PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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No subscription received for a less time than a year, unless the price be paid in advance.

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM. H. BAYNE. FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1848. VOL. 9—NO. 500.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remain in for several months, when it will be charged $3 for two months, $4 for three, &c, $10 for twelve months.

☞ Liberal deductions for large advertisements by the year or six months.

100,000 Acres Valuable

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber rirer, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely timbered, and convenient to Lumber river, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These lands are very valuable both for Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, J. C. Dobbin, Esq., A. A T. Smith. Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOMAS J. CURTIS.

March 1, 1845 tf.

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his perrsonal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched yp addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

WILMINGTON, Sept 25, 1847. 449-1y.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The Camden Insurance Company of N. J.

NEAR PHILADELPHIA

CAPICAL $100,000.

H. L. BUCKLY, See'y. R W. OGDEN, Pres't.

The undersigned, Agent of this Company, has received assurances that this Company is conducted by some of the most wealthy and influential Jerseymen, and is second to none in the Union of the same capital. He will take fire and marine risks on as favorable terms as any other Company.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, March 4, 1848. 472-tf

WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA

PILLS.

DR. LE BOY, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London, having used in his private practice, for a number of years, the

WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA,

at length made an extract of them, which with other vegetables, he has combined in one of the best Pills ever made known to the European Community, and which met the attention of the American people.—They are the most efficacious purgative and tonic yet discovered.

THE WILD CHERRY

is an excellent tonic, possessing astringent and aromatic properties, which make it valuable in Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach and chest.

THE SARSAPARILLA

is demulcent, diuretic and soothing, and is given in Rheumatism, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, and to eradicate the bad effects of Mercury. In the operations of all other purgative medicines debilitation and purification go hand in hand; they remove the good, as well as the bad; thus weakening the system, which they were only required to cleanse, and making the cure generally almost as bad, and frequently much worse than the disease. Dr. Le Roy's Pills, on the contrary, strengthen and tone the system which they purge and purify. And this is their peculiar attribute, and the principal cause of their unrivalled popularity.

P. S. The virtues of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry are too well known to medical men and the community to require further detail.

☞ Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale agent. April 8-1y.

MONEY!

Notes and bonds now due us, and all accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will force collection.

J. & T. WADDILL.

July 26, 1848.

FEVER AND AGUE!

☞ THOROUGHLY ERADICATED ☜

BY ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE!

That great National, Old Favorite, and Sterling Remedy, of eighteen years standing—still unapproached in its wonderful success, certainty, and safety, in the cure of this wretched complaint.

☞ If you would escape the arsenical (poisonous) counterfeits, take not a bottle from any one that is not guarded by the written signature of the original inventor and proprietor, John R. Rowand, on a paper label, crossing the mouth and cork.

This remedy has never been bolstered up by false and deceitful puffs, but has won its way to the confidence and universal adoption of the inhabitants of Fever and Ague districts. BY ITS GOOD WORKS & FRUITS ALONE, to which all the agents, and every person who have used it, will testify.

PROPRIETOR'S OFFICE,
143 Arch St, Philadelphia.

AGENTS.—Fayetteville, E. J. Hale; Salisbury, J. & W. Murphy.

Aug 19, 1848. 498-eow-9w.

MR. AND MRS. HARDIN'S

SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, [as heretofore,] payable one-half in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible after the 1st of September, until which time we shall be absent from home.

W H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 493-3w 15 Stt 15O.

Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, White Lead, assorted; Red Lead, window glass, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, Wistar's Balsam, and all the improved Patent Medicines of the day Orders from country Physicians promptly attended to on the most liberal terms

For sale by SHAW & GARDNER,
March 25, 1848. 6m Hotel Row.

SALES AT AUCTION.

I WILL attend to sales of property of all kinds, either at my Sales' Room or elsewhere in town.

JNO. M. ROSE, Auct'r.

June 19, 1848.

BOOKBINDERY.

R. W. Hardie, has resumed the bookbinding business at the new store next door to Mr Beasley, Jeweler, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

JOSEPH S. DUNN offers his services as undertaker and builder, to the citizens or others, disposed to contract for building or jobbing. Terms liberal

WANTED!

20,000 Flour Barrel Staves; 10,000 Hoops.

Jan. 15, 1848. GEO. McNEILL

H. BRANSON

Has opened a large and NEW STOCK OF

GOODS,

Principally GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

With a neat assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell for the lowest prices.

Sept. 4, 1847. 446-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received his Spring supply of DRY GOODS among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpacca, cotton and silk warp,
Large silk Shawls and dress do.
Bonnet, cap and taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the package for cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848.

LIBERTY POINT

HOTEL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Subscriber having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of boarders and travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his bar room with the most choice liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage THOS. H. MASSEY.

February 19, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

The oldest Establishment in America!

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their security and responsibility

They possess facilities in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless, superior to any other Tea Concern in America Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection, probably, larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Tear purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency where complete assortments are always on hand; they feel no hesitation in stating that wherever a single tral is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the CANTON TEA CO.

☞ Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned of not approved of.

These superior teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and purfectly secured from light and air. SAML. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

December 4, 1847. 459-tf.

For Dyspepsia.

R. F. HIBBARD & CO'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

This preparation is a certain Sedative allaying all Nervous Excitability and calming Nervous Irritation—Palpitation of the Heart—Dizziness of the Head—Faintness, and all diseases arising from a Sympathetic Affection of the Stomach, are entirely relieved by a very few doses of these Bitters.

It has already become a favorite with many Medical Practitioners.

The Rev. J. N. Maffit, who has used it, speaks of it as follows:

BROOKLYN, JAN. 1847.

Gentlemen; Having suffered for years from the effects of sedentary habits and close application to study, I was induced to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. Its beneficial effects were soon apparent, and I take great pleasure in recommending it as an excellent medicine especially adapted to excitable temperaments, and one that should be generally known and patronised. Yours. J. NEWLAND MAFFITT.

The Long Island (N. Y.) Farmer, a paper printed at Jamaica, L. I. gives the names of person in that village who have been benefited and cured by its use

The following named persons have been benefitted by their use in Jamaica: M. S. Huntting, James J. Brenton, Charles Welling, Hendrick A. Hendrickson, J. E. Allemand, Mr Manwaring; Daniel Higbie, Springfield.

Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters.—Three obstinate cases of Fever and Ague, have been cured recently by the use of Hibbard's Wild Cherry Bitters. Mr Watts, at Springfield, says that it cured him after other remedies had been tried in vain. B. F. Hibbard's Bilious Pills, should be taken, say a dose or two, before using the Bitters. Two of these pills are a dose, and are equal to 4 or 6 pills of any other kind.

Mr Ward, of the firm of Gales Stout & Ward of this city says that he has found it very beneficial in a severe attack of fever and ague. The number of persons that have been cured and benefited in Jamaica alone, would establish the reputation of the article.

S. J. HINSDALE Agent for Fayetteville; P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; P. J. Brown, Louisburg; B. Howard, Tarboro; Dennis Heart, Hillsboro. R. F. Hibbard & Co. 98 John street, N. Y., sole proprietors.

October 9, 1847.

MEDICINE.

Saml. J. Hinsdale

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Corner of Market Square,

HAS on hand a full supply of Fresh and Genuine DRUGS,

Medicines and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices. His medicines are of the best quality that can be purchased in the northern cities, and his chemicals are from the first laboratories in London, Philadelphia, and Paris All the Pharmaceutical compounds sold by S. J. H. are prepared by himself with accuracy.

Medicines sold to go into the country will be put up with care and despatch. Feb'y 5, 1848.

BOOTS & SHOES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

We are receiving a very large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys', Ladies', Misses', Childrens', and Servant's

BOOTS & SHOES,

purchased at auction and from the most approved manufactories, embracing a very large variety of styles and qualities, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.

ALSO, Calf, Goat, Bindings, Lining, and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Sparables, Awls, &c.

Cash purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on us.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
No. 2 Granite Building, Hay St.

Aug. 19, 1848. 495-6w.

Carthage, Aug. 3, 1848

Committed to the Jail of Moore county N. C., on 21st day of July, 1848, a negro girl who calls her name Susan. She says she belongs to Green McMurray, who bought her from Bunnel Russell, of Person county, N. C. This is therefore, to notify the owner of said negro to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

A. C. CURRY, Jailor
Pr adv—see "terms."

Aug. 5, 1848.

HAYMOUNT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by D. R. Bell, bearing date 20th day Feb'y 1844, I will offer for sale, on 12th October next, to the highest bidder, at the Market House, the fine HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the said Bell, on a credit of six and twelve months. The sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M.

CHAS. MONTAGUE, Trustee.

August 26, 1848. 496-5t

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER

AND JEWELER,

Hay Street, between the Market & New Hotel,

Has just returned from New York with a new stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $90; a good assortment of common and fine brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear-rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do.; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; Silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do.; plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel do.; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; Steel Bag and Purse Clasps; Steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Sept. 2, 1848. 497-3m.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

We are now receiving an unusually large stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 2, 1848. 497-3m.

REMOVAL.

LABORATORY OF THOMSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES.

EPH'M. LARRABEE, No. 20 South Calvert street, Baltimore, has removed his Laboratory to his new building No 24, and has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic Remedies in the U. States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines. All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, or in bulks, and neatly labelled, with directions suitable for retailing, and upon better terms than the same article can be had for in the U. States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this

☞ A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c. before purchasing.

☞ The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.

Sept. 2, 1848. 497-6t.

NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to charter a Bank to be located at Fayetteville, with the privilege of Branches in the western part of the State.

September 9, 1848.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next general assembly of North Carolina, to charter a Company for the purpose of constucting a Plank Road from Fayetteville, into the west or north western Counties.

September 9, 1848

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS SWELLINGS.

Scrofula in all its multiplied forms, whether in that of King's Evil, enlargements of the glands or bones, Goitre White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Cancer, diseases of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmonary Consumption, emanate from one and the same cause, which is a poisonous principle more or less inherent in the human system. Therefore, unless this principle can be destoyed, no radical cure can be effected; but if the principle upon which the disease depends is removed, a cure must of necessity follow, no matter under what form the disease should manifest itself.

NO APOLOGY FOR WEARING A WIG.

Haddonfield, N J., Feb. 3d, 1839.

Dr. Jayne:—I take great pleasure in informing you that the bottle of Hair Tonic which I obtained of you last October, has proved most satisfactory and successful. My hair had for a long time been exceedingly thin, but for two or three years past it had so fallen out that my head had become almost entirely bald. I was under the necessity of concealing the baldness by combing the hair on the sides over it. But now, after using a bottle of the Tonic, I have a luxurinat a growth of hair as I ever had C. C. Park.

Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Haddonfield, N. J.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency by S. J. Hinsdale.

Where may be had the American Hair Dye. Warranted to change the hair to a beautiful auburn or jet black colour, without staining the skin.

Also, Jayne's Ague Pills, which never fail to cure Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, &c. 498-3t

KEEP COOL!

BROWNING'S IMPROVED PATENT AND VENTILATED REFRIGERATORS, at greatly *Reduced Prices*, warranted superior to any now in use for preserving, perfectly cool, fresh & clean, BUTTER, MEAT, EGGS, FRUIT, LIQUOR, &c., during the summer season, and also from Freezing during the winter, any article deposited in it. They also contain a Water Jar and Lead Pipe in the ice chamber, by the arrangement of which perfectly cold water can always be had without additional ice, (of which less is required than any other.) Also, Upright Refrigerators.

BUTTER BOXES, in which Butter may be transported with perfect safety by land or water, and my celebrated Non-conductors of heat for cold water, requiring but 4 lbs of ice for 24 hours; as thousands will testify. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance. Sold by

R. BROWNING, 13 Commerce street,
May 6-5m near Pratt-st., Baltimore.

Office of the Picayune,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following letter has been prepared by Gen. Taylor to correct any misconception which might possibly be produced by the recent publication of extracts from his private correspondence, and the appearance over his signature of replies to single and detached questions relative to his position before the public. The letter is a connected narrative of the series of circumstances which resulted in his becoming a candidate.

East Pascagoula, Sept. 4.

Dear Sir—On the 22d day of May last, I addressed you a letter explaining my views in regard to various matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting statements in respect to them which appeared in the journals of the day and were circulated throughout the country. I now find myself misrepresented and misunderstood upon another point of such importance to myself personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim from me a candid and connected exposition of my relations to the public in regard to the pending Presidential canvass.

The utmost ingenuity has been expended upon several letters, and detached sentences of letters, which have recently appeared over my signature, to show that I occupy an equivocal attitude towards the various parties into which the people are divided, and especially towards the whig party as represented by the National Convention which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had these letters and scraps of letters been published or construed in connection with what I have heretofore said upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of the speed with which my answers to isolated questions have been given up to the captious criticism of those who have been made my enemies by a nomination which has been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement of mine; or of the manner in which select passages in some of my letters, written in the freedom and carelessness of a confidential correspondence have been communicated to the public press. But riven from the context, and separated from a series of explanatory facts and circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is concerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they were positive fabrications. I address you this letter to correct the injustice that has been done me, and the public to the extent that I am an object of interest to them, by this illiberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every incident connected with the first presentation of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the head of the American army in the valley of the Rio Grande. I was surrounded by whigs and democrats who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and whom it was my destiny to conduct through scenes of still greater peril. My duty to that army, and to the Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assuming a position of seeming hostility to any portion of the brave men under my command—all of whom knew I was a whig in principle, for I made no concealment of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during the late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a nomination under the various interpretations given to the obligations of a candidate presented to the public with a formulary of political principles, was equivalent almost to a declaration of uncompromising enmity to all who did not subscribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect of such relationship towards any of the soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself, and it was as repugnant to my own feelings as it was to my duty. I wanted unity in the army, and forebore any act that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats, and Natives, in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all, and continued to do so till led to believe that my opposition was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popular wishes. I yielded only when it looked like presumption to resist longer, and even then I should not have done so had not the nomination been presented to me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections. I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the inducement to my consent was the hope that by going into the canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with kindness. It has been no fault of mine that this anticipation has proved a vain one.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presidency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accepted nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they were tendered. They were made irrespective of parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in those nominations could have been deceived as to my political views. From the beginning till now I have declared myself to be a whig on all proper occasions. With this distinct avowal published to the world, I did not think that I had a right to repel nominations from political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse the vote of a democrat at the poll; and I proclaimed it abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of any body of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when in November last I returned to the United States; long before either of the great divisions of the people had held a national convention, and when it was thought doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there were so many statements in circulation concerning my views upon questions of national policy, that I felt constrained to correct the errors into which the public mind was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles, which I did in my letter to you in April last. The letter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a proper understanding of them would permit, developed my whole position in relation to the Presidency, at the time.

The Democratic Convention met in May and composed their ticket to suit them. This they had a right to do. The National whig Convention met in June, and selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomination with gratitude and with pride. I was proud of the confidence of such a body of men representing such a constituency as the whig party of the United States, a manifestation the more grateful because it was not cumbered with exactions incompatible with the dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibilities of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound conservative opinions might have justly entitled him to the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me—a whig—decided but not ultra in my opinions; and I would be without excuse if I were to shift the relationships which subsisted at the time. They took me with the declaration of principles I had published to the world, and I would be without defence if I were to say or do anything to impair the force of that declaration.

I have said that I would accept a nomination from Democrats; but in so doing I would not abandon one of the principles or opinions as written down. Such a nomination, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor by those who think with me; as a compliment personal to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice them to my side; I shall not reject their aid when they join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in that straightened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being the President of the whole people, in case of my election. I did not regard myself as one before the convention met, and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was. They did not fetter me down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingences that might arise in the course of the Presidential term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscriminately upon public officers, good or bad, who may differ in opinion with me. I am not expected to force Congress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. And I understand this is good whig doctrine—I would not be a partizan President, and hence should not be a party candidate in the sense that would make one. This is the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to this statement for the proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to attempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that my two letters to you embrace all the topics I design to speak of pending this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. Allison.

THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

The most stupendous public improvement of modern times is that proposed with reference to the region on the peninsula of South Florida, called the everglades.

This region, including two large swamps, one called the "Atsenahoffa," on the western side, and the other called the "Halpabeoka," on the northeastern side, and including the large Lake Okeechobee, covers an area of seven millions of acres. It is now utterly worthless, four millions and a half of that area being usually submerged from 2 to 7 feet. The "Pahhayokee," or grass water, as the Indians call the everglades, comprise between one and one and a half millions acres of the submerged lands.

The everglades is a basin of solid lime rock, and the bottom of it is said to be at least some 12 or 15 feet above the level of the sea; and the rim of the basin, varying in width from half a mile to five miles, lies between the waters of the ocean on one side, and the Gulf of Mexico on the other. Deep tide rivers run from the ocean and gulf up to the margin or foot of this rim. Within the basin are thousands of islands of rich land. The glades are filled with a tall grass from 9 to 10 feet high, the annual decay of which has occasioned a deposite in the water of from 2 to 6 feet thick. It is proposed to cut cannals or drains through the soft rock of the rim into rivers around it, in which now, when the waters of the glades arrive at a certain height, they flow through fissures, or depressions, or confined subterraneous outlets. This will, it is said, reclaim for cultivation most of the subaqueous soil in the glades and the two large swamps mentioned, which are overflowed from the glades.

The correct quantity of land estimated as reclaimable is one million of acres. The cost is estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000. Besides this, it is proposed as a part of the same improvement to drain five or six feet of the Great Lake Okeechobee, nearly 40 miles square, by two canals, each 12 miles long: one into the Caloosa Hatchee, a river flowing into the gulf, and the other into the Locha Hatchee, a river flowing into the Atlantic. In the largest estimate of expenses above given, the cost of these two cannals is included. This, it is supposed, will drain some hundred thousand acres of the best bottom sugar land in the South, now valueless, lying on the Kisseme river, which annually overflows, owing to the rise in the Okeechobee, into which it empties.

Mr Wescott, of Florida, introduced at the late session of Congress a bill to grant all this region to his State upon condition that it would drain them We have before us document No 242 of the Senate, containing interesting information on this subject. The commissioner of the general land office, the secretary of the treasury, and the committee on public lands of the Senate, have all decidedly reported in favor of the measure: and a very able official report by a gentleman of high character, from an examination of the glades, it seems to us demonstrate the feasibility of the project; and his judgment is backed by strong letters from Gen. Gadsden, formerly engineer-in-chief of the U. S. Army—by Gen. Jesup, Gen. Harney, Col. J. H. Long, Major J. D Graham and Major W. H. Chase, Engineers, all among the most intelligent officers of the service, and by many citizens.

The land reclaimed is below latitude 27 deg. 30 min., where is no frost, and if the preject succeeds, a country larger than the State of Connecticut can be in five years in cultivation in sugar cane, oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, and other tropical productions that cannot be raised in any other part of "the present United States," to quote the significant language of the gallant Harney. If this work can be effected, we shall not want Cuba.

We do not profess to be competent to judge of the practicability of this scheme; but at any rate it is a grand conception, and one which, if the Senator from Florida succeeds in, he may rest satisfied with the good he has done.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

STRAYED

From the Subscriber about the 1st of June, TWO OXEN, one with a bell, white back, brindled sides, and long horns; marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, a half moon in the top, and the same in the bottom of the left ear. The other of the same description, except he has a white face.

EDWARD SPEARMAN.

Cumberland county, Sept 16 499-2t

MORE TIME.

The subscriber has come home again, and be brought with him a lot of

Watches & Jewelry,

which are absolutely cheap! cheap! cheap!! He has also some fine pocket and table Cutlery; Silver Ware a plenty, from the salt spoon to the soup Ladle; Silver Mugs; butter and fruit Knives; double barrel Guns; lots of Revolvers, and any other kind of Pistols that is or may be wanting; Accordeons in an abundance. In fact call over to BEASLEY'S, north-east corner of Market Square, where you may find

MILITARY GOODS,

from a buckson to a base drum, and almost any thing you may want. Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY.

Sept 16, 1848. 499-6t.

BLOUNT CREEK FACTORY.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act to incorporate Blount's Creek Manufacturing Company GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

Sept. 16, 1848.

State of North Carolina—Moore County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—July Term, 1848.

Payton Stokes vs. Catharine Cameron, Margaret Cameron, John Hagardy and wife Mary.

Petition for partition of real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Hagardy and wife Mary, defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" for six weeks for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken "pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D 1848.

Price of advertising $825 A. C. CURRY Clk.

September 16, 1848. 499-6w

Pope says, "the greatest advantage to a man of being thought a wit, is, that it gives him the greater freedom of playing the fool."