, 1843. 231-6t. per adv. \$3 25.

Wilmington Market—July 26. Turpentine remains about the same as last week, 1 1/2. Fat is a little higher than last week, 1 1/2. No transactions in lumber. Sales of very hard some shingles at 2 ds., common do. at 1 1/2. Sales at auction of Pennsylvania becon at 5 and 6 1/2 for sides and shoulders. Corn—Plentiful in store; selling at 60 a 65 cts. A cargo T. I. Salt sold at 25 cts.—Chronicle.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—July 22, 1843. Business continues heavy and almost suspended. Sales of 102 1/2 bales of cotton were effected by submitting to a decline of 1 to 2 cts., prices ranging from 5 to 9 cts., per lb. 240 tierced rice sold at 1 1/2; and 2 1/2 per cwt. New York hay sold for 75 cts. and 26.75. Bacon abundant and average 7 cts. 150 barrels New Orleans Molasses were sold in one lot at 26 cts. per gallon. New Orleans a hickey brings 24 cts. per gallon. [Abridged from the Mercury and Courier.]

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS. Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. It may be proper to state here, that although the following is the latest hour fixed by the Department for the arrivals and departures, yet, if the mail be ready to start before the time stated, the stage does not wait; as for instance the Southern mail generally gets in in time to allow the Northern mail to start from here at 3 p. m. The LUMBERTOWN MAIL arrives at 4 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evening, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. The CARTHAGE & SALISBURY MAIL arrives at 5 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is closed and departs at 6 A. M., on Mondays and Thursdays. The ELIZABETHTOWN MAIL arrives by 9 o'clock on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, is closed and departs at 10 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning. The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, via CLINTON and WARSAW, arrives on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at about 4 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 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 3 o'clock in the morning, is closed at 5, and departs daily at 6 o'clock in the evening. The SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, is closed at 3, and departs daily at 4 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 the tables below, are quoted for all produce from the country, at the prices at which it is sold wholesale from the wagons. Brandy, peach, \$ 30 a \$ 45 " apple, 35 a 40 Bacon, 61 a 7 Bcewax, 25 a 27 Butter, 12 a 15 Bate Rope, usually \$ a 10 Cotton Yarn, 14 a 10 Coffee, 9 a 10 Cotton, 5 a 6 Cotton Bagging, nominally 15 a 20 Corn, 50 a 55 Coppers, 3 a 4 Candles, F. F. 15 a 16 Flaxseed, nominally, 80 a 1 09 Flour, 3 50 a 4 50 Feathers, 20 a 25 Hides, green, 4 a 5 " dry 12 a 14 Iron, bar, 5 a 5 1/2 Lead, bar, 6 a 6 1/2 Lime, \$11 a 12 Lard, 61 a 7 Molasses, 25 a 27 Nails, cut, 3 a 6 Oats, 27 a 30 Oil, linseed, per gallon, 60 a 65 Powder, keg, 6 50 a 6 1/2 Rags, per 100 lbs. 21 a 25 Salt, per bushel, 50 a 60 Sack, 7 a 21 Sugar, brown, 10 a 00 12 " lump, 13 a 00 15 " loaf, 13 a 15 Tallow, 7 a 8 Tin, per box, 10 a 11 Tobacco, leaf \$ 11 a 12 Wheat, \$ 85 a 90 Whiskey, 25 a 28 Wool, 11 a 12 1/2

4-4 Sheering, Fayetteville manufacture, 61 cts. 30 inch do do do 51 30 inch sheering, heavy do 51 WILMINGTON. Bacon, \$ 00 6 a \$ 0 Butter, 12 a 15 Bcewax, 25 a 27 Brandy, apple, 34 a 37 Corn, per bushel, 62 a 65 Coffee, 7 a 8 Cotton, per lb. 5 a 6 Flour, per bbl., 5 25 a 5 75 Gin, American, 33 a 35 Lime, bbl., 1 00 a 1 12 Molasses, 20 a 22 Pitch, at the Stills, 1 00 a 1 12 Rice, per 100 lbs. 2 25 a 2 50 Rum, N. E. 51 a 5 Sugar, brown, 10 a 10 Turpentine, soft, per bbl. half price Tar, per bbl. 60 a 1 12 Rosin, do 60 a 2 00 Flooringboards, 6 75 a 7 50 Wide do do 4 00 a 4 80 SUGAR. Country, do 1 37 1 50 Contract, do 3 00 4 00 CHERAW. Bacon, \$ 22 a \$ 25 Bcewax, 11 a 14 Coffee, 4 a 5 Cotton, 4 a 5 Corn, 50 a 55 Flour, 5 00 a 5 50 Feathers, 25 a 30 Iron, 5 00 a 6 50 Molasses, 35 a 37 Nails, 61 a 6 1/2 Sugar, 8 a 10