

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1851.

Subscribers to the Weekly Observer who desire to receive the Semi-Weekly, will please give us notice.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We call attention to the proposed Meeting of Stockholders, on the 21st proximo, with a view to the organization of the Company and the commencement of the work. And we add an earnest hope, that our up-country friends will attend the meeting, and bring with them liberal subscriptions of stock, and a determination to go ahead with an enterprise so desirable to them and to us. The charter is a liberal one, the route admirably adapted to such a road, the object to be attained of incalculable worth, pecuniary and social.—Shall it not go ahead?

THE RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—Petersburg has done the thing handsomely. She has subscribed the full \$100,000 regarded as her quota of the \$400,000 required to re-organize this Road,—or rather to make it, what it is not now, a Rail Road. The Intelligencer says,—

"Looking to all the circumstances of the case, it cannot be denied that the Petersburg subscription is a liberal one. The citizens of Petersburg held originally some \$300,000 of the Stock of this Road, every farthing of which was lost. During the last eight months, the people of Petersburg have taken some \$900,000 in the South-side Railroad, the Petersburg and Boynton Plank Road, and the Petersburg Gas Company. They now take \$100,000 in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and we think they are entitled to a long breathing spell before they are called on again to put their hands in their pockets."

It adds, that \$200,000 will be obtained in North Carolina, and thinks that Norfolk and Richmond should contribute each \$50,000, to make up the remainder.

Petersburg appointed Messrs. Robt. B. Belling, G. W. Belling, Thos. S. Ghoslon, Henry D. Bird, John W. Syms, Thomas White, and R. O. Britton, to represent its Stockholders in the meeting which was appointed at Henderson on Tuesday last. Of the results of that meeting we have not heard.

We learn that \$25,000 have been subscribed at Cheraw, for a Plank Road from that place, via Wadesboro, to Centre.

NEUSE RIVER.—A Convention was held at Kinston, on the 8th inst., to adopt measures for improving the navigation of Neuse River.

DISTILLERY BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Turpentine Distillery of Mr. N. K. McDuffie, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Monday last, together with about 1400 bbls. Rosin. Loss upwards of \$2,000.

TAXES.—Our Tax Laws in North Carolina are, like most other of our laws, so indefinitely framed, that we doubt whether "a Philadelphia Lawyer" could understand them. Certain it is, that every body has been bothered for the last week or two in endeavoring to find out what is taxed and what is not, and one legal friend of ours has pretty constantly had in his hand the elegant book printed by order of the last Legislature, either studying it himself, and trying to bring order out of chaos, or replying to the numerous applications of his clients and friends to know what it means.

The Attorney General, Wm. Eaton, Esq., in reply to Mr. Edward Conigland, of Halifax, settles several points. He says,—

"I am of the opinion that the 2nd provision of the 2nd section of the Revenue Act of the last session is applicable to the first section of that Act, as fully to all intents and purposes as if it had been added as a proviso to the first section.

"I am also of the opinion that every person is exempt from paying any tax upon thirty dollars of interest, dividend or profit, and is further exempt from paying any tax upon an amount equal to the interest which he pays or owes upon his own debt or debts. If (to take the example suggested by yourself) A has interest secured to him to the amount of \$150 and owes by way of interest \$100, the sum of \$100 is exempt from taxation, and in addition to this, the sum of \$30 is also exempt, so that the individual is only bound to list the sum of \$20.

"In relation to the 10th section of the Act which requires of every person to render 'The amount of tax which he, either in his own right, or in the right of any other person or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatsoever, is liable for' &c., I am of the opinion that no one is required to list funds held by him in his official character.

"There is an evident mistake in the 10th section of the last Act, and in the 7th line. Instead of Revised laws, it should be Revised laws. As the printer seems to have directed the attention of the reader to the word revised, it is probable that the mistake was not made by him, but by the Clerk in the engrossment or enrollment of the Bill."

Virginia is fast entitling herself to the unenviable distinction of the land of violence. We scarcely open a paper from that State without finding some case of pistoling, or dirking. The latest is that of the deliberate murder of a son-in-law, by the father-in-law, in Chesterfield county. John S. Wormley, a lawyer, way-bid and shot Anthony S. Robiou, formerly deputy sheriff of the county, and a man of wealth. Robiou and his wife had lived unhappily, had separated, she going to her father's; and hence the bad feeling which ended in murder. Wormley and a man named Reid, who was with him, have been committed to jail.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—See the effects of the union of John Van Buren and his free soil party with the so-called "National" Democracy.—

The Democratic members of the late New York Legislature, upon separating, agreed to issue no address, as has been customary, and to pass no resolutions.—The reason was that the leaders of both the divisions are absolutely ravenous for the spoils of office once more, but know they cannot enjoy them without harmony in their own ranks. But there is no single resolution in which both sides could agree, and no solitary plank of a platform on which they could both stand. They therefore go into the next Fall's contest with the anomalous position of two sections of a party attacking a common enemy, each under its own leaders, with no common principle to bind them but that of whipping the Whigs.—the principle so efficacious in forming the coalition last year in Massachusetts. Why do not the papers of this State take their brethren to task for making no declarations in favor of sustaining the Compromise?—Conn. Contrast.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.—The Washington Union publishes letters from Messrs. Cass, Woodbury, Buchanan, John A. Dix and John Van Buren, written in reply to invitations to attend the Democratic celebration of the 4th at Tammany Hall. Considering the violent professed hostility of these gentlemen, it is remarkable that all their letters agree in recommending a re-union of the Hunkers and Free-soilers! All avow the necessity of obtaining power, and to do that they say union is necessary.

We thought that the connection of Dix and Van Buren with the Democratic party had been "formally dissolved." Will the Journal enlighten us? Will it also inform us wherein consists the "Nationality" of New York Democracy? We fear it is of the same order with Pennsylvania National Democracy. In New York there is a cordial co-operation with Van Buren—in Pennsylvania with David Wilmot.

PROGRESSIVE LOCOFOECISM.—The public will remember that the Locofoco Press throughout the Union sustained the high handed conduct of the Polk Administration in annexing New Mexico and California and appointing Governors over them. We published at the time, the following defence of the Administration, by one who had the boldness to avow the principle upon which his party acted:

"The Constitution has nothing to do with the Mexican war. The greatest stickler for strict construction do not dare to open their lips against measures which, however violative of the whole spirit of that instrument, are yet popular."

Such was the defence of Mr. Polk. His acts were "popular." Such is Locofocoism now. Strict constructionists of the Constitution so long as it does not thwart their designs, it is allowed to sink into utter insignificance so soon as it conflicts with their purposes. Driven from their original position, that secession was constitutional, they now assert that the Constitution has nothing to do with secession. Secession is supposed to be "popular," and he who dares to deny the right, is a traitor to the South and an ally of abolitionists.

The Whig party denounced the contempt of the Constitution in 1846, and they were accused of "moral treason." They denounce it now, and they are accused of treason to the South. They have always opposed the demagogues, who, professing unusual devotion to the Constitution, when it advances their wishes, throw off its restraints so soon as it opposes them. They do not consider the Constitution a play thing, but hold that it was adopted mainly to restrain "popular" currents of evil tendency, for when it ceases to restrain them, it is useless. Advocating such principles, the Whig party is naturally the Union party, and will ever uphold the Laws, "popular" or unpopular.

"Prepay, Prepay!"—What honest man will compel another to pay five cents for the postage of a letter when he can pay it with three? Let every body prepay. Few letters will be taken from the office not prepaid.

A correspondent, who sends us the above, cut out of a contemporary journal, says that he fully endorses it, and considers it the duty of every one under the new system to prepay their letters.

National Intelligence.—We would like to know whether it is an Editor's duty, after working for a customer, waiting for years for pay, writing letters repeatedly to remind him of the debt, to which no answer is returned,—we would like to know, we say, whether any body thinks it the Editor's duty to pay even three cents, to save such a "patron" from the necessity of paying five?

Alphabetical Honors.—Alphabetical appendages to names are becoming ridiculous. In an advertisement of a sermon, which appears in the "Dublin Mail," the author (Rev. Mr. Carson) has pinned to his name "M D A B T C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z." We have (says the "Weekly News") made the appendages less formidable by taking away the full points; but it at best is a puzzle. The "Gateshead Observer" said, "We take Mr. Carson to be a Doctor of Medicine; Bachelor of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin; Fellow to the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; and Chief Trumpeter to the Prince of Wales."

The above reminds us of our old friend Col. John H. Wheeler, who announced himself, on the title page of a Literary address, as "John H. Wheeler, T. S. N. C. M. N. I. W. C." which was said to mean "Treasurer State of North Carolina, Member National Institute, Washington City."

LYNCH LAW.—One of the most appalling cases of Lynch law that we have ever read of, is recorded in the last papers from California. It appears that the officers of the law have been exceedingly remiss in executing the laws against the gangs of villains with which the city of San Francisco has been infested; and that, in consequence, a "Committee of Vigilance" was constituted, composed of many of the most respectable merchants and others of the city. Very soon a notorious thief was detected in a robbery, pursued, taken, with the money in his possession, turned over to this committee, by them tried, not openly, but in secret, condemned to be executed in one hour, and actually hanged in the public square, in defiance of the efforts of the police and many citizens who attempted to interfere, but were prevented by the number in favor of the summary proceeding, and by the threat to shoot down any who might attempt to rescue the condemned. The papers speak of all this as an act necessary to self preservation, and as undoubtedly to be followed by other similar cases.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and the following verdict was rendered:—"We, the jurors of a jury of inquest, empanelled by the coroner of the county of San Francisco, to inquire into the cause of the death of one John Jenkins, alias Smapton, do find that he came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, caused by being suspended by the neck with a rope attached to the south end of the adobe building on the plaza, at the hands of, and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens styling themselves a committee of vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Capt. Edgar Wakeman, Wm. H. Jones, Jas. C. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Battelle, Benj. Raynolds, J. S. Egan, J. C. Derby, and Samuel Brama."

This was signed by T. M. Leuvenworth, foreman, A. M. Comstock, J. C. Griswold, E. Kingsbury, W. J. Shaw, E. Blair, Wm. Eddy, John D. Gorr, Frank Turk, jurors of inquest. A public meeting was held, by which resolutions were adopted to take steps for organizing "the people's" court for lynching offenders. A Mr. Broderick, formerly of New York, a member of the California Legislature, denounced the whole proceeding, and was near slaying the fate of the robber.

Afterwards, the "People's Committee" published a card, and signed their names to it, so as to assume the responsibility of the act which the Coroner's Jury had fixed on a few persons only. There were about 200 names signed.

The San Francisco papers speak openly of riot and bloodshed in case any attempt is made to arrest any of the Committee.

This is an awful occurrence, viewed in any light. The failure to execute the laws by the civil authorities is a great evil. But it cannot be compared with this act, by which a man guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment only, is hanged by a self-constituted Court. And the worst feature of all is, that these disorganizers are of the better and more intelligent class of people, to whom, in all other parts of the world, society looks for the maintenance of the law, and for preservation from the evils of an uncivilized and lawless state. If they may perpetrate Lynch law, who may not? The natural result may follow, that other classes will establish Committees of Vigilance, and execute the law as they understand it. The only safety in any community is, to adhere to the laws; and by selecting proper persons to administer these, the evils existing at San Francisco might have been averted. It is, after all, the fault of the people themselves, that the laws are not enforced.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without offering our congratulations to those who have not been tempted, or have resisted the temptation, to go to the land of gold and violence, but have been content to remain at home, where, if fortunes are not made so rapidly, life and property are comparatively secure, under the protection of known laws and of a public sentiment which sustains and abides by them.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald thus happily hits off the provoking and nonsensical matter which the Reporters for the distant press forward to Editors by the Lightning Line.

"Heavens, what a report! A fire in New York has destroyed a thousand dollars worth of property. Barnum's Bhipanion elephant has eaten three apples and a pint of peanuts. An actor has been bisected at the Bowery. Victoria spent an afternoon ten days ago at the Crystal Palace. Louis Napoleon would like to reign as Emperor, but he dare not say so. A New York courtesan has thrown an inkstand at the Judge of a police court; or a Wall street broker has swindled those who hoped to swindle him, and left them to mourn over a cool \$10,000 loss. In short, we get the facts and fancies of a reporter for a New York paper, and are expected to publish them as important news. Since telegraphic reports began to be an important feature in newspaper intelligence this thing has been growing worse and worse, until the reports often are a burlesque on reason and common sense."

This is our experience to a fraction. We have tried several times to get despatches of the latest important news for the Observer. But our memory rests upon the payment of a dollar and a quarter for the important fact that a Lieutenant Somebody-or-other committed suicide at Council Bluffs on a certain day named with all the precision of a bill of indictment. That another man had runaway from a town in the interior of Pennsylvania with a hun-

dre dollars of somebody else's money,—which fact cost us another dollar or two, and having been telegraphed to a hundred Editors all over the country, cost them more than it did the man who was robbed. Of course we never published such things. The money they cost was a dead loss; for neither we nor our readers cared a pin for the suicide or the robbery.

It is a pity that some one with both brains and tact does not take up the business of Reporting for the Press by Telegraph.

A Good Suggestion.—The "Weldon Patriot" recommends to the Union men of this District to vote for Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City, for Congress, in opposition to the Lee Free Secession Candidate. A Franklin voter makes the same suggestion through our columns to day.

We heartily approve the proposition.—The friends of the Union in the District cannot conscientiously support Mr. Daniel. He entertains doctrines directly at war with the best interests and tranquility of the Country, and is leagued with those factious and agitators who are endangering both. Mr. Miller richly deserves the compliment proposed to be paid him, for his able and fearless defence of correct principles, on every occasion.—R. Register.

HUNGARIANS.—The Scher. Elouise arrived at this port on Saturday last from New York, bringing forty-five Hungarians, as laborers on the Cape Fear and Deep River Company. They were a motly set,—squalid and dirty, and altogether unlike in appearance the noble and unfortunate Magyars of Austrian oppression. Yet these people, poor and humble as they seem, lived once upon the Government of Kossuth, and upheld his banner against overpowering foes. What eventful changes have not their lives witnessed, what deeds of bravery may not some of them have performed. Looking at these men, exiles from a lost country, vanquished and subdued, exchanging the battle-fields of Hungary for labor in North Carolina, the mind insensibly wanders back to the past, and endeavors to trace in their early history and present situation the means of their eventful experiences. Nations and men are the exponents of Divine Providence, and the lesson of wisdom designed to be taught in the chequered scenes of life, though oftentimes veiled in gloom, and difficult of comprehension, bears healing consolation in its teachings.

These Hungarians left for the scene of their future labors on Monday and yesterday. There was but one woman of the party, and one man who understood the English language sufficiently to act as interpreter.

We understand that others are daily expected by packets from the North for the Eke service.—W. Herald.

Normal College.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the catalogue for 1850-'51, of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of Normal College in Randolph County, N. C., from which we are truly gratified to learn the institution is in a very flourishing condition. Total number of students 129. "This institution is styled the 'Normal College,' because it has a special organization for the instruction of Teachers; and is endowed with the privilege by the Legislature, of giving certificates that are valid in any part of North Carolina." It is truly said, "We have long been importing teachers from Northern schools; that practice ought to cease; we have ambition, and now we have a school superior in its organization to those that have so long instructed the South with every grade of instructors."—Raleigh Star.

Melancholly news for South Carolina.—The New York Tribune says,

"We look in vain for the probability of a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. The law we suppose is destined to remain on the statute book. We could wish it were otherwise. We could wish to have it modified in many particulars, especially by the introduction of a jury trial among its provisions. But there is not the least indication that such a change will be made. The next Congress will not make it. There is nowhere a great party demanding it. Public sentiment regards it with comparative indifference. There is no such overwhelming popular movement in favor of repealing or changing this law there was at the North in 1848 and '49 against the extension of slavery. How, then, can the law be touched?"

This will be sad news for the fire-eaters of South Carolina, who, unlike the rest of mankind, long for grievances and luxuriate in troubles. Mr. Colcock said the other day, that no further aggressions would be made on the South for a long time to come, and sagely deduced from that fact the conclusion that South Carolina should secede now. The admission of the New York Tribune will, no doubt, incite Colcock and his compeers to renewed exertions in favor of an immediate exodus from the Confederacy.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

Woman's Convention.—At this assembling in Akron (Pa.) some singular things were said, and some quite sensible ones. A young lady spoke as follows:—"For her own part she loved man, individually and collectively, better than woman, and so, she was sure, did every one of her sex, if they, like her, would try their real sentiments. She was more anxious for man's elevation and improvement than for woman's, and so was every true woman."

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVALS. July 19.—Lighter H Clay from Str Henrietta, with goods for J & G B Worth, J & J M Worth, C Banks, R Mirell, H Branson & Son, D & W McLaurin, A Johnson & Co, W Murphy & Co, S J Hinsdale, T J Johnson & Co, E F Tenney, W L Stith, A R McLean, Arnold & Co, Holt & Carrigan, Mickle & Ashe, L H Ramsay.

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MARRIED. In Moore county, on the 6th inst., by Rev. R. M. Webb, Maj. JOHN C. JACKSON, of Cambridge, to Miss MARY CHEEK, of Randolph Co. In Moore county, on the 20th instant, Mr. NELL McNEILL, of Cumberland Co., to Miss NANCY STONE, daughter of Saml H. Stone of Moore.

DIED. Near Oxford, Craven county, on the 16th inst., CAROLINE T., youngest daughter of John C. Taylor, Esq., in the 14th year of her age. At Burnside, residence in Craven county, N. C., on the 28th of June, PATRICK HAMILTON, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. In Chatham county, on the 5th inst., LENEUS R. LINDLEY, aged 24 years. Also, on the 24th ult., Miss ELLA LINDLEY, daughter of the late Thomas Lindley, aged 22 years.

In Alamance county, a few days ago, Mrs. AUGUSTA JOHNSON, wife of Dr. Wm. Johnson, and daughter of Green Lindley, she was married on the 1st day of May last. At Hamptonville, Yadkin county, N. C., on the 11th inst., MILES WELDON, Esq., aged 43 years, formerly a resident of Hartford county, Connecticut, but for the last 15 years of the former place. At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, THOMAS JOHNSON, seaman, aged about 100 years. This old tar is believed to have been the last survivor of the gallant crew who so well sustained Paul Jones in his desperate conflict with the Scorpis in 1776.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 24. Beans, pch, 50 a 55 (Lard, 12 a 13) Butte, apple, 40 a 45 (Leather, sole, 20 a 23) Beans, 20 a 22 (Lard, hair, 65 a 7) Bacon, 12 a 13 (Molasses, 25 a 27) Haggins, 15 a 20 (Saxs, cut, 4 a 4) Cotton, 7 a 8 (Oats, 10 a 11) Corn, 90 a 95 (Oil, linsced, 50) Coffee, 10 a 11 (Powder, 5 00 a 6 00) Cheese, 9 a 11 (Shot, 100 a 110) Cansons, 10 a 11 (Sugar, yellow, 11 a 12) Candles, F. F. 15 a 16 (Ditto, best, 11 a 13) Flour, 43 a 55 (Salt, sack, 1 25 a 1 40) Feathers, 30 a 32 (Do. alum, 35 a 40) Flaxseed, 81 (Shingles, 2 a 2) Hides, green, 4 a 5 (Tallow, 8 a 10) Dibs, dry, 9 a 11 (Wheat, 90 a 100) Iron, Sweden, 5 a 6 (Whiskey, 40 a 45) Do. English, 3 a 4 (Wool, 18 a 20) Indigo, 1 a 1 1/2 (White Lead, 2 a 2 1/2) Lime, 25

4-4 Brown Shootings, 7 cents Cotton Yarns, 5 to 19, 18 " " REVIEW OF THE MARKET. RAIN.—Although there is considerable quantity coming in, the demand is fully up to the supply. Sales this morning at 10 to 12 1/2. Cotton.—Better qualities in demand; poor dull. Corn.—Stiff at quotations, from the wagon. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.—No change. Tobacco.—Virginia 2 45; Yellow 82; Hard \$1; No. 3 Rosin 75; Spirits 26 1/2 to 2 3/4.

WILMINGTON MARKET. 800 bbls Turpentine sold at 75 for Virginia, 2 25 a 2 30 for Yellow Bid, 1 10 for Hard. No 1 Rosin 1 50 a 2 50; No 2, 1 12 a 1 50; Common 1 00. No sale of Spirits. No sale of corn, market well supplied. Only one raft of Mill Timber on the market, held at 9 50. One or two rafts of Flooring, held at \$12. No sales. Coffee 93 a 10, for Rio, Lard 12 a 13. Hay 60.—Herald. At New York, Cotton dull and nominal, at a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 within a few days. Flour 4 to 4 67.

IN STORE. 500 BUSHELS CORN in 2 bushel Bags. And daily expected, 5000 LBS. BACON. HALL & HALL. For sale by July 22, 1851. 7-21

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of Subscribers to the proposed Plank Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanley County, will be held in the HOTEL HALL in the Town of Fayetteville.

On Thursday the 21st day of August next, for the purpose of organizing the Company, preparatory to commencing the work. The amount necessary to secure the Charter having been subscribed in the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, it is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the work, either as subscribers or as intending to become so, will appear at this meeting, in person or by proxy, and that all Subscription books in the hands of Commissioners will be returned to the meeting. It is desired that a vigorous effort should be made previous to the meeting to obtain the sum necessary to carry the Road to its Western terminus, by the shortest practicable route by Little's Mill. The friends of the enterprise, in the Counties of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanley, and Cumberland, are therefore earnestly requested to bring to the meeting all the Subscriptions that can be obtained, under the assurance, heretofore given, that the Road is to take the shortest route to Little's Mills, and thence to Centre.

H. LILLY, B. ROSE, J. G. COOK, A. W. STEEL, THOS. WADSWELL, H. L. MYLROE, E. J. HALL, Comrs. July 23, 1851. 7-17

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at Auction, on Saturday 24 August, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

Three Story Brick HOUSE at Haymount, at present occupied by Mrs. Elam. HOUSE and LOT on the Plank Road, opposite the Donaldson Academy, occupied by Owen Williamson.

One sixth part of the Tobacco Warehouse, and ELEVEN SHARES of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. Endorsed Notes, payable at Bank at 90 days, will be received in payment. T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent for Owners. July 23, 1851. 7-15

Baltimore Steam Soap and Candle Works. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now manufacturing and have now on hand Belmont Sperm Candles; Adamantine ditto; Mould Tallow ditto, warranted to stand any climate; Lard Oil; Yellow, Brown, and Black Soap; Variegated Bar Soap; White Bar Soap; Puller's Soap; Fancy Soaps of new styles and superior quality; to which they invite the attention of Southern merchants in making their Fall purchases, with a conviction that they can offer inducements as regards quality and price equal to any.

SMITH & CULLETT. Corner Holliday and Pleasant Streets, Baltimore. [7-6w]

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, having determined to continue his business in Wadesboro, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. WM. W. SANDERS. Wadesboro, July 15, 1851. 7-14

Settlements. PERSONS who are indebted to us will come for an obligation if they will settle during the present month. All persons to whom we are indebted will please render their bills for payment. July 1. E. J. HALL & SON.

BACON! BACON! 1500 lbs. N. C. BACON HAMS, prime. 1500 do. do. Sides and Shoulders. For sale low by H. BRANSON & SON. July 24, 1851. 7-17