

men of like rating in the late expedition to the South Seas. I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of reorganizing the Naval Establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list upon pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty. As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitution when corporal punishment was abolished for offenses in the navy, has occasioned the conveying of numerous court-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the humane measures of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offenses on ship-board, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among whom it is not assumed by the Legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war.

The stone dock in the navy yard at New York, which was ten years in process of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the Government. That at Portsmouth (N. H.) is also nearly ready for delivery, and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating sectional dock on the Bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under a revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice-ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for regular instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieut. Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific parts of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be \$5,856,472 19, the estimates for the current year being \$5,909,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this Department amount to \$2,684,220 89, against \$2,210,980 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steamer service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the U. S. was 196,200 miles; the annual transportation thereon \$3,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is \$1,472,187, of which \$448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and \$1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the U. S. (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year by 1,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,110.

The whole number of post offices in the U. S. on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 236 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postage, collected for and payable to the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,806 78.

The expenditures for the same period, (excluding \$20,599 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1852 and 1853, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postage, collected for and payable to that office,) amount to \$6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of \$703,239 99.

The receipts for postage during the year (excluding the foreign postage collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to \$6,345,747 21, being an increase of \$997,610 79, or 18 65-100 per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the U. S. have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the U. S. to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted.

In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offenses are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered unequal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expresses with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connexion or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the U. S. is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the U. S., arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

An act of Congress approved 30th Sept. 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated \$100,000 to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement by a committee of the Senate, no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and suitable apartments for the committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure, which, as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol unimpaired, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light, and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives in Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your

legislation. My opinions on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your special attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the U. S. Justice to individuals as well as to the Government imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the U. S.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the U. S., or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main objection is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument, but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result has been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILLMORE.  
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1851.

WHEELER'S Historical Sketches of North Carolina, &c.  
Wiley's North Carolina Reader, \$1.  
Just received from Philadelphia, by  
E. J. HALE & SON.  
Dec. 2.

**OBSERVER.**  
**FAYETTEVILLE:**  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1851.

CONGRESS.—On Monday, the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected, on the first ballot, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and John W. Forney, Editor of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk. A Caucus of the Loco-foco members had been held on Saturday night, by which these gentlemen were nominated, and the House, on the first vote, ratified the choice of the caucus. For Sergeant-at-Arms the caucus nominated Mr. Glessbrenner of Pennsylvania; for Door-keeper Mr. McKew of Washington; and for Postmaster Mr. Johnson of Virginia. These elections were no doubt made yesterday.

Of the Senate, we have heard nothing.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We received this important State Paper at 2 P. M. yesterday—about the hour at which the reading was finished in Congress. We hasten to publish it, anticipating our regular day of issue.

It is a plain and highly satisfactory exhibit of the affairs of the government, which President Fillmore has been providentially called to administer. The points which the public will look for with chief interest are, the foreign relations, resulting from the late Cuban and Mexican invasions,—the tariff and the finances;—and the fugitive slave law.

On all these subjects, we do not see how any fair man can be otherwise than satisfied with the Message. The President has performed his duty, by endeavoring faithfully to enforce the Constitution and the Laws, according to his solemn obligation. His declarations in regard to the maintenance of the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of the slavery question, and particularly of his determination to enforce the fugitive law, are clear, explicit, unqualified, leaving no room for doubt or cavil. The law is a constitutional law, a proper law, and as such it must and will be executed. The President gives no quarter to the fanatics—holds no parly with them. He leaves no room for doubt, that, whoever else may court their alliance, he does not.

As little does he truckle to the "filibustering" spirit of the age. He stands up manfully for that policy of WASHINGTON which more than half a century of prosperity has sanctified: Peace with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

Such are the Statesmen whom the people of this country ought ever to keep at the helm; not those who favor a spirit of war and conquest, who first provoke war and then demand the enemy's territory to pay its cost—compelling all mankind to regard us with suspicion and dislike. Under this Administration, no such spirit will be tolerated, but our own peace will be preserved, and the rights of other nations respected. We rejoice to believe that such an Administration is daily gaining public favor, and this Message will add greatly to that favor, with those whose good will is worth having.

There are many other matters of interest in the Message, which the reader will examine for himself.

WHIG MEETING.—The proceedings of the Whig meeting in this place will be published in our next. Fillmore and Graham were nominated, 50 Delegates appointed to the State Convention, no preference expressed for Governor, and a recommendation that the Convention be held at Raleigh.

The Mississippi Convention has adopted, 79 to 17, resolutions declaring their approval of the Compromise measures, of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution of the United States without amendment. They declare against Secession, as subversive of the Union, and amounting to Revolution.

Well done, Mississippi!

MASSACHUSETTS.—The *Wit Journal* will please observe, that, "as evidence of the manner in which the Democrats rallied to the support of the Free-Soilers, it is mentioned by the Boston Atlas that not a single one of the 'indomitable' Democrats of the last Legislature who voted against Mr. Sumner has been again returned." Such is the "National" Democracy of Massachusetts!

Mr. Rantoul, it seems, has not been read out of the party in Massachusetts after all, though an avowed and active Free-soiler. We find the following proof of his enjoying the confidence of his party in the Baltimore *Star*:

"Democratic National Convention.—Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., has been chosen a delegate to this body from the 2d district of Massachusetts, and the Hon Samuel H. Ayer from the 3d district of New Hampshire."

The Washington Union, speaking of New York politics, says,—

"The faith of the Union in this present harmony of purpose in the democratic ranks, so far from being shaken, is, if possible, strengthened by the fact that we find men who have been free-soilers in New York now openly placing themselves upon a platform of Union which declares for the democracy that, so far as it is concerned, sectional agitation is now at an end."

If the Whig party at the North, and particularly in New York, were, as the Union falsely asserts, the free-soil abolition party, why did not these "men who have been free-soilers" join the Whigs, in preference to the Loco-focos, whom the Union, with equal pertinacity and equal falsehood, declares to be with the South on the subject?

Florida.—The Pensacola Gazette holds the name of Millard Fillmore for President, and Wm. A. Graham for V. President.

Three fatal rail road accidents occurred on Friday last, in the neighborhood of Boston. The first on the Lowell road, where a sleigh was crossing the track, the cars came upon it, killed a gentleman and his little daughter, and wounded three other children. The second on the Rutland road, where a freight train ran down an embankment, in consequence of a "switch" being misplaced, and one man was killed and two wounded. The third was at Milford, where a man was killed.

On the same day a collision occurred on the Erie road. One man wounded, and cars smashed.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.  
Correspondence of the Express.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

In your last evening's edition I find the following:

"The Washington correspondent of the Journal says:

"President Fillmore has, within a few days past, positively stated to friends who had offered their services to promote his views, that he was not and would not become a candidate for the next Presidency."

Now, I have good reason to know that President Fillmore has not "positively stated," or "impliedly stated," nor in any manner stated, any such thing; the Washington correspondent of the Journal" to the contrary notwithstanding.

President Fillmore, however, has stated to those who would "offer their services to promote his views," that he was not administering, and would not administer, the affairs of Government with an eye to personal aggrandizement. His aim is the accomplishment of "the greatest good to the greatest number," and, with this aim steadily in view, his chief ambition is to secure the perpetuity and well being of the Union. Nor will he employ Government power and patronage to procure his nomination for President in the coming Whig National Convention. But if he is nominated, there is no doubt he will accept, and if he accepts, (mark the prediction!) he will be elected.

BRUTUS.

SECTIONAL DEMOCRACY.

We ask our Democratic brethren to ponder upon the declaration made by Hon. Charles Allen, at a caucus in Worcester, very lately. There was no choice for Representatives in that town—three tickets having been run. It was therefore seen to be necessary, in order to "whip the Whigs," to form a more rigid coalition. To induce the Free-Soilers to "save in," Mr. Allen declared that hereafter there were to be no other parties in the country but the Free Democracy and the Pro-Slavery Whigs. He said:

"The Free-Soil and Democratic parties would be one in the next Presidential election; that the Democratic party were carrying every Northern State, and the Whig party were carrying the Southern States, which, if so, proves the Democratic party to be the Northern and the Whigs the Southern party."

Are our neighbors thus prepared to give up their nationality and sink into a sectional party? Are their late victories obtained every Northern State the result of Free-Soil assistance? One would suppose so from their conduct in Ohio and Massachusetts—from the late harmonious union of Hunkers and Barnburners in New York. If these Coalitions are carried much further, will not the honest men of the Democratic party soon discover where the true Union party is?—*Connecticut Courant.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.

The trial of HURDAY charged with treason, is progressing rapidly. Five witnesses were examined this morning, among whom were Dickson Gorsch, the son of the gentleman murdered, and who was badly wounded himself; Joshua Gorsch, cousin of the deceased; Dr. Pierce; and Mr. Hutchins; all of whom accompanied Mr. Gorsch to Lancaster county in pursuit of the fugitives. Their testimony establishes the fact that the prisoner Hanaway was early on the ground, soon after the sounding of the horn, and was immediately followed by a band of negroes; that he refused to assist in the arrest of the slaves; and that his presence gave encouragement to them, as shown by the fact that the firing commenced from the house of Parker as soon as those within saw him in the lane. The case still excites intense interest.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.

Late from California.—Advices have been received from San Francisco to November 1. Great excitement prevailed there in consequence of the murder of eleven of the crew and passengers of the clipper ship Challenge by the captain and mates. The former escaped, but the latter had been arrested.

Accounts from the mines were very encouraging, and a fair business was going forward in produce, &c.

A Thanksgiving Train.—The 3 o'clock train from New York, over the N. Y. and New Haven Railroad, on Wednesday, P. M., was made up of fifty-two cars. A moderate allowance of passengers for each car would give about 3,000 persons to this single train; nearly all of whom, doubtless, were "going home to Thanksgiving." And this was only one of the many avenues through which the citizens of New York found their way into the country to keep "Thanksgiving." The various railroads out of Boston were also crowded with outward bound passengers on Wednesday, P. M., and Thursday morning.

Boston Traveller, 28th ult.

Emancipation of Women.—A few days since an address was presented to Madame Kossuth by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Women." In addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honored hero of the day would communicate to these ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. Madame Kossuth replied, that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and, through her, more particularly towards her country; that with respect to her own views on the emancipation of women, she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that lately the overwhelming course of events had left her, as might well be supposed, still less leisure for any

speculation of this kind. It would, moreover, (such was the conclusion of her little speech) be readily forgiven her, the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished, if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance and never thought of emancipation! The admirable pertinence of this reply will be doubly appreciated when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of these ladies.

London Paper.

Enormous Outlay for Advertising.—Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man, says that his books exhibit an outlay for advertising in the course of five years in the various papers of the United States—of \$800,000. He says for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go off on their merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost \$300,000 by it; sales dwindled right down to nothing—for his competitors, seeing him drop off, went on advertising heavily, and got the start of him.—*Great West.*

Post Office Poetry.—The following is a copy of the superscription of a letter which passed through the Philadelphia Post Office, some days since:

DEAR UNCLE SAM:—

Alex. F. Swandell, is the boy  
That I do wish to see;  
He lives way out in Illinois,  
He's "Justice of the Peace," sir;  
In "Moline City" he'll be found,  
'Tis in "Rock Island county,"  
And if I get there safe and sound,  
Why, you'll receive your bounty.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. JOSEPH B. STARR, of the firm of Starr & Williams, to Miss SOPHIA SMITH, second daughter of the late C. C. Smith.

In Greensborough, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. Jas. P. Simpson, Col. M. SHERWOOD, Junior Editor of the Patriot, to Miss MARIA L. THOMAS.

In Guilford county, on the 25th ult., at the residence of John H. Hill, Esq., Mr. CYRUS COFFIN to Miss MARTHA J. Hill, daughter of the late Capt. Allen Cook. Also, on the 27th, by the same, Mr. WM. H. TROTTER to Miss MARY SULLIVAN.

DIED.

At Martin's Lime-kiln, Stokes county, on the 21st ult., after a short and painful illness of only three days, MARTHA MARTIN, aged 18 years and 6 months, daughter of Edward L. Martin, Esq.

Fayetteville Prices Current.  
DECEMBER 3, 1851.

	From	To
BACON—		
Hams,	\$ 16	\$ 18
Sides,	15	16
Shoulders,	14	15
Western,	14	15
BEEFWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguaira,	11	12
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7 1/2	7 3/4
Prime,	7 1/4	7 1/2
Common,	7	7 1/4
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	17	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	16
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6 1/2
Osnaburgs,	5 1/2	6
FEATHERS—	25	30
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	5	5 1/2
Fine,	4 1/2	5
Scratched,	4	5
GRAIN—		
Wheat,	80	85
Oats,	50	55
Barley,	40	45
Rye,	1	1 1/2
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	5
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	6
Bits, white,	8	9
English,	13	16
LARD—	6	7
LEAD—	27	30
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	27	30
New Orleans, (none.)	1	1 1/2
OILS—		
Linsced,	90	100
Tanners',	60	70
SAIT—		
Liverpool, (sack),	1 1/2	1 5/8
Alum, (bu.)	1	1 1/2
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 1/2	1 1/2
Clover, (none.)	2	2 1/2
SHOES—		
Common, per bag,	1 7/8	2
Buck,	2	2 1/2
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple,	47	50
Northern,	40	43
N. E. Whiskey,	40	50
N. E. Rum,	40	50
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	2 50
American Gin,	40	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	12
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	9
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	5
Manufactured,	15	20
WHITE LEAD—	2 25	2 50
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2 1/2
10 x 12,	2 1/2	3
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON.—Not quite as full prices as last issue. Principal sales 7 1/2.

MOLASSES.—We advance our quotations to correspond with present sales.

No other change worthy of notice.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

JUST received, a lot of choice TREES, from Lindley's Nurseries. Persons wishing to get them in, are advised to send their orders immediately, before the assortment is broken.

Peach and Apple Trees, \$10 per hundred;—\$1 50 per dozen.

Apricot, 25 cents each.

Plum, 25 cents each.

A few Pears, of bearing age.

Dwarf Peas, " " "

C. LUTTERLOH, Ag't,  
Rowan street,  
Dec. 3, 1851. 45-1m

TEACHER WANTED.

GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

Dec. 3, 1851. 45-1m

CHECKS.

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,  
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

**To Advertisers.**—Many advertisements are handed in at this office, on Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, after the forms are made up, and part of the papers printed off. This often happens in cases where the advertisement was actually written during the preceding week, but still others where it might as well have been so written. It subjects us to much inconvenience to take out matter from the form to put such advertisements in, though our desire to oblige induces us to encounter that inconvenience. It may not be considered, however, by the advertiser, that if he waits until after the paper has gone to press, his advertisement necessarily fails to meet the eyes of a considerable number of our readers.

**CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.**  
The Winter Session in this Institution will commence on Thursday the first day of January and close on the last Thursday in May, under the charge of the former Principal. Tuition same as heretofore. Board at various prices, from \$2 to \$8 per month.  
December 1, 1851. 44-3w

**\$50 Reward.**  
The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or \$40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I thought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complexion, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.  
JOHN McLEAN,  
Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44-4w

**\$25 Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, 1850, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy, stands erect, but when spoken to has a dejected look, but replies with a snarl. The boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him, or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.  
WILLIAM BOSTICK, Senr.,  
Dockery's Store, Richland Co., N. C., 42-1f  
November 18, 1851.

**WANTED.**  
A NEGRO WOMAN of good moral character and honest habits, who can be fully recommended as a first rate Cook, and is not over thirty years old. For such a servant the highest market price in cash will be given by the subscriber. Address,  
A. D. CAMPBELL,  
Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.  
Nov. 18, 1851. H1J

**NOTICE.**  
I have undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, 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 his strict attention to this 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.  
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7f

**NOTICE.**  
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.  
300 ACRES of land lying on both sides of Cumberland county, joining the lands of A. McCallum, Angus Johnston, and others. 2,000 acres of it is good bottom land, well timbered with white and red oak, suitable for staves or timber of any kind; it is one of the best ranges for stock of all kinds, perhaps in the county, with a fine spring of water, and large quantities of the Plank Road running from Carthage to Fayetteville. In addition to that, lumber can be rafted down the creek to Little River.  
Any person wishing to purchase said land will call upon Angus Johnston, who will show them the land, or address R. McIntosh, at Pittsborough.  
Terms made easy to the purchaser.  
None of the said land is cleared—no improvements of any kind.  
ROBERT McINTOSH,  
Sept. 29, 1851. 28-3m

**NEW GOODS**  
AND  
**NEW STORE.**  
THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a well selected Stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
—ALSO—  
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Which he will sell on very favorable terms.—Country Produce taken in exchange.  
Having purchased his Goods low for Cash, he flatters himself that he can suit any who favor him with a call, both in quality and price.  
DANIEL CLARK,  
Sept. 27, 1851. 26-w3m

**FOR SALE.**  
The Steamer UNION and Lighter WM. KING will be sold at Auction, by the subscriber on Wednesday, 10th of December, 1851, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock.

The Union is 16 months old, about 86 feet long, 13 feet beam, 4 1/2 feet hold, 40 2/3-85 tons; has a very neat main and upper cabin, containing 18 berths. She has a Locomotive Engine, with 2 cylinders 10 inches in diameter, 16 in stroke, with a patent smoke stack, spark catcher, counter, her Engine and Boiler all in good order. The Lighter is of about 400 bbls. capacity and nearly new. Any person wishing to examine or disposed to purchase at private sale, will please call on  
M. CRONLY, Auc'r,  
Nov. 11. 40-11

**Hurrah for North Carolina!**  
Home Industry must Succeed!  
I AM now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents apiece, warranted; also Locks up to \$1.50.  
Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. Old Files made as good as new.  
JOSEPH WOLTERING,  
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 24-3m