

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

NORTH CAROLINIAN
Wm. H. Payne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
APRIL 27, 1850.

V. B. PALMER is our Agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

State Democratic Convention
Will meet in Raleigh on 13th June next.

From the N. C. Standard.
DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Several of the Primary Meetings having differed as to the day for holding a Democratic State Convention, and it having been referred to the Central Committee of the Democratic party to designate the day and place for said purpose, it is hereby respectfully recommended that said Convention be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 15th day of June next.

Ample time will thus be afforded for all the Counties in the State to hold their Meetings and send Delegates. The present crisis in our public affairs demands the attention and consideration of every Democrat, and it is therefore hoped that the proposed Convention will be a full one.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.
JOSIAH O. WATSON, Ch'n.

CARTHAGE.—We stepped up to the capital of Moore county during the first of the week. It was near five years since we visited the old burg, but we found it in the same place, and near about the same quantity of it. The spirit of improvement, however, is moving, and several new buildings are under way, and additions to others being made.

CRAWFISHING.—We sometime since published an article stating that Mr John Kerr, a whig lawyer, in a stump speech in a Granville meeting, denounced the Nashville Convention as treason, and those who favored it, as traitors. Mr Kerr has since published a card declaring that he was misrepresented in that statement.

THE PLANK ROAD GRADE.—Under the pushing energy of the indefatigable Murchison, is within five miles of Carthage. We met the Colonel near Carthage, just from his camp. He takes the field himself, and like an experienced General is always at the head of his column.

HOW IT PAYS.—We learn from the proper source, that at the toll gates which have been erected on the 12 miles of Plank Road in traveling order, \$3 per day have been received, making about 7 per cent. per annum. We should say that was encouraging.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Fayetteville Riflemen, was celebrated by the Corps on Monday last, by target firing and a collation. The medal was won by Sergt. Overly, by an average shot of two inches at an 18 inch target, 45 yards. The best single shot was also made by him, of an inch from the centre.

THE PLANK ROAD.—An extract of a letter from Greensboro, dated 17th April, says: "If some of your influential and talking men would visit this and adjoining counties, your Plank Road would be extended. The old saying that 'the proof of the pudding' &c., has been fully verified. Some of our citizens who have heretofore been violent against the Plank Road, are now its strongest advocates. They have seen it, traveled on it, and are convinced."

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT says: "The Plank Road will approach to within less than a day's drive of Greensboro. The farmers and wagoners in this region are already beginning to learn the utility of the road, and the time is approaching when a branch in this direction, to penetrate perhaps even farther to the northwest, towards Rockingham, Forsyth, Stokes or Surry, must be discussed. More anon."

THE WILMINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY have given all the Committees, and the relatives, and the corpse of Mr Calhoun, a free passage on their road and steamboats to Charleston.

WE have had one week of balmy spring weather at last, and vegetation is literally spreading itself.

RETROGRADING.—The thirst for office is so great, that men who have practised law, been honored with the ermine of the bench, with a seat in the House of Representatives and the Senate, will descend to pick up a common clerkship.

THE late clerk of the Ho. of Reps. was once a member of the House, and the newly elected clerk was a Judge and then a U. S. Senator.

THE STEAMER "UNION."—The following from the Commercial, will be read with interest, particularly by editors and their peculiar friends the Ministers. We have been thinking for some time to suggest to the proprietors of steamboats on the Cape Fear to follow the noble example of the sea steamers between Wilmington and Charleston, and Frank editors on their respective boats. We have now a good excuse for doing so, since our enterprising, hospitable, and generous fellow citizens of Wilmington have set the example. Our own boats, however, have always franked ministers, for which they deserve credit.

LAUNCH OF THE "UNION."—Agreeably to notice, this fine little steamer was launched at the Shipyard of Mr Cassiday, on Saturday last, about 4 o'clock. She went off in fine style. We observed on the flag the name "Union," and the initials "N. S." meaning North and South.—also No Separation—and likewise North State.—In the centre are two hands clasped in token of friendship. A very appropriate name and device for the times.

The proprietors of the "Union Line," having now launched their first Steam Boat, which is of very light draft of water, preparatory to operations in the up river trade, are now preparing their Flats for the transportation of heavy articles; which they intend dropping along the river, whenever business may demand. They solicit a share of patronage, and promise to meet the expectations of the shippers and give satisfaction as far as may be practicable.

We further learn, that if the travel by the river should increase and seem to demand it, the Proprietors will provide a Boat exclusively for passengers and thus keep pace with the improvements of the age.

It is the further intention of the Proprietors of this Line to give free passage to all Ministers of the Gospel, when traveling on business of the Church, and also to all Editors of Newspapers favorable to the cause of Internal Improvement.

Mr Kerr admits that he did say that "if the Nashville Convention was designed by its friends to devise and recommend a scheme to dissolve the Union, it would be treasonable in its character, and deserve the reprobation of every patriot."

Suppose we say to Mr Kerr: Sir, you are a lawyer, and you undertake to defend criminals; sir, if you do so merely for the purpose of making money, you thereby uphold crime, you corrupt the public morals, and hence can only be looked upon as a villain.

What would Mr Kerr think of a man who should make such a hypothesis? He would consider it an insult. Then how dare he address such a hypothesis to gentlemen of the first standing in the country, who have raised their voices against what they consider aggression?

Such meanness out of every dishonorable politician!

DULL EYED AND HEAVY HEADED.—The Goldsborough, N. C., Telegraph, says he looked into all his exchanges, including "the philological Standard, the philosophic Register—the patriotic Times—the philomercatorian Commercial—the philo patriot Aurora—the philo historica Journal—the philo Duncian Chronicle—the lumbering Observer—the floundering Carolinian—the anaemic Republican, and the genitive Newbernian"—all these papers did the aspiring editor of the Telegraph anxiously look into, to see if his Goldsborough earthquake had been copied with the proper credit.

WE did copy his earthquake, as our readers know; although we suspected at the time that it was of home manufacture. But his anxiety dimmed his vision and thickened his brain so that he could not see it!

He sticks to it that it was a genuine earthquake; and that all the papers ought to have copied it. But one of his proofs we consider very inconclusive, and makes the whole affair apocryphal: He says it shook down the types of a whig speech that was standing in the office! Every body knows that from the extremely rotten and fictitious foundations upon which whig speeches are made, it would not take an earthquake's shadow to knock one down.

LINCOLN AND CATAWBA.—At a meeting of the democrats of Catawba, Henderson Sheer and Franklin Reinhardt, were nominated for Commoners from the county of Catawba.

The democrats of Lincoln and Catawba in convention nominated John F. Hoke for the Senate, and Lincoln county nominated Richard Rankin and Saml. N. Stowe, for the commoners for that county.

These two counties expressed a preference for Col. David S. Reid, of Rockingham, as the democratic candidate for Governor.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—A letter from Rome, dated March 2d, 1850, published in the New York Herald, says that young Mr Cass, the American charge to Rome, has succeeded in obtaining permission for protestant worship in Rome. Mr Cass took out as chaplain, Rev. Mr Hastings of Boston. The letter says it is the first time that this privilege has been accorded; that the English government have tried for more than 60 years to obtain this concession. It is supposed that this concession for the part he took in saving from destruction by a mob, the Propaganda College, an institution for the education of young men for the Catholic ministry.

The majority of the democratic candidate over the whig candidate for Governor in Connecticut, is 799 instead of 1000, as stated in our last.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, April 16. In the Senate, Mr Rusk from the committee on post offices, called up the bill for the relief of the Wilmington Railroad company. By request, Mr Rusk explained the bill to be a bill to authorize the company to import their iron, and instead of paying the duties down, the government to retain the amount paid them for carrying the mail, until the amount of duties are retained.

The bill was passed without opposition. The deficiency bill was then taken up, discussed and amended, and postponed till next day.

In the House, the election of Clerk occupied the day. There were 11 candidates nominated. Mr Forney, who was the candidate of the democrats at the commencement of the session, was not a candidate.

Two ballotings took place without an election, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 17. In the Senate, after the presentation, &c. of numerous petitions and memorials, the Senate took up Mr Foote's resolution to appoint a committee of 13. After some discussion, Mr Benton moved to lay the resolution on the table, and take up the bill to admit California. This motion was not agreed to, yeas 21, noes 28.

We were surprised to see Mr Webster vote for this motion. This is a test question, and Mr Webster voted against the south.

Mr Benton then offered nine amendments, the only early object was to clog the resolution, and hinder its passage. It was at this point that the great disturbance between Messrs Benton and Foote occurred.

Mr Benton offered a resolution declaring that the Senate would not instruct the committee in any manner with regard to the subjects to be referred to them.

Mr Benton complained of Mr Clay's remark cutting off his amendments. He said it was an open attempt to enforce the previous question, against the rules of the Senate, and all parliamentary rule. He said his amendments were intended to cut at the root of the slavery agitation; they were to cut up the southern address, [issued last session] by which the country was thrown into a flame.

Mr Butler of S. C., replied warmly to these remarks of Mr Benton, stating that the south was not to be soothed and lulled with votes on truncheons, &c. &c.

Mr Foote also replied, stating that he believed the time had come when discussion should end, and all true patriots should unite in a compromise. He did not wish to respond to anything from a certain quarter, [meaning Mr Benton,] but he conceived that he had been attacked [in Mr Benton's remarks about the southern address]. He then went on to eulogize the southern address and its author, Mr Calhoun.

It was at this point of Mr Foote's remarks that Mr Benton left his seat and went towards Mr F., who left his seat and went to the centre of the chamber, followed by Mr Benton, and drew his pistol. The Senators immediately surrounded the parties, and took the pistol from Mr Foote and locked it up in a desk.

Mr Benton soon got an opportunity, and rushed again towards Mr Foote, but Mr Dodge of Wisconsin, seized him and carried him to his seat.

After order was somewhat restored, the Vice President stated the question before the Senate to be upon the appeal of Mr Clay from the decision of the chair on some previous motion. Mr Benton said the matter should not be disposed of in that way. A pistol had been brought into the Senate to assassinate him.

Mr Foote said he brought it to defend himself. He had been informed that Mr Benton intended to fire at him. Mr B. declared it was a false imputation. Mr King called for the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate to restore order and make Senators take their seats.

Mr Benton again declared that a pistol had been brought there under the false pretence that he was armed—the pretext of every assassin that undertakes to constitute a case of self-defence when lying in wait to murder. He wished to know if the Senate would take cognizance of the fact, or would he have to take it upon himself? He was not to be assassinated.

Mr Foote entered explanations with regard to his carrying the pistol to the Senate; that he had been informed that Mr Benton had threatened to chastise him; and he took it for granted, when that Senator advanced towards him, that he intended to assault him.

Mr Hale called for an investigation. Mr Foote said he courted it. He disclaimed in the most earnest manner ever harboring the idea of attacking Mr Benton.

Mr Dodge spoke in deprecation of the scene that had happened, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to investigate it; but Mr Mangum had drawn a resolution appointing a committee of seven to investigate; which, after some little discussion, was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after four more ballotings for Clerk, Mr Richard M. Young, a democrat from Illinois, and late Commissioner in the General Land Office, was elected. The House then adj'd.

which all the talking mappies in the Senate have delivered themselves of their gas, was passed today, by a vote of 30 to 22. It was not at all a party vote. The two North Carolina Senators voted for it. Benton was the only man from a slaveholding State who voted against it.

The resolution simply provides that Mr Clay's series of resolutions presented in the early part of the session; and Mr Bell's resolutions, also presented early, be referred to a committee of 13, which committee shall take into consideration every measure to be acted upon by the Senate, in which the subject of slavery is involved.

In the House, Mr Brown of Mississippi, presented charges against the acting doorkeeper of the House, and a committee of 5 was ordered to be appointed to investigate them.

Mr Ewing and Mr Alston then made hour speeches on the slavery question. The Speaker asked leave to be absent two days, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 19. In the Senate, the election of the committee of 13 was taken up. Mr Clay was elected chairman, having received 27 votes out of the 34 cast. The senate then elected the balance of the committee as follows: Messrs Dickinson, Phelps, Bell, Cass, Webster, Berrien, Cooper, Downs, King, Mangum, Mason, Bright, being equally divided as to whigs and democrats, and north and south.

Mr Phelps begged to be excused, both on account of ill-health, and his opinion that the deliberations of the committee would be of no utility, but was not excused.

The senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, nothing important occurred. The committee to investigate the charges against the acting doorkeeper, R. E. Horner, was appointed. The charge (or one of them, we know not if there are more) is that he kept his brother on the pay-roll as his employ, when he was in fact keeping a light house in Iowa, or some other distant place.

Mr Cleveland made a speech on the slavery question, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 22. In the Senate, Mr Clay presented a petition from four citizens of Kentucky, stating that by the machinations of abolitionists of Ohio, their four slaves had been induced to run away from them into that State; that by lawless bands and mob violence, they were prohibited from regaining them; and they appeal to Congress, whose duty it is by the Constitution of the U. S., to protect every citizen in the possession of his property, to pay them the value of their slaves, \$1000 each. The petition was read and referred to the committee on claims.

Mr Benton moved that the committee of 13 be instructed to report separately upon each different subject referred to it. Thereupon he made a long speech, quoting profusely from large quarto volumes on parliamentary law, to show that his remarks had not been published. In the course of his remarks, he complained of some treatment of Mr Borland. To this Mr Borland replied, and Mr Benton—but these squabbles are of so little interest to any one that we pass over. The resolution was not acted on.

THE ADVENTURES of a journeyman printer are given by the editor of the Trenton New Jersey Gazette, in a letter from the printer himself, dated Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Jan'y 1, 1850. They are curious, if true, but part of it appears rather fishy to us, and in no way creditable to the craft.

James Thom, the celebrated Sculptor of rough Stone Statuary, died at his residence in New York city, on Wednesday the 17th inst. He will be long remembered for his Tam O'Shanter and Old Mortality. One of our best Mechanics, Mr Launder of Fayetteville, was instructed in the Sculptor's art by Thom.—Standard.

CALIFORNIA PAPER MONEY.—The new State of California, in the absence of the means of converting the dust into coin, it seems, is favored with the facilities of a paper circulation. We have been shown a \$3 bill of the most approved pattern, and in the best style of Danforth and Huffy of New York—purporting to be issued by "The Miners' Bank of California"—J. E. Fuller, cashier, and William H. Graham, president. The bank is located in San Francisco. The bill was sent as a curiosity by an Albanian there, in a letter to his relatives here.—Albany Argus.

A SLIP UP.—An Irishman slipped up and came down "broadside" upon his back, on Saturday, which stilled his breathing a minute or two, besides bruising his head considerably. Recovering he jumped up, threw himself into a fighting attitude, shook his fists at the ice as if he was about to take summary vengeance upon the slippery substance, and then, with violent gestures and threatening voice, exclaimed:—"Faith and ye'll take a sweat for this before June, sure!"

QUICK WORK.—The Mayor received a telegraphic despatch from Petersburg, instructing him to cause the arrest of John Moriarty, of Murfreesboro', N. C., charged with obtaining \$225,000 in money, and goods to the amount of \$16, etc., under false pretences. The police were directed to ferret him out, and in less than twenty minutes he was arrested and lodged in jail to await the demand of justice.—Richmond Republican.

PEORIA, Illinois, is quite a flourishing city, of some 5000 inhabitants. The site is a beautiful one, on the borders of a lake stretching to the east and north about a mile and a quarter wide, with beautiful bluffs gradually receding back into prairie extending for miles, as far as the eye can reach. Great quantities of goods are received there, and the retail prices are as low as in most of the eastern towns.

Most of the houses are 1 1/2 stories, cottage built. Every house is ornamented with cornice work. Building materials are very cheap, and labor too. The mechanic is not appreciated as he should be, on account of the great quantity of labor-saving machinery employed. Labor-saving machinery has been in our opinion the curse of the old countries, and we fear will be the curse of ours.

DISASTROUS STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST. Cincinnati, April 23.—The steamer Belle of the West, Capt. James, was burned one mile below Warsaw, Ky., at 1 o'clock this morning. She was bound from this city to St. Louis, with California emigrants.

MR CALHOUN'S REMAINS left Washington on Monday 22nd; were to repose in the Virginia capitol at Richmond on Monday night; arrive at Wilmington on Wednesday and Charleston on Thursday, where they were to be received by the people in mass, organized for the purpose; then deposited in a vault until the next Legislature shall make provision for their reception and final repose at Columbia.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MOORE. On the 23d instant, it being Tuesday of the County Court, a large and highly respectable meeting of the democratic party assembled in the Court House in Carthage, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 13th of June, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the truth and justice of democratic principles, and are willing to lend all our energies to their support.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a State Convention at Raleigh, to nominate a democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we believe the good of the party strongly recommends the 13th of June as a more suitable day for holding such convention than the one heretofore suggested.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in the ability and integrity of our fellow citizen, James C. Dobbins of Cumberland, and we earnestly recommend him to the State Convention as a most suitable person to receive the nomination.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint 18 delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention.

THE TELEGRAPH ACT. The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: 1. Any person connected with any Telegraph Company in this State, either as clerk, operator, messenger, or in any other capacity, who shall willfully divulge the contents or the nature of the contents of any private communication entrusted to him, for transmission or delivery, or who shall willfully refuse or neglect to transmit or deliver the same, shall, on conviction before any court, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall suffer imprisonment in the County Jail or Workhouse in the County where such conviction shall be had, for a term of no more than three months, or shall pay a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the Court.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected weekly by the Commercial Advertiser.

NAVAL STORES. Yellow dip, per 100 lbs. 12 1/2. Virgin dip, 11 1/2. Sp'is Turpentine, 24 1/2. Tar, 1 1/2. Rosin, 2 1/2. No. 2, 1 1/2. No. 3, 1 1/2. No. 4, 1 1/2. No. 5, 1 1/2. No. 6, 1 1/2. No. 7, 1 1/2. No. 8, 1 1/2. No. 9, 1 1/2. No. 10, 1 1/2. No. 11, 1 1/2. No. 12, 1 1/2. No. 13, 1 1/2. No. 14, 1 1/2. No. 15, 1 1/2. No. 16, 1 1/2. No. 17, 1 1/2. No. 18, 1 1/2. No. 19, 1 1/2. No. 20, 1 1/2.

WINE AND SPIRITS. Brandy, 1 1/2. Whisky, 1 1/2. Rum, 1 1/2. Gin, 1 1/2. Cognac, 1 1/2. Champagne, 1 1/2. Port, 1 1/2. Madeira, 1 1/2. Sherry, 1 1/2. Benedictine, 1 1/2. Chartreuse, 1 1/2. Dubonnet, 1 1/2. Fernet-Branca, 1 1/2. Amaretto, 1 1/2. Strega, 1 1/2. Limoncello, 1 1/2. Amaretto, 1 1/2. Strega, 1 1/2. Limoncello, 1 1/2.

GRAIN AND OILS. Wheat, 1 1/2. Corn, 1 1/2. Rice, 1 1/2. Beans, 1 1/2. Peas, 1 1/2. Lentils, 1 1/2. Potatoes, 1 1/2. Sugar, 1 1/2. Coffee, 1 1/2. Tea, 1 1/2. Spices, 1 1/2. Cocoa, 1 1/2. Chocolate, 1 1/2. Vanilla, 1 1/2. Nutmeg, 1 1/2. Cloves, 1 1/2. Cinnamon, 1 1/2. Cardamom, 1 1/2. Saffron, 1 1/2. Turmeric, 1 1/2. Mustard, 1 1/2. Pepper, 1 1/2. Salt, 1 1/2. Soda, 1 1/2. Potash, 1 1/2. Lime, 1 1/2. Gypsum, 1 1/2. Cement, 1 1/2. Brick, 1 1/2. Stone, 1 1/2. Timber, 1 1/2. Lumber, 1 1/2. Glass, 1 1/2. Paper, 1 1/2. Ink, 1 1/2. Stationery, 1 1/2. Printing, 1 1/2. Binding, 1 1/2. Bookbinding, 1 1/2. Stationery, 1 1/2. Printing, 1 1/2. Binding, 1 1/2. Bookbinding, 1 1/2.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected weekly by the Commercial Advertiser.

WHEAT, 1 1/2. CORN, 1 1/2. RICE, 1 1/2. BEANS, 1 1/2. PEAS, 1 1/2. LENTILS, 1 1/2. POTATOES, 1 1/2. SUGAR, 1 1/2. COFFEE, 1 1/2. TEA, 1 1/2. SPICES, 1 1/2. COCOA, 1 1/2. CHOCOLATE, 1 1/2. VANILLA, 1 1/2. NUTMEG, 1 1/2. CLOVES, 1 1/2. CINNAMON, 1 1/2. CARDAMOM, 1 1/2. SAFFRON, 1 1/2. TURMERIC, 1 1/2. MUSTARD, 1 1/2. PEPPER, 1 1/2. SALT, 1 1/2. SODA, 1 1/2. POTASH, 1 1/2. LIME, 1 1/2. GYPSUM, 1 1/2. CEMENT, 1 1/2. BRICK, 1 1/2. STONE, 1 1/2. TIMBER, 1 1/2. LUMBER, 1 1/2. GLASS, 1 1/2. PAPER, 1 1/2. INK, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2.

WHEAT, 1 1/2. CORN, 1 1/2. RICE, 1 1/2. BEANS, 1 1/2. PEAS, 1 1/2. LENTILS, 1 1/2. POTATOES, 1 1/2. SUGAR, 1 1/2. COFFEE, 1 1/2. TEA, 1 1/2. SPICES, 1 1/2. COCOA, 1 1/2. CHOCOLATE, 1 1/2. VANILLA, 1 1/2. NUTMEG, 1 1/2. CLOVES, 1 1/2. CINNAMON, 1 1/2. CARDAMOM, 1 1/2. SAFFRON, 1 1/2. TURMERIC, 1 1/2. MUSTARD, 1 1/2. PEPPER, 1 1/2. SALT, 1 1/2. SODA, 1 1/2. POTASH, 1 1/2. LIME, 1 1/2. GYPSUM, 1 1/2. CEMENT, 1 1/2. BRICK, 1 1/2. STONE, 1 1/2. TIMBER, 1 1/2. LUMBER, 1 1/2. GLASS, 1 1/2. PAPER, 1 1/2. INK, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2.

WHEAT, 1 1/2. CORN, 1 1/2. RICE, 1 1/2. BEANS, 1 1/2. PEAS, 1 1/2. LENTILS, 1 1/2. POTATOES, 1 1/2. SUGAR, 1 1/2. COFFEE, 1 1/2. TEA, 1 1/2. SPICES, 1 1/2. COCOA, 1 1/2. CHOCOLATE, 1 1/2. VANILLA, 1 1/2. NUTMEG, 1 1/2. CLOVES, 1 1/2. CINNAMON, 1 1/2. CARDAMOM, 1 1/2. SAFFRON, 1 1/2. TURMERIC, 1 1/2. MUSTARD, 1 1/2. PEPPER, 1 1/2. SALT, 1 1/2. SODA, 1 1/2. POTASH, 1 1/2. LIME, 1 1/2. GYPSUM, 1 1/2. CEMENT, 1 1/2. BRICK, 1 1/2. STONE, 1 1/2. TIMBER, 1 1/2. LUMBER, 1 1/2. GLASS, 1 1/2. PAPER, 1 1/2. INK, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2.

SCRIPTION FOR DR. WEBSTER'S FAMILY.—A despatch from Boston, to the N. Y. Globe, says: "The recent calamity that has occurred to this interesting family has excited their old friends in Boston to raise for them a handsome donation, as a testimonial of continued friendship. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500, which has already reached above \$2,000."

HARRISBURG, April 14.—Hon. Linn Boyd, member of Congress from Kentucky, was married at the Catholic chapel, to Mrs Ann L. Dickson, of Ebenburg, Pa.

For California GOLD OR NO GOLD! H. ERAMBERT

His friends and customers who are indebted to him, to get forward and pay up their dues, so as to enable him to square up his debts, and leave for the "diggins" as soon as possible.

He has on hand a good and fresh stock of goods in his line, which he will sell low for CASH only, as he does not intend to do a credit business.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS. Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of Goods, selected in Philadelphia and New York Markets, consisting of a well selected assortment of the following:

Black Silks; Flowered Silks; and Org. de Rhone; Linens; Stripes; Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Greenings; English and Scotch Ginghams; Greenings and Patterns; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and figured; Jacquets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Fabrics.

W.M. S. LATTA, Secretary.

LINSEED OIL, 30 lbs. in first rate order. HALL & HALL, 653-34 April 27, 1850.

TIMBER WAGON FOR SALE. WILL be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday of Superior Court week, one TIMBER WAGON, in perfect running order, and ready for use, with interest, Note with approved security. April 27, 1850. A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly for the North Carolina. FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. CORN, 1 1/2. WHEAT, 1 1/2. RICE, 1 1/2. BEANS, 1 1/2. PEAS, 1 1/2. LENTILS, 1 1/2. POTATOES, 1 1/2. SUGAR, 1 1/2. COFFEE, 1 1/2. TEA, 1 1/2. SPICES, 1 1/2. COCOA, 1 1/2. CHOCOLATE, 1 1/2. VANILLA, 1 1/2. NUTMEG, 1 1/2. CLOVES, 1 1/2. CINNAMON, 1 1/2. CARDAMOM, 1 1/2. SAFFRON, 1 1/2. TURMERIC, 1 1/2. MUSTARD, 1 1/2. PEPPER, 1 1/2. SALT, 1 1/2. SODA, 1 1/2. POTASH, 1 1/2. LIME, 1 1/2. GYPSUM, 1 1/2. CEMENT, 1 1/2. BRICK, 1 1/2. STONE, 1 1/2. TIMBER, 1 1/2. LUMBER, 1 1/2. GLASS, 1 1/2. PAPER, 1 1/2. INK, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2. STATIONERY, 1 1/2. PRINTING, 1 1/2. BINDING, 1 1/2. BOOKBINDING, 1 1/2.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Corrected weekly by the Commercial Advertiser.

NAVAL STORES. Yellow dip, per 100 lbs. 12 1/2. Virgin dip, 11 1/2. Sp'is Turpentine, 24 1/2. Tar, 1 1/2. Rosin, 2 1/2. No. 2, 1 1/2. No. 3, 1 1/2. No. 4, 1 1/2. No. 5, 1 1/2. No. 6, 1 1/2. No. 7, 1 1/2. No. 8, 1 1/2. No. 9, 1 1/2. No. 10, 1 1/2. No. 11, 1 1/2. No. 12, 1 1/2. No. 13, 1 1/2. No. 14, 1 1/2. No. 15, 1 1/2. No. 16, 1 1/2. No. 17, 1 1/2. No. 18, 1 1/2. No. 19, 1 1/2. No. 20, 1 1/2.

WINE AND SPIRITS. Brandy, 1 1/2. Whisky, 1 1/2. Rum, 1 1/2. Gin, 1 1/2. Cognac, 1 1/2. Champagne, 1 1/2. Port, 1 1/2. Madeira, 1 1/2. Sherry, 1 1/2. Benedictine, 1 1/2. Chartreuse, 1 1/2. Dubonnet, 1 1/2. Fernet-Branca, 1 1/2. Amaretto, 1 1/2. Strega, 1 1/2. Limoncello, 1 1/2. Amaretto, 1 1/2. Strega, 1 1/2. Limoncello, 1 1/2.

GRAIN AND OILS. Wheat, 1 1/2. Corn, 1 1/2. Rice, 1 1/2. Beans, 1 1/2. Peas, 1 1/2. Lentils, 1 1/2