

Liverpool Cotton Market, August 25.—Both speculators and trade have purchased extensively of cotton this week, and though no decided advance is quoted on American an amendment of 1-8d per lb. has, in some instances, been obtained.

Sept. 1.—On Saturday and Monday last, a fair amount of business done, sales averaging about 6000 bales each day, but the reports of injury done to the new crop by wet, which were received on Tuesday morning, by the Acadia, gave an unexpected impetus to the demand, and altogether changed the aspect of our market. The speculative purchases have been on a most extensive scale; and the trade have also bought more freely, and though prices of American have advanced 1-8 to 1-4d per lb., some parties have withdrawn their stocks in anticipation of a further improvement.

Commercial Gazette Office, }
PORT LEON, Florida, Sept. 15. }
TREMENDOUS STORM.—Horrible

loss of life and property.—Destruction of Port Leon, St. Marks, and the Light House.—Our city is in ruins! We have been visited by one of the most horrible storms that ever before devolved upon us to chronicle. On Wednesday about 11 o'clock, a. m., the wind commenced blowing fresh from the south east, bringing up a high tide, but nothing alarming; at 5 p. m. the wind lulled and the tide fell, the weather still continued lowery. At 11 at night the wind freshened, and the tide commenced flowing, and by 12 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, and the whole town inundated. The gale continued with unabated violence until 2 o'clock, the water making a perfect breach ten feet deep over our town. The wind suddenly lulled for a few minutes, and then came from the south west with redoubled violence and blew till daylight. Every warehouse in the town was laid flat with the ground, except one, Messrs Hamlin & Snell's, and a part of that also fell. Nearly every dwelling was thrown from its foundation, and many of them crushed to atoms. The loss of property is immense. Every inhabitant participating in the loss more or less. None have escaped, many with only the clothes they stand in. St. Marks suffered in the like proportion with ourselves. But our losses are nothing in comparison with that at the Light House. Every building but the Light House gone. And dreadful to relate, FOURTEEN LIVES LOST, and among them some of our most valued citizens. We cannot attempt to estimate the loss of each individual at this time, but shall reserve it until our feelings will better enable us to investigate it. We give below a list of those drowned, so far as heard from:

At Port Leon.—A crazy negro boy belonging to Tallahassee.
At the Light House.—Capt. M. C. Robertson, his wife and three children, and a child of Dr. Bradford.
Dr. Joseph Wood, a portrait painter from Tallahassee.
A child of R. V. Rufins, and five negroes. Those saved are Capt. Hungerford, his wife and two children, Dr. Bradwell's youngest child, Messrs Oglesby, Blotchen and Kennedy, F. Potts and five negroes.
Our citizens are now out, looking for any that may have escaped, and bringing the bodies of those that may be found. Such a total destruction of property never has occurred in our place.
Our loss is estimated at \$250,000.
In addition to the above, we have learned that the family of Mr Edward Walker, living on Shell Point, wife, children, and five or six negroes all perished. Mr Walker himself escaped by climbing to the branches of a tree till the waters subsided.
It is also stated that there are several other persons living at this point, who have not been heard from, and of whose safety great doubts are entertained.
There are also several families from this country, in summer quarters on James Island, on whose account much anxiety is felt. Indeed scorch was the violence of the winds and the height to which the tide rose, that our imagination can scarcely fix limits to its ravings.
Cedar Keys, Apalachicola, and St. Joseph can scarcely have escaped without damage.

FRESH in the Roanoke.—The Halifax Republican of the 20th inst. states that the Roanoke commenced rising on the preceding Saturday, and from that time to Sunday evening, rose to about twelve feet, when it commenced falling. The crops were not materially injured, and the Editor thinks, if there should be another freshet this year, there will be an abundant crop from the farms on the river, which are elsewhere very good.

MILITARY CONVENTION.
A military Convention of Officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, and adjacent States, assembled at Norwich, Vermont, on the 4th of July, and continued by adjournment till the 16th of August. The object of the Convention is to bring about an efficient system of organization and discipline in the United States, and to impress the General Government with its importance. The Convention recommend that associations be formed in every part of the United States, for the purpose of concentrating public opinion on this point.—Independent.

ANOTHER SIGN.—The New Bedford Mercury, a whig print in Massachusetts, has come out in favor of Daniel Webster, and in opposition to the nomination of Mr Clay.—Ball. Republican.
The Charleston Mercury mentions the arrival in that city last week, by railroad, of a train of 72 cars, forming a line of nearly a quarter of a mile in length, with about 340 tons of freight. The train was drawn by one locomotive, built by Baldwin & Whitney, of Philadelphia.

The Rev. R. H. Willmet, of Gloucester, Va., has accepted the invitation of the Vestry of St. James Church in this town to the Rectory thereof, and is expected to enter upon his duties in the early part of November.—Wilm. Chronicle.

NEW THEORY RESPECTING HOMER.—The Rev. John Williams, Archbishop of Cardigan, has recently published a treatise in which he attempts to prove that the Iliad and Odyssey, which have always been attributed to Homer, or have at least borne his name, are really translations of Jewish works, probably written by Moses.—that they embody in symbolical or metaphorical language all the truths and doctrines of the Old Testament with many of those contained in the New. The work is perfectly serious; its author is evidently sincere. On his hypothesis, Agamemnon is only a representation of Joshua; Heleu represents Rahab; Nestor, Abraham, and Penelope, Sarah. The allusions made to Alcinoos, the royal gardener, are to be understood of Adam.—Priam is an impenitent king, abandoned by God, and never sanctified by grace. The goddess Ate is Satan, who visits Agamemnon and compels him to submit to a solemn expiation. Achilles, on the other hand, is one of the elect. Although he has sinned, grace descends upon him, he will be regenerated, will begin a new life, and eventually be saved.
These are but specimens of the results of the reasoning of the work. As we have said, it is not the production of a skeptic, nor intended for a joke in any way. The author is a sincere member of the established church. He must not be confounded with Dr. Isaac Williams, "the poet of Puseyism."
His theory is not entirely unprecedented. Joshua Barnes suggested the identity of Homer and Solomon. His argument was this, Homeros, if read backwards, in the oriental custom, becomes, Soremo;—R gives place to L by metathesis, whence Solomo, whence Solomo or Solomon. In 1655 an Italian named Jacobo Ugone published a treatise which proved that the siege of Troy was only a symbolical prophecy of the capture of Jerusalem. Although we have not full confidence in Dr. Williams' argument, we do not doubt that it is quite as strong as these of Ugone and Barnes.—Boston D. Adc.

A CURIOSITY.—Capt. Joseph G. Jenkins exhibited to us last week, one of the few copper coins struck by the United States mint during the Presidency of Washington. On one side is the portrait of Washington surrounded by the words and figures—"Washington President, 1791." On the reverse, the American Eagle, eight stars and the words "one cent." An anecdote is connected with the emission of this coin, which portrays in living colors the high disinterestedness of Washington, and the pain he always experienced when his name was placed conspicuously before the public. When a specimen of the coinage was brought to him and he perceived his own features stamped upon it, he immediately ordered the mill to be destroyed, and the few pieces already struck to be suppressed from circulation. The face of "Liberty" was substituted, which is still the device on all American coins.—Hudson Columbian.

INFLUENCE OF THE PARENTS ON THE SEX OF THE OFFSPRING.
The American Agriculturist copies the following curious observation on this subject from a British Journal:
The influence exerted by the relative age of the parents in determining the sex of the offspring, I think I shall show to be considerable, in other things, as health and condition, nature of food, &c., being equal.
If the male is younger than the female, or if they are of the same age, the offspring will probably be female.
If the male is but very little older, a few months or a few years, according to the longevity of the kind of animal, the sex will be doubtful, and probably depend on their relative strength and health at the time of impregnation.
And lastly, if the male be considerably older than the female, while yet his animal powers are undiminished in vigor, the greater the difference, the more likely will it be that the offspring shall be male.
The following table is illustrative of the relative influence of the parents on the sex of the offspring. This table is drawn up from the records of the British peerage, where, of course, every particular of marriages or births has been for ages recorded.
Where the husbands were younger than the wives, to 100 girls were born 86 boys.
Where the husbands were of the same age as the wives, to 100 girls were born 94 boys.
Where the husbands were older from 1 to 6 years, to 100 girls were born 103 boys.
Where the husbands were older from 6 to 11 years, to 100 girls were born 126 boys.
Where the husbands were older from 11 to 16 years, to 100 girls were born 147 boys.
It will at once be seen that the influence shown by this table is too striking to be the result of chance. It is drawn up from the ages alone, without taking into consideration any secondary causes, and yet notwithstanding this, the probability is shown to be nearly as high as those to two in the extreme. Now should the analogy hold good between man and domestic animals, (and there is every reason to believe it does, in a great measure, with such as produce rarely one or more at a birth,) I think it will be granted us, that this influence is sufficiently great to demand our attention. This, however, is the point at issue, which I hope your readers will aid in solving.
That the relative condition of the health and strength of the parent animals at the time of impregnation, should have some considerable influence in determining the sex of the offspring, where the age is equal, it is easy to conceive, but very difficult to prove. I have no facts to offer on this head, but the very marked manner in which the offspring in other respects sometimes takes after one parent, sometimes after the other, successively, is strong presumptive evidence that such would be the case with reference to the sex.

A man named James Johnson has been indicted in Ohio for marrying three different wives—all of them widows—in 18 months.
John Wesley, founder of the sect called Methodists, died 1791, at a very advanced age.

ALARIC, king of the Visigoths, who plundered the Peloponnesus in 395, appears first as an ally of the Romans, whose weakness he discovered and profited by. When he first threatened Rome, his forbearance was purchased by a ransom of 5000 pounds of gold, 30,000 pounds of silver, 4000 garments of silk, 3000 pieces of fine scarlet cloth, and 3000 pounds of pepper. In 410, the Goths returned, penetrated the city, and sacked it. The treasures which had been accumulating during a thousand years, vanished in three days beneath the hands of the rapacious conquerors. The flames destroyed works of art which the barbarians were unable to carry off, but Alaric spared the churches and those who had sought refuge in them. Alaric died at a Calabrian town, (Cosenza,) A. D. 410, when he was preparing to lay waste Sicily and Africa. In order to conceal his retreat from the Romans, slaves were employed to divert the waters of the Busento, and hollow his last resting-place in the channel of the stream; when the earth had received the body of the conqueror, the waves were permitted to rush in above it, and the slaves were murdered, that Alaric's secret might be in the keeping of the waters and the voiceless dead.

We regret to state that bilious and ague and fever complaints, to an extent unprecedented for years past, are prevailing in the lower part of this county; and in Martin, Pitt, and Beaufort counties. Many severe cases have occurred, and very sudden deaths. A report reached here that the yellow fever was prevailing in Washington, but we are happy to learn that it is without foundation. Greenville has also been very sickly—and an unusual degree of sickness has prevailed in this place, which apparently is not yet subsiding.—Tarboro Press.

ENCOURAGING.—The receipts of the past summer months for travel over the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road were considerably greater than those of the corresponding months of last season, notwithstanding there was in the mean time a reduction on the charges of nearly thirty per cent. The increase is attributed in part to the reduced fares, and otherwise, to the bettered times.—Wilm. Chronicle.

Practical Sensibility of Women.—The following incident is recorded by the Baltimore Republican as having happened in connexion with the railroad disaster of the 12th inst:
It so chanced that at the place where the dreadful disaster occurred, nothing could be immediately obtained to splinter and bandage the bleeding wounds of the sufferers. On this being made known to the ladies, their corset bones and dresses were immediately offered, and by some of them actually torn from their persons, to bandage the wounds of the sufferers. By their noble conduct they won the admiration of all.

An invention, entirely recent, cannot fail to make a complete revolution in the business of the tailor. Messrs Kieffer, of Paris, (the Maison d'Or) having conceived a method of replacing the ordinary mode of taking measures by substituting an ingenious piece of mechanism, which forms a perfect model of a gentleman's person. By means of this apparatus the loss of time and the trouble of trying on clothes is entirely saved, and alterations will be no longer required.

COLORED POPULATION, &c.
It is a remarkable fact, that where slavery has been longest extinguished, the condition of the colored race is worse. In Massachusetts and Maine it has been extinguished more than half a century. In New Hampshire and Vermont there have not been more than eight slaves at any time within the last forty years; and throughout this region the amount of insane in the colored class is 1 in 34.
The free colored population of the slave States is in a better condition than that class in the free States. If there were as many insane in the 49,872 free colored in Virginia, in proportion to number, as there are in the 17,342, of Ohio, there would be 475, which are 81 more than there are in the whole colored population, slave and free, amounting to 948,567. If there were as many insane among the free colored in Maryland as there are in the same class in Ohio, in proportion to number, there would be 590. But there are actually only 141 in the whole State, of slaves and free, amounting to 151,515.
We select Ohio as an object of comparison, because it gives the utmost advantage to the other side of the question; the condition of the free colored, tried by this rule, seeming far better there than in Indiana and Illinois. If, then, emancipation was extended at once to the whole negro race of the slave States, we might form some idea of the extent of insanity that would issue. But the amount of felonies should also be taken into consideration. We could not expect a better state of things than exist in Pennsylvania, where every effort has been made to improve their condition. The following is a statement from the Presbyterian Advocate, published in Pittsburg: "There are 25,549 negroes in the city and county of Philadelphia. A house of refuge for colored children is proposed. There are 51,000 negroes in the State. Of every nine convicts in the eastern penitentiary, in 1831, four were negroes; of every nine, in 1841, seven were blacks! This is an alarming disproportion, considering the fewness of the blacks!"
But whatever theory we may adopt, the facts are alarming. They show a state of things, which we cannot innocently neglect. If one in 43 of the white inhabitants of Massachusetts were insane, there would be a maniac in every ninth family; their number would be 16,954; their accommodation would require 73 such hospitals as that at Worcester, the erection of which would cost \$7,519,400; and their support, at \$150 each, would cost \$2,543,100 annually.

What ought to be done for this unfortunate race, is a question which claims the earnest attention of the statesman and the philanthropist. It is certain that dispersing them among the white population is not an act of intelligent kindness.—African Repository.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn from Washington last night, that Dabney S. Carr, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Minister resident at Constantinople, vice Com. David Porter, deceased.—Baltimore Sun.

MARRIED.
In this county on the 20th inst., Miss Margaret Caroline Shaw to Mr John Bird of Wake.
In Guilford co., Mr Jesse Swain to Miss Ann Wiley.

DIED.
In Wilmington, on Friday the 22d inst., of bilious congestive fever after an illness of only one week, Joseph Hodges, only son of Mr George S. Hodges, late of the U. S. Arsenal at this place. Mr H. was born in Virginia, in February, 1826, being about 17 years of age, his father and family moved to this place about the 20th February, 1837, where they resided until June last; the writer was among the first who made their acquaintance, and his attention was particularly attracted with the conduct and deportment of this youth during his stay among us. He was in truth and indeed a pattern of morality, not only to his associates, but to those of much older and more experienced age; never was heard to utter an obscene or profane word—never did he indulge in gossiping. In the character of this young man we find the advice of John Rogers to his children when he was burnt at the stake, for his Christianity, fully portrayed.

AMICUS.
In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 12th inst., Mrs Eleanor W Harrington, widow of the late Jas A Harrington, aed 61.

SHIP NEWS.
FAYETTEVILLE.
Arrived, Sept. 25, Steamer Hercules, with Boat B. K. Rush in tow, with goods for C. T. Hight, St. wart & McFaray, H. I. & Johnson, J. McAnn, D. Johnson & R. M. Orrell, and G. W. McDonald of this place; and for T. Caldwell, J. W. M. Young, by T. M. Young and T. Caldwell & Son, of the interior.
Also Sept. 25, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, with goods for J. Dodd, E. W. Williams, W. G. Matthews, E. J. Hale, J. D. Starr, D. McLendon, Gardner & McKethan, B. Ross, H. & E. J. Lilly, P. P. Johnson & Co., and W. L. Gilmore, of this place; and for J. M. Garrett, W. H. Brittain, M. Brown, Jenkins & Biles, C. B. Wheeler, J. M. Dick, C. A. Brown, Ellett, Marsh & Co., Salisbury Co., and Eckles & Douthett, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVED.
Sept. 21. Brig B. Ekan, Goheen, Mattingue, Schr Extio, Robinson, Thomastown, Me.
Schr Ann Maria, Wilks, New River.
22. Brig Orenda, Harding, Guadaloupe.
Schr Robert Treadwell, Treadwell, Guadaloupe.
Schr Alfred, Mason, N. Y.
Schr Nantia, Cherry, Philadelphia.
Schr Alaric, Purnell, N. Y.
23. Schr Sterling, Taylor, N. Y.
26. Brig Adamant, Parrington, Pt. Petre, Guadaloupe.
CLEARED.
Sept 21. Brig Lenora, Collins, Baltimore.
Schr Legend, Lincoln, Jamaica.
Schr Re. us, Coe, N. York.
22. Brig Victory, Elwell, N. York.
Brig David Duffin, Williams, N. York.
26. Schr Extio, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Wilmington Market—Sept. 27.
Turpentine has advanced \$2 02, that being the rate this week. Tar has slightly declined; sales at 21 1/2.
Timber maintains an advanced price; 5 dollars may be called the average rate for mill qualities; there is a good demand for the article.—Flooring boards have been sold recently at 70 cents, credit. Nothing to report in other kinds of lumber.
No late arrivals of foreign goods.
Corn.—No late arrivals; fair supplies in store. Rice.—Late sales at \$2 1/2.
A cargo Thomastown, nearly 1000 casks, brought 75 cents.
A cargo molasses from Martinique, was sold at 27 cts., 90 days credit.—Chronicle.

CHARLESTON MARKET.—Sept. 23, 1843.
Business begins to revive says the Mercury. Receipts of cotton 2160 bales; exported 2726; the demand has been active and sales at 91 and 6, extremes. Rice on the decline; but few sales, at \$2 1/2 and \$2 1/4. Sugars maintain their prices. Also coffee. Molasses 21, 23 and 25 cents. Corn 50 cts. Hay from New York 75 cts. Flour, dull sale, at \$5 50 and \$5 25. Bacon 51, hog round. [Abridged from the Mercury and Courier.]

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
WM. G. MATTHEWS
HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, (decd.) and of private John Huske & Son,
Where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, &c.
Embracing Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English, and American Prints; black and colored Alpaccas; Bombazines, and Madras-de-Lains; Shetings, Shirtings, Tickings, and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; black silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets, Irish Linens and Lains; Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serases, Cost and Vest Bindings; spool, patent and ball Thread; Stocks, Collars, and Vestings; Shawls and Capes; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine silk and kid Gloves; ditto silk and cotton hose; buckskin and woaden Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

—ALSO—
Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, and a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers very low for CASH, East side of Green Street.

GAZETTEER OF THE U. STATES.
A complete Descriptive and Statistical Gazetteer, of the United States of America, with an abstract of the census of 1840, by Daniel Hanks, A. M., late President of the University of Vermont, and J. Calvin Smith, Geographer, author of a new map of the United States, &c.

This is one of the most useful works that is presented to the public. It contains valuable information of a statistical nature; but its great merit is the perfect and complete arrangement and description of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Parishes, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, and Railroads. The arrangement of these is such that any town or village may be found in a moment—and when found, an idea may be formed of its location, importance, &c. For example:
"Clinton, post village, capital of Mercer co., Ohio, 122 miles n. w. of Columbus, 207 w., situated on the north of the Grand Reservoir of the Miami Canal, which will be 10 miles long and 5 broad, and completed. It has a court house, one Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 75 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants."
Many places are described at much greater length than the above will serve as an example. We submit the opinions of other presses:
From the New York Tribune, April 3, 1843.
" We have no other Gazetteer in this country all comparable with this, whether for comprehensiveness or correctness. In no other work in existence can so large an amount of minute, accurate, and desirable information be found, nor in any collection of works, at a price commensurate with this."
From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, March 30, 43.
" We have no hesitation in recommending this Gazetteer as the most perfect of any yet published in the United States; indeed, we may say it is as complete as human industry and research can make it."
From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 31, 1843.
" By far the most complete Gazetteer of the Republic that has ever been published—and, we have reason to believe, nearly as perfect as is possible for such a compilation to be made."

The Agent for the above may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where a splendid sample of Mein's new Indian Port and Rum can be seen; also, the Lady's Musical Library, and Goddard's Lady's Book, &c., &c.
Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1843.

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 CARPENTHAGE & 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 5 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 W. R. S. A. W., 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.
The 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 tables below, are quoted for all produce from our country, at the prices at which it is sold wholesale from the wagons.
Grandy, peach, \$ 42 a \$ 33
" apple, 27 a 20
Lemon, 61 a 71
Boeswax, 25 a 27
Butter, 12 a 15
Bale Rope, nominally 8 c 10
Cotton Yarn, 14 a 16
Coffee, 10 a 16
Cotton, 7 a 21
Cotton Bagging, nominally 15 a 20
Corn, 45 a 50
Coppers, 34 a 42
Castles, F. F. 12 a 4
Flaxseed, nominally, 80 a 1 00
Flour, 31 a 42
Peas, 20 a 25
Hides, green, 4 a 5
" dry 11 a 12
Iron bar, 6 a 6
Lead bar, 6 a 6
Lime, \$13 a 61
Lard, 71 a 71
Molasses, 30 a 33
Nails, cut, 51 a 56
Oats, 27 a 28
Oil, Linseed, per gallon, 60 a 80
Powder, keg 21 a 60
Beans, per bushel, 50 a 6
Salt, per bushel, 20 a 21
Sack, 10 a 10
Sugar, brown, 7 a 00 10
" lump, 10 a 00 12
" loaf, 13 a 00 15
Tallow, 7 a 8
Tin, per box \$10 a 11
Tobacco, leaf 75 a 80
Wheat, 75 a 80
Whiskey, 27 a 30
" Whool, 11 a 121
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. d.
Cotton Onaburgs, Little River manufacture, 6 cts.
3 inch sheeting, 6

WILMINGTON.
Bacon, \$ 00 8 a \$
Butter, 12 a 15
Boeswax, 25 a 27
Brandy, apple, 34 a 37
Corn, per bushel, 50 a 55
Coffee, per lb. 71 a 81
Flour, per 100 lbs. 4 50 a 5 00
Gin, American, 33 a 35
Lime, bbl., 90 a 1 00
Molasses, 23 a 25
Pitch, at the Still, 1 10 a 1 12
Rice, per 100 lbs., 2 50 a 2 52
Rum, N. E., 25 a 26
Sugar, brown, 51 a 75
Turpentine, soft, per bbl. 1 90
" hard, half price
Tar, per bbl. 1 12
Rosin, do 1 50 a 2 00
Flooring boards, m. 6 75 a 7 00
Wide do do 4 00 a 4 50
Sardines, 40 a 50
Country, do 1 50 a 2 00
Contract, do 3 00 a 4 00

CHERRY.
Bacon, \$ 7 a \$ 25
Boeswax, 27 a 28
Coffee, 41 a 61
Cotton, 50 a 55
Corn, 4 a 4 50
Flour, 25 a 30
Feathers, 5 a 6 50
Iron, 30 a 35
Molasses, 25 a 30
Nails, 25 a 28
Sugar, 8 a 10

BOARDING.
MRS. E. SMITH would be glad to accommodate a few monthly boarders, at \$10 per month. TRAVELLERS will be entertained at reduced prices. My house is near the State Bank and convenient to the Market.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1843.—E. S.

SCHOOL.
THE subscriber expects to resume his School on the 5th of October. There will be no change made in the tuition or place of teaching.
M. RUSSELL.
Sept. 29, 1843.—2.

PILLS.
BLOUNT CREEK, and COOL SPRING MILLS are now in good order; ready to receive Wheat and grind it with dispatch. Also Flour and starch for sale at either Mill.
Cash paid for Wheat.
GEO. McNEILL.
July 31, 1843.—252-Y.

WE HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, Which we will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 13, 1843.—237-61.

ALL NEW THIS TIME.
THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DESIRABLE GOODS, Selected for the retail trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate; those in want of goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the old stand on Person Street.
P. TAYLOR.
Sept. 9, 1843.
Observe copy 3 months

NEW GOODS.
Just received from New York and Philadelphia, by WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
150 bags of fine
10 000 lbs brown and loaf sugar
10 hogheads of molasses
25 boxes tea (some very fine)
100 lbs bar lead
75 casks white lead (in oil)
50 bags shot, 200 lbs Indigo
75 boxes of window glass
300 lbs copperas, 300 lbs Dutch madder
1500 lbs Spanish brown, 500 lbs Epsom salts
75 kegs nails, 10 tons of iron
1000 lbs of steel, 8 boxes of Gun's axes
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch bagging
50 coils rope, 300 lbs baling twine
BLACKSMITHS tools in full sets
25 casks SIFERS and brooms
4 dozen LADETS, BUCKSKINS and slippers
15 cases FUR HATS
15 dozen boys' fine and common caps
25 dozen ladies' fine and common caps
Together with a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

Also a variety of CHINA, QUEENS WARE, COMMON GROCERY & GLASS WARE, consisting of dinner sets, tea sets, coffee sets; glass and granite jugs of every variety; cut glass wine, cut and moulded tumblers and decanters; common crockery put up in packages to suit the country merchants; all of which will be sold on accommodation terms.
Sept. 3, 1843.—y

H. & E. J. LILLY
ARE now receiving a Fresh supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Casimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and cold Alpaccas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French & American Prints,
240 ps. Brached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
60 ps. Paddling, Canvas and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
200 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 49 lbs. do Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
309 doz. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lotion, Metal, and other Buttons,
200 doz. Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 doz. Cotton Cases, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
19 doz. fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 doz. Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Cases,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—
Bombazines, Muslin-de-Lains, Pilet and Beaver Cloth, Merino Casimeres, black Silk and Alpaca Cravats, Gin-hams, Irish Linens and Lains, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric, muslin, blue black, and grey, Gloves, Sewing Silk and Twine, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Serge, Coat Collars and Bindings, Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons, Kid and Silk Gloves, Hoskin and Woaden dits, Wrought Collars, fine Cardinals, Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Crochet, Fancy Soap; Calico and Laces; Worsted and S. B. Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Vested ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Trunks; Collars and King's Axes; Cotton Cards, Stocks, Collars and Bonnets; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Boxes; mixed Pins; Silver Thread; Pencases; Dainties; white and cold Satins; Bos-ho Lains; Silk Trains; Elastic Braces; Tartan Muslins; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Blue and Red; Sewing Collars; Tucked Yarn; Footcap and Letter Paper; Mosquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or undoubted notes.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1843. 237-81.

VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale on Thursday, the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3500 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL in good repair—a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Buildings. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.
ROBT. E. RIVES.
ALSO—Will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Leg Wagon, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c., &c.
Observe copy till sale. 238-1ds.

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