



NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor. FAYETTEVILLE: Saturday Morning, September 16, 1843

MARKET.—Two bales of new Cotton were brought in on Friday morning, of quality, fine, and said by the purchasers, Messrs Williams & Luttrell, to be equal to the last year's crop. It was from the plantation of Mrs White of Richmond county, and brought 6 1/2 cts. The sale of Cotton has improved, and we now quote at 6 to 6 1/2. Bacon has declined 7 and 8 cts., and a good supply on hand. Flour is not in great demand, though sells readily at \$3 75 and \$4 75. Lard brings 7 and 8 1/2 cts., a good supply on hand.

It is now sometime since the subscribers to this paper have been dunned through its columns. We have been bearing and forbearing, with the hope that a dun would be unnecessary. All or nearly all of those who owe us for two, three, and four years, will find a bill attached to their paper of this week, by which they will see the amount due—each amount being small, but the whole amounting to a large sum. We ask each of you, gentlemen, to send us the small amount—small to you but large to us.

Those who owe us for 3 and 4 years, cannot expect us, in justice to ourselves, to send them the paper many more weeks, unless their accounts be paid.

THE PRESIDENCY, &c.—While many of the Democratic presses have been and are now engaged in discussing the subjects of who shall be the candidate for the Presidency; which of the gentlemen spoken of has the most friends; how the delegates to the National Convention shall be elected, and how they shall vote when elected, &c., &c., we have taken no part in the matter. We remained a looker on, and listener, in preference to taking a part in the discussion, contented to be "seen and not heard," modest man as we are!

Some of our democratic cotemporaries think that the Press in all parts of the country should speak out its preference among the numerous candidates, and the preference, so far as could be ascertained, of the majority of the democrats in its vicinity. While we have no doubt of the policy of this course as the best means of ascertaining public opinion, we must say that we find such a diversity of opinion in this region, that we do not feel authorized in venturing an assertion as to which of the candidates would receive a majority, if the vote were taken, and every man brought up to give his preference. We cannot find among the leading democrats of this county, even, an unanimity of sentiment; we cannot find that they agree among themselves which way the great body of the democrats would vote, were the question of preference put to them.

Therefore, not wishing to prejudice the chances of either of the candidates, we think it best to make no hap-hazard statements. We should be loth to injure the prospects of either of the candidates named by making a statement for which we could not vouch, merely to gratify our own predilections. We had occasion, during the last session of Congress, to express our own preference, but we have avoided, strictly, showing any partiality for one over the other, through the columns of the paper, and we shall continue that course.

This much, however, we can say, from personal knowledge: That Mr Van Buren and Mr Calhoun both have some strong and decided friends among the leading men of the party in this county; and that the preponderance of numbers appears to be in favor of Mr Van Buren. We know and hear of gentlemen who have always leaned to the whig party, saying that they will vote for Mr Calhoun in preference to Clay; but whether they are sincere or not can only be proved by the ballot box.

In conclusion, we can say with perfect confidence, that, whatever may be the personal predilections of the individual members of the democratic party, that they will, as a body of men, contending for the principles of their forefathers—the founders of their Government—go heart and hand for either of the gentlemen who shall be named by the National Convention.

VERMONT.—The election in this State for Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature, came off on the 4th inst. Mattocks, whig, will be elected Governor by about 3,000, an increased majority. The whigs have elected 3, and the democrats 1 member of Congress. The whigs will have a large majority in the Legislature.

Poverty and pride should never reside in the same house.

TOBACCO CROP.—The Tobacco crop in some sections of this State is said to be not so good as it has been for some years past. The unusual lateness of the spring, and the difficulty of rearing good plants, operated very much to the disadvantage of the planter. We saw, however, a few days ago, some very fine tobacco in Orange, and several of the farmers there assured us they would make a good crop. The corn crop in that county is also quite promising.—Raleigh Standard.

NEW YORK.—We find in the Globe of 11th, the proceedings at large of the Democratic State Convention held at Syracuse, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Convention. The account says that every county in the State, but Rockingham, was represented; (that is the way they do business in New York) and that there was great unanimity for Mr Van Buren. The State Convention very properly, we think, expresses its belief that the manner of voting in the National Convention should be left to the delegates of that Convention, and not as each State shall choose to direct. This subject of how they shall vote in the National Convention has been hammered at and beat out by the Richmond Enquirer and Charleston Mercury the whole summer, much to the detriment of their readers we should say. And for what purpose? Cui bono?

All the resolutions were unanimously adopted except the resolution appointing delegates by the general ticket system, against which 19 voted. The following is the resolution in relation to the nominee:

Resolved, That we do hereby direct and instruct the delegates whom we appoint to the National Democratic Convention to present MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency of the United States by that Convention; and we further direct and instruct the said delegates, individually and jointly, to advocate and support his nomination, and to use all honorable and proper means to accomplish that result, and thus to fulfil their duty, to the wishes of their constituents—the Democracy of New York.

SUNDAY MAILS.—There was a time in the history of our government, when the subject of Sunday mails was much agitated and discussed. It was on the 19th of January, 1829, when Col. Richd. M. Johnson submitted to the U. S. Senate, the celebrated Report against abolishing Sunday mails, the paternity of which Report has been laid to the door of many fathers. And it is not yet satisfactorily ascertained whether the Colonel was the author of it or not. But be the author who he may, the question was ingeniously argued; although we must say that many of the conclusions were not warranted by the premises, and that experience has shown that some of the arguments were not founded in truth. The arguments on both sides were able, especially so those of the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, for the abolition.

But years have passed away—the subject, the discussion, and the ardor of its advocates have sunk into a calm—a repose—oblivion; and that which Congress refused to do, which a great stir and agitation among the religious community could not accomplish, the Hon. Jno. M. Niles, Postmaster General under Mr Van Buren, took upon himself the responsibility of performing. He ordered that no mail should be made up or depart on Sunday;

This was said to be done not from any religious motives or scruples of conscience, but with an eye to economy in the present embarrassed state of the Government.

It would seem to us that while he was tinkering with the Sunday mails he might as well have gone the whole figure and shut up the Post Offices, and give the Postmasters holiday. Not that they are, or ever were, except at the large cities, debarred the privilege of going to public worship on that day, if they choose, but that it looks like humbuggery to forbid the making up or departure of a mail, when it is allowed to arrive, be distributed and delivered. So far as economy is concerned, we cannot see where the economy is. If it saves note, the contractors expect and will make desperate efforts to be refunded by Congress, in the amount deducted by the Department; and they ought to be refunded, for their stages are obliged to go in order to keep up the line.

GOOD ADVICE.—The following advice to the people of Ashville, Buncombe county, where the branch of the Bank of Cape Fear is just established, is from the Messenger, published at that place:

"We understand that the Branch Bank at this place has commenced a good business. In reference to this subject we have a few words to say, not to the Bank, but to the people. Many of you wish to borrow money—what for? To pay your debts and save your property from sacrifice?—This may be well enough, but are you sure that you will be able to relieve yourselves by recourse to Bank facilities? If not, you had as well let your property go first as last. Unless you have some means of making money to pay your debts, it is useless to borrow money to do it; this is only making one gap to close up another."

What a pity it is that such language as the above was not used by the whig papers years ago! What an amount of suffering would have been saved! The spirit of speculation—the Bank mania—which raged through the country and ended in desolation would never have attained its fearful height. We are glad to see the Messenger uttering such sentiments.

The last Washington (N. C.) Republican contains six deaths, all occurring in that town within seven or eight days. We hope that only happened so, and is not a criterion of the present health of Washington.

Seek happiness at home.

LOVE LETTER.—The following are assured is a true copy, verbatim et litera, in the original, of a love letter, with a name, which was found some time since, in the archives of the real fire and brimstone of the warmest of all passions—love: August 5 1843

Most affectionate and ever honored Miss, through the strongest impressions of love can be derived from disinterested heart that I indicate these few lines to you and I feel a delicacy in so doing but as I so highly appreciate your most beautiful eloquence in ever respect I am induced by the strong influence of love to try to give you a disclosure of my mind on the important topic of love, and feel deeply agitated at the thought I have been so neglectful of the desired effects of my mind towards you. But if I have done amiss, I hope you will excuse me and if I have ever been an object of your love and am not yet I hope you will excuse me for the past and restore me to the same, I could polligate a considerable amount on my neglectfulness but it unnecessary so I will just suffice it to say that I have been rather uncomfortable situated to exercise that part of my mind that I would do with regard to the affectionate part of my mind, towards you for I can well assure you that ever since my first interdiction with you I have had, my mind peculiarly distinguished in your behalf, Der Miss if you have or can form the same opinion of me as I have of you there is nothing on earth shall pervent our correspondence, With an earnest hope that you will favor me with a kind answer I subscribe myself your affectionate admirer

We see an account in one of our exchanges, of a game called "twenty questions." Mr Rush, says the paper, in a published narrative of his residence at the Court of James (London) mentions that Mr Carrington proposed the game one day at a dinner party, which was the first time Mr Rush had ever heard of it, or saw it played. Three or four, or more, of a social party may find amusement in it. One, or two, of the company must think of an object—something familiar to the company—and the rest in succession, each ask twenty questions, eliciting information from which the object thought of is to be ascertained. Whoever guesses the object thought of wins the game. The persons who think of the object, and answer the questions, are to be the judges of when a question is too pointed, and to object when it

The Editor of the Rutherfordton Republican, whom the Raleigh Standard very appropriately denominates the "scrap-gating Editor," from the fact that "nearly all his editorials and selections are scraps of" and three lines, says:

"Well, here we are at our desk again, vainly endeavoring for the last half hour to get a nap. These miserable pests, the flies, have been holding a complete jubilee over us, and we were almost afraid that they would get us by the heels and drag us from our couch, but they are no great shakes after all."

From certain editorial remarks which we have lately seen in the Republican, it is surprising that flies gather around the man who wrote them. It would perhaps be for the people about Rutherford if the flies would eat him up entirely. Flies will assemble upon tainted objects.

Whigs, be wide awake and duly sober. Rutherford Republican.

They must be a drunken set of whigs about Rutherford, to have to be advised in the newspaper to keep sober; and as though he thought they would not be altogether sober, they are advised to be at least "duly" sober. Mr Wat Rutherford, Editor of the Rutherford Republican, is a great man; it is a pity his genius has to be "mewed" up in the small State of Rutherford, with nothing but that aged and fever looking sheet, the Republican, to gather scraps for. We hope the next time he attempts to be very bitter against the "loco-focos," he will chew a little wormwood beforehand. It is a good thing for the "loco-focos" that his paper has not a very extensive circulation.

CORRECTION.—We last week published a little paragraph from the "Osage Yeoman" of Missouri, stating that Mr H. had expressed himself in favor of the Democratic system of electing delegates to the National Convention, and that Col. Johnson would carry the Western States. Mr Benton publishes a card denying having said any such thing.

TOBACCO.—One of the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian says he has travelled over nearly the whole of the Tobacco region in Virginia, and from all that he can see and hear, he thinks there cannot possibly be more than half a crop of Tobacco made in that State this year.

PINE APPLES.—We were shown yesterday a fine specimen of this delicious fruit, from the garden of John Stoddard, Esq., at Dawfuskus Island. This enterprising gentleman has a young plantation of Pine Apples, and he feels confident that this exotic can be easily domesticated in the open air in our vicinity, and attain perfection and flavor and fragrance here, as well as in the West Indies, requiring no more attention than several of the other delightful fruits usually cultivated in this region.—Sav. Georgian.

CONJURERS TRICKS.—We went last night to the Adelphi theatre, where the leading attraction was "The Wizard of the North," whose wonder-working powers of magic, if we may believe the show-bills, have procured for him a command to repair to St. Petersburg, to exhibit before the emperor Nicholas. This man is indeed a "wizard." The delusions practised cast Monsieur Adrian Signor Blitz, and all other magicians, into deep shade. Let me astonish you with a few specimens. He came in to the boxes and obtained a five pound note from one gentleman, and asked another (any one who chose) to write a sentence upon a slip of paper. The note and paper were folded so that the wizard could not see either the number of the former or the sentence upon the other, and then laid upon a plate, set by to by a taper, consumed, and the ashes blown about the stage. The wizard then announced the number of the bank-note, repeated the sentence written on the slip of paper, and a page returned these articles to their owners in a box which the wizard had not touched. He then handed a box to a gentleman nearest the stage, and requested him to deposit any article he chose in it, and gentlemen promiscuously, he standing upon the stage. When the deposits had been made, he requested that the box should be placed where he could see it, with the lid down; and standing at least sixty feet from it, he named, and described with great minuteness, every article which it contained. He requested the ladies and gentlemen to loan him their handkerchiefs, which were thrown to him from all parts of the theatre. When collected and counted, to the number of seventeen, they were placed in a large ewer, into which a servant poured a large bucket of water. Having been thoroughly saturated, the handkerchiefs were rinsed and wrung, and then spread, one by one, into another vessel, upon each one of which some blazing magical elixir was poured; and within five minutes the handkerchiefs were placed upon a salver and returned to the owners washed, dried, ironed, folded, and perfumed! And all this was done openly, without turning away from the audience, and without any of the lumbering accompaniments accompanying ordinary jugglery.—Correspondence of the Evening Journal.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.—One of those singular cases of individual history which sometimes astonishes the mass, by their singularity and eccentricity, was related to us the other day by a friend of ours, in whom we have the most implicit confidence. The facts are as follows: Some seven years ago a gentleman died in Georgia, leaving a son about 14 years old, and property to the amount of about \$20,000. The executor, who had been a particular friend of the old man, was about to place the boy at school, with the intention of giving him every opportunity of enjoying the benefits of a liberal education, when the boy suddenly disappeared, leaving it certain that he had gone off, but in what direction, why or for what purpose was unknown. The guardian writes in every direction, begging his acquaintances to make enquiries and have a look out for him. But no trace of him whatever could be discovered. Seven years passed away and his fate still remained a mystery to his friends. A short time since, however, his guardian heard from some person that he was seen within some short distance of Mobile, in this State. Without the slightest delay he started in pursuit of the young man and found him in the neighborhood of the place where he had been seen. He was engaged there in cutting and hauling wood, had been engaged at that business for several years, and been a steamboat hand on the river between here and Mobile for three years. His guardian found him with a face burnt and tanned with exposure to the sun and weather, and his hands hard from the effects of labor.

His guardian told him he must come home and take charge of his property, for he could not continue to take charge of it any longer. He said he could not leave then, as the man for whom he had been working owed him fifty dollars. He was at last, however, persuaded to settle with his employer by taking his note.—When questioned as to his reasons for leaving home seven years before, he said he did not like to go to school. So during all that time he worked hard, away from home and among strangers, rather than go back, lest he should be sent to school. He knew, too, that he was worth property, yet never applied for one dollar of it.—During his residence in the neighborhood of Mobile, he gained the reputation of a strictly sober, hard working, prudent and economical young man. Last week he passed through this place on his return to Georgia, where a snug property, which has been accumulating under the careful management of his honest and faithful guardian, awaits him. Our readers may depend upon the truth of what we write. Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Advice from England assures us (says the Boston Mercantile Journal) that Rev. Richards and Haillio, the Commissioners from the King of the Sandwich Islands, are in a fair way of accomplishing the objects of their visit to Great Britain, and will doubtless succeed in establishing amicable relations with that country on a permanent basis. They were to leave London for Paris about the 1st of September—and will probably return to this country in October, on their way back to the Sandwich Islands.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—Married, in Tyrrell county, N. C., a short time since, Mr Frederick Davenport, aged 24 or 25, to Mrs Amelia Spruill, aged 58 or 60. The bridegroom is a perfect cripple, and has been so from a child. He has to be carried about like an infant by another person. The bride is worth something like 30 or 35,000 dollars, and Mr Davenport is a poor man. Mrs S. has been in Tyrrell, and Mr D. in Washington county.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Saturday afternoon last, by the Rev J B Baxton, Mr Edwin Glover, to Miss Laura Smith, eldest daughter of the late Chas C Smith of this place. On the 5th inst, Mr Gideon A Thompson to Miss Nancy, daughter of John Oats, Esq., all of Moore county.

In Moore county, on the 6th inst, Mr Presley Caddell to Miss Hannah, daughter of Daniel McCrummen, Esq. In Raleigh, on the 8th inst, Mr Thos R Fentress to Miss Margaret Johnson. In Chatham county, on Tuesday, the 5th inst, Mr Elbert R Partridge to Miss Isabella T. Brooks.

DIED.—In Johnston county, on the 23d ult, Mr Isaac Stallings, aged 56. In Wilmington, on Saturday night, Dr. Samuel Hawley, aged 52. He was from the City of New York, and had resided here for the past three years. On the 8th inst, Mr Wm. Miller, aged 26, a native of Germany.

In Charlotte, on the 1st inst, Mrs Catharine Bethune, wife of Mr Alexr Bethune, and daughter of Mr Alexr McGilvary of this place, aged 28 years. In Marengo county, Ala., on the 18th ult, Miss Elizabeth Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., of this county, aged about 18 years.

On the 30th ult, at Ben Lomond, Fauquier county, Va., Mrs Elizabeth Stanly, relict of the late John Stanly, of N. Carolina.

HEAD QUARTERS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS. ATTENTION! 33D REGIMENT N. CAROLINA MILITIA!

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Parade. The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers will appear on Thursday the 28th inst, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs to drill. By order of the Col. Commandant E. FULLER, Adjutant. Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1843.—238—2w.

AN EAST INDIAN NOTION.—Hon. J. S. B. Thacher, of Natchez, then a boy, was in Calcutta when the first cargo of Boston ice reached the strand. Thousands of the native merchants had never seen, and perhaps never heard of such an article; and as the blocks were rolled out on the sands, they began to handle it to see what it was. It was laughable to see every one jerk back his hand and declare it burnt him. The sensation produced by cold was unknown to him, and they ascribed the unpleasant feeling to the opposite cause, heat. When the properties of ice became known to them, they soon got accustomed to its feel and were delighted with its grateful taste; they gave it a native name, which signifies "solid water," and the use of this luxury is now general throughout Hindostan and the Birman empire. Fresh Pond, in Cambridge, near Boston, is more productive of riches to the owners than all the gold mines of Georgia and Carolina; and the ice taken from that pond is as much superior to the Alleghany ice, as is the Damascus to the Brazil diamond. It is as cold as charity, and has a real New England, molish sort of a dogged propensity to stand fire without tanning away. Boston ice has done more for the South than all the whiskey and wine in the world could have done.—Natchez Free Trader.

MOST SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Rev. Mr Burnham, minister of the Society now worshipping at the Odeon, called upon us this morning and related the following strange story, which, had he not been a clergyman, we could hardly have believed: One evening last week, the Rev. gentleman's wife was taken suddenly and seriously ill, when, during a violent fit of vomiting, she ejected a LIVE FROG, about half grown! The frog hopped half way across the room, and then, with something like dramatic dignity, laid down on its back, and expired! Mrs Burnham supposes that she took the frog into her stomach, in the tadpole state, while drinking water in the night, as she had been in the habit of so doing, and that it had been in her stomach for some weeks. Mr Burnham remarked to us that, although he was not much affrighted, yet he was considerably surprised at witnessing such strange addition to his family!—Boston Transcript.

Samuel Adams said "If our trade may be taxed, why not our lands? Why not the produce of our lands, and every thing we possess?"

Cheraw Market—Sept. 12. Cotton.—We note the receipt of two additional bales of new Cotton, which were disposed of at 6 1/2 cts. A small lot of old cotton, received during the week, brought 4 1/4 cts. In another fortnight cotton will be coming in pretty freely. Several of the planters in this immediate vicinity, have their hands employed on full tasks or nearly so. Bacon—Is scarce and in demand. We have heard of no sales during the past week. A prime lot would probably bring something over 7 1/2 cts. Lard.—The stock is light and demand good—7 1/2 for prime quality would be readily obtained. Flour.—Stock on hand very good, and no immediate demand. We would not advise our country friends to hold on for better prices, as we can see no reason for any favorable reaction.—Gazette.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—Sept. 13, 1843. Business excessively dull. Receipts of cotton 834 bales, exported 1261. Sales of cotton for export were mostly at 7 cts. Rice, 117 bbls sold at \$2 1/2, the only sale made. Flour is very dull, 30 or 40 bbls. Carolina sold at \$3 1/2. 700 bushels southern fine corn met dull sale at 56 cts. 80 bales New York hay brought 80 cts. No sales of bacon or lard.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Sept. 11. Flour is better; Genesee is selling freely at \$4 50. Ohio and Michigan 4-44. Some of the large holders refuse to go on with Genesee at 4 50. 1300 bushels good old Illinois Wheat sold at \$1 1/2 bushel. There is no Rye here. The distillers would give 62 1/2 cts, which is an improvement. Corn 54 and 56 cts. Oats 27 a 29 cts. Three hundred bills, prime Pork sold at 10 a 12. Pot Ashes are in more demand at 4 3/4, and Pearls in less, so that only 5 1/2 can be depended on. The sales of Cotton are 200 bales this morning at full prices.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Saturday afternoon last, by the Rev J B Baxton, Mr Edwin Glover, to Miss Laura Smith, eldest daughter of the late Chas C Smith of this place. On the 5th inst, Mr Gideon A Thompson to Miss Nancy, daughter of John Oats, Esq., all of Moore county.

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SHIP NEWS. PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVED. Sept. 6. Schr Henry Chase, Steelman, from New York. Schr Althea Cornelius, Faulkner, from N. York. Schr N L McCready, from N. York. Schr Norman, Shackelford, from Boston. Schr B. B. Myers, from N. York. Brig Galleo, Thompson, from Philadelphia. Brig Leona, Collins, from Savannah. Brig Calcutta, Park, from Boston. Brig Victory, Ellw, from Charleston. Schr Elliot, Hoop, from Philadelphia. Schr R. P. Patten, from New York. Schr Jonas Smith, Brown, from N. York. Schr Middleton, Neals, from Middleton, N. C. Br. Brig Ony Son, Hyatt, from Turks Island.

Wilmington Market—Sept. 13. Turpentine has been selling this week at 1 90; in Fair demand. Tar brought 1 12 on Monday. There are daily sales making of turp., at 4 50 5 1/2 dis. per thousand. In lumber there has been nothing doing for several days. Country shingles have brought 2 25, do. do. do. do. 2 25. Bacon.—The demand is confined mostly to the retail trade. Our market is fairly supplied with all kinds. Corn.—None afloat; store prices 50 to 55 cents. There is a cargo T. I. salt afloat not sold.—Chronicle.

We have just printed the following additional BLANKS, all of which, as well as the whole of our present assortment, are of the latest and most approved forms, and well pressed. DEEDS, Sheriff's, for bid sold for taxes. QUIT CLAIM DEEDS. GUARDIAN BONDS. APPRENTICES INDENTURES, for parents. Call at the Carolina Office.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS. Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. The LUMBERTON MAIL arrives at 4 o'clock Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. The CAROLINA SALISURY 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 mornings, is closed and departs at 10 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. The WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON MAIL, via WARSAW, and CLINTON 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 5 o'clock on Tuesday evening, is closed and departs at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The NORTHERN MAIL arrives daily (except Monday) by 5 o'clock in the morning, and departs daily (except Sunday) at 3 o'clock in the evening. SOUTHERN MAIL arrives daily by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and departs daily at 6 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 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	\$ 45
" " apple,	30	"	35
Bacon,	7	"	8
Beeswax,	26	"	27
Butter,	12	"	15
Bale Rope, nominally	8	"	10
Cotton Yarn,	14	"	10 1/2
Coffee,	10	"	10 1/2
Cotton,	16	"	6 1/2
Oil, nominally,	45	"	50
Copperas,	31	"	34
Candles, F. F.,	12	"	12
Flaxseed, nominally,	80	"	1 00
Flour,	3 1/2	"	4 1/2
Feathers,	20	"	25
Hides, green,	11	"	12
" dry,	15	"	18
Iron, bar,	5	"	6
Lead, bar,	6	"	6 1/2
Lime,	\$1 1/2	"	1 1/2
Lard,	7 1/2	"	8 1/2
Molasses,	30	"	35
Nails, cut,	31	"	36
Oats,	27	"	30
Oil, Lined, per gallon,	50	"	55
Powder, keg	6	"	6 1/2
Rags, per 100 lbs.	5 1/2	"	6 1/2
Salt, per bushel,	50	"	60
Sack,	7	"	21
Sugar, brown,	7	"	10
" lump,	10	"	13
" loaf,	13	"	15
Tallow,	7	"	8 1/2
Tin, per box,	\$10	"	11
Tobacco, leaf	1	"	2 1/2
Wheat,	75	"	80
Whiskey,	11	"	30
Wool,	11	"	12
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. 3/4			
Cotton Canaburg, Little River manufacture, 9 cts.			
3/4 inch sheeting,	6		

WILMINGTON. \$100 8 a \$ 1

Bacon,	8	"	10
Butter,	12	"	15
Beeswax,	26	"	27
Corn, per bushel,	50	"	55
Coffee,	7	"	8
Cotton, per lb.	5	"	5 1/2
Flour, per bbl.	4 50	"	5 50
Gin, American,	33	"	35
Molasses, bbl.	29	"	30
Molasses,	23	"	25
Pitch, at the Stills,	1 00	"	1 12
Rice, per 100 lbs.	2 50	"	2 62
Rum, N. E.,	25	"	26
Sugar, brown,	5 1/2	"	7 1/2
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.			1 90
" hard			half price
Tar, per bbl.	1 1/2	"	1 12
Rosin, do	1 60	"	2 00
Flooringboards, m.	6 75	"	7 00
Wide do do	4 00	"	4 50

CHERAW. \$ 7

Bacon,	7	"	8
Beeswax,	22	"	25
Cotton,	11 1/2	"	14
Corn,	41	"	45
Flour,	50	"	55
Feathers,	4 50	"	5 52
Flaxseed,	25	"	30
Molasses,	5 00	"	6 50
Nails,	35	"	37 1/2
Sugar,	6 1/2	"	8