

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

Probable Mail Robbery. On the afternoon of Monday, the 17th inst., a bag containing letters was picked up by the Steamer Rowan in the Cape Fear River, opposite town. The bag and letters, when found, were open. Some of the letters contained checks, and one appears to have been rifled of some eighty dollars in cash. It proved, upon examination, to be the letter bag made up at Savannah on the 12th instant, for Baltimore, which arrived here on the boat of the 14th. On that day the Steamer Gladiator, which brought the mail, got aground at Smithville, and the mail was sent up to town in one of the small boats of the Steamer, in charge of the second mate, but failed to arrive in time to connect with the cars, which waited until two o'clock for that purpose. We suppose an investigation will be had, but so far nothing has transpired calculated to throw any light upon the occurrence. This goes to demonstrate the necessity of continuing the mail in charge of a sworn agent of the Department to and from Charleston.

Four suspicious looking persons have, within the last few days, been taken up by the town authorities, under the Vagrant Act, and committed to prison. It is supposed that these persons may possibly have had some connection with the recent mail robbery.—Wilmington Journal.

THE COTTON CROP—LOW PRICES.

The decline in cotton which took place in Liverpool some weeks since, astonished every person; for to all outward appearance there was no sufficient grounds to justify such a declension in prices. The stocks in Liverpool, the rate of consumption, and the estimates of the incoming crop, verging to reality, all gave assurance that the staple would at least maintain its price. The opinion is gaining ground that the capacity of the cotton-growing States is now fully tested, and that they will not be able to increase the production of this staple to any great extent, and it behooves the planters to consider the suggestions made below, which we extract from an address delivered before one of the Georgia Agricultural Societies. The great object for them to attain is to get some control over the price of their products:— On the American continent, comparatively a small region can ever successfully and lucratively produce the cotton plant. Within the last ten years the increase in the United States has been so immaterial as to induce the belief that the maximum capacity of production has been nearly reached. The increased culture of sugar, upon soils that would, perhaps, have been confined to cotton, had the price been more remunerating, and the rapid deterioration of the soil, successively tilled, in its production, in the older States, have effectually prevented that over-production which, at one time it was apprehended would over-stock the markets of the world, and drive the planter to some other pursuit. Instead, however, of our cotton bales accumulating in such numbers as to lessen the value of the staple beneath the cost of production, the limited supply on hand, and the doubtful prospect of the future, clothe the fact with more than ordinary concern to the foreign manufacturer.

Why, then, have the cotton planters been coerced to submit to prices below remuneration? Without attempting to assign all the causes supposed to be instrumental in producing the anomalous state of things, (for the task would be tedious and irksome to you and the time I have allowed would not permit) two prominent reasons need only be noticed. The apparent want of harmonious counsel and action among the planters themselves, in the sale of their cotton, and the entire control which the Liverpool merchants have exercised over American cotton. Unity of action has long been a desideratum among the cotton planters in the disposal of their cotton crops. At least five out of the last ten have passed from the hands of the producer at prices poorly remunerative for the labor and expense incurred in the production. If a material portion of the supply of cotton necessary to meet the annual demand was retained by the producers, whenever the price ruled below the standard of remuneration, it is not doubted it would have a most salutary influence in imparting stability and confidence to the markets, followed by enhancement of prices. The price of the great staple of the South, can and should be, to a just extent, controlled by its producers.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—We learn that on Tuesday evening last, Mr John A. Blakeney of this District, met with an accident which resulted in his death instantly. The particulars so far as we have been able to gather them, are these. On the evening mentioned he took his double-barrel gun, and walked out to where his hands were at work in his field, and after giving some directions, walked to a small distance from them, when the report of his gun attracted their attention: on looking round he was seen to fall in one direction, and his gun in another. Upon examination, it was found that both barrels of his gun had been discharged, both loads taking effect, one in his mouth and the other nearly passing directly through and tearing off the back of his head.

Between him and his gun lay a log, and from the marks of both hammers on the off side, it is supposed that he either set the butt of the gun upon the log, from which it slipped, or that he attempted to set it against the log and struck the hammers, which discharged both barrels. Mr Blakeney was a highly respectable citizen—had been married about two years, and leaves a wife and child and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his untimely and sad fate.—Cheraw Gazette.

An Electric Brush, said to possess somniferous, and back-and-knee strengthening qualities, is to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

THE MOST SOCIABLE OF FISH.

Every voyager who has looked over the sides of a vessel at sea, will recognize the truth of the following character of that celebrated fish, the porpoise:

The porpoise is a fish to whom every voyager must be grateful. Not only does he agreeably stir up the "level brine," but he gives us something to think of—an object of a breeze. And yet never were the personal qualities of any individual more misrepresented. He is held up to ridiculous obloquy in a sarcastic proverb. "As fat as a porpoise," leads to an idea of an obese monster—sluggish, insert, a marine Lambert. No one who writes about the sea but has a fling at him: "The porpoise rolled," and "the wallowing porpoise," are familiar as household words. His very name (porco peace, pig-fish,) is a slander. He is the fastest and most sociable of fish, and never meets you without escorting you part of the way. He is not one of your cold-blooded animals, but wears his coat of fat as a paletot or acquacostum, to keep him comfortable. To see a shoal of them bearing down upon the ship from a distance, and taking the rough water flying, is sure to draw a hearty "Holla" from an old sportsman. There is an infectious jollity about them, as if they were out on a lark, and bent upon pressing you good-humoredly into the adventure. No other introduces himself to man's notice, or courts his companionship; no other fish will turn back and walk with you; as it were, arm in arm. There is a reserve about all others of the order which defies intimacy; who ever scraped an acquaintance with a salmon or a pike, or tickled a trout, but with the hellish anticipation of frying him! He is, besides, our nearest relation, the monkey excepted; having, next to that creature, the largest brain. Monkeys being our brothers, porpoises must certainly be our first-cousins. But still you feel humbled in his company; you have no chance in the race, for he overcomes your boasted nine knots with an easy flap of his tail. In spite of all your topicals and courses, your port-gallant sails, royals, studding-sails—carry on till every mast and yard is groaning with swag of your bellying canvass, you feel that you are pooh-poohed by a fat fish, and that all your art, contrivance, labor and forethought, built upon every past experience from Noah to Symonds, does not enable you to keep pace with a monster whose every movement goes to fix upon you the taint of a slow coach. How he goes round you—under your keel—and plays in the very foam of your bows, daring you to come on; He even lifts his nose above the water, to give you a short of defiance. But it is at night, when the sea is luminous, and every movement of the water brings out a flash of fire, that the gambols of a shoal of porpoises should be seen; they are then demons rushing through a fiery lake.

A Transport Voyage to Mauritius.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Kindness, like the gentle breath of spring, melts the icy heart.

To Adam, Paradise was home; to the good among his descendants, home is Paradise.

Better by far not start an object, if its pursuit is to be abandoned at the first difficulty.

To think is the proper use of mind, and it is astonishing to find how little this trite truth is recognized.

If we are not content with such things as we have, we shall never be satisfied with such things as we desire.

A kind word will often tell more than the severest reproof, and a sigh of sorrow makes a far deeper impression than an open censure.

Open your heart to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew, shuts against rain.

Enjoyment is more durable than pain. The one is the immortal firmament, the other the transient clouds which darken it for a time.

Sir W. Temple says, that the first ingredient in conversation is truth; the next good sense; the third good humor; and the fourth wit.

In Europe, people take off their hats to great men; in America, great men take off their hats to the people.

How much more might people accomplish, if they would but make it a point to carry out whatever they undertake.

The influence which woman exerts is silent and still, felt rather than seen, not chaining the hands but restraining our actions by gliding into the heart.

Winter which strips the leaves from around us, make us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of the eternity before us.

Young children often do wrong merely from immaturity of their reason, or from a mistaken principle; and when this is the case, they should be tenderly reproofed and patiently shown their error.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The Pittsburg Post states that a lady, wife of one of the most respectable inhabitants of Allegheny county, was killed by her own daughter on Monday week. The latter is about 18 years of age, and was chastising one of her little brothers when the mother interfered for his protection, upon which the daughter stabbed her with a poker, penetrating her abdomen, and causing almost instantaneous death. The parties live within a few miles of Pittsburg, but the names are suppressed until the judicial examination takes place.—Wilmington Commercial.

A TOUGH STORY.—It is stated that M. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass.—He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.—Wilmington Commercial.

OHIO.

The New Constitution.

The Constitution just framed and submitted to the People of Ohio for acceptance embraces sixteen Articles, which are divided into one hundred and eighty-eight sections. Its most notable features are as follows:

1. Bill of Rights.—Freedom of Religion, Equality of Political Rights, Trial by Jury, guarantee of the Habeas Corpus, Freedom of Speech and of the Press, No Imprisonment for Debt, &c. &c., are abundantly assured in this article.

2. Legislature.—Senators and Representatives are to be chosen biennially, on the second Tuesday in October 1851, '53, &c. and to hold their stations for two years from the 1st day of January ensuing. They must have resided in their respective districts for one year next preceding their election. Officers of the United States or persons holding lucrative posts under the State Government are declared ineligible; ditto persons hereafter convicted of embezzlement. Two members may call the Yeas and Nays on any proposition, and no bill shall be finally passed except by a Yeas and Nays vote, and a majority of all the members chosen to each House in its favor. A vote of three-fourths is required to suspend the rule which requires every bill to be read three times on three separate days. No extra compensation shall be paid to any officer or contractor in any case and no private claim bill can pass except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members chosen to each House. The Legislature can grant no divorce, nor create any new County containing less than four hundred square miles, unless the County divided shall contain 100,000 inhabitants, and in all cases any change of County lines must be submitted to and approved by a majority of the People in each County affected thereby. Regular sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Monday in January, 1852, '54, and so on.

3. Executive.—Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be chosen by the People for two years and an Auditor for four years. These officers have all the ordinary powers, except that the Governor has no Veto. He may call Extra Sessions of the Legislature, and may adjourn that body in case of disagreement between the two Houses. We find no restrictions on the free choice of the People, save that the Governor shall hold no other office, State or Federal.

4. Judiciary.—A Supreme Court of five Judges, chosen by the whole people; twenty-seven Common Pleas Judges, chosen by as many Districts, but serving in nine Districts. District Courts to be composed of one Supreme and two or more Common Pleas Judges; a Probate Court, consisting of a Judge of Probate in each County, elected by the People for three years; with a competent number of Justices in each township—these form the Judicial force of the State. The Justices of the Peace hold for three and the Supreme and Common Pleas Judges for five years, except that one Supreme Judge is to go out of office annually, the first five being classed by lot.

5. Elective Franchise.—Every free white male adult citizen is a voter. He must have resided in the State a year, but the term of residence in County, Town or City Ward is to be fixed by law. Elections uniformly by ballot. The Legislature may disfranchise for bribery, perjury or other infamous crime. U. S. soldiers acquire no residence by being stationed in the State. Idiots and insane persons may not vote.

6. Education.—The principal of all lands or funds entrusted to the State for Educational purposes to remain forever undiminished; and the Legislature shall provide, by taxation or otherwise, for a thorough and efficient system of Common Schools.

7. Public Institution.—Institutions for the Insane, Blind, Deaf and Dumb shall always be supported by the State. The Legislature shall supervise and control them.

8. Public Debt, &c.—No debt exceeding \$750,000 shall henceforth be created except in case of war or public danger. No loaning of State Credit or assumption of City or other Debts. The interest of the present Debt shall be punctually paid, and enough shall be raised by taxation to pay, in addition thereto, \$100,000 of the principal the first year, \$100,000 the second, &c. until the whole be paid. The Board of Public Works shall consist of three members all chosen at once first, and one annually thereafter, to hold for three years.

9. Militia.—All White Male Citizens between 18 and 45 to be enrolled in the Militia. Officers up to Major Generals to be chosen by those subject to Military duty.

10. Town and County Officers.—Township officers to be chosen annually on the first Monday in April; County do. on the second Tuesday in October, and for three years unless otherwise provided by law. No person eligible for Sheriff or County Treasurer more than four years in any six.

11. Apportionment.—The Senate is to consist of thirty-five Members and the House of one hundred, each to be apportioned every tenth year.

12. Finance.—No poll-tax shall ever be levied. Banks and Corporations shall be taxed as high as individuals according to their property. 13. Corporations, Banks, &c.—Cities and Villages shall be organized under general laws. No debt shall be contracted for purposes of Internal Improvement. Compensation for the Right of Way must be made or tendered before possession can be assumed—the amount to be determined by a Jury.

Sec. 3. Dues from Corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders, and other means, as may be prescribed by law; but in all such cases each stockholder shall be liable, over and above the stock by him or her owned, and

any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum, at least equal in amount to such stock.

Sec. 7. No Act of the General Assembly, authorizing associations with Banking powers, shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and be approved by a majority of all the electors voting at such election.

14. Law Reform.—The next Legislature shall appoint three Commissioners (after the manner of our Practice Commission) who under the general supervision of the Legislature shall proceed to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings of the Courts of Record of this State; and as far as practicable and expedient, shall provide for the abolition of the district forms of action at law now in use, and for the administration of justice by a uniform mode of proceeding, without reference to any distinction between law and equity.

15. Miscellaneous.—State Printing must be given by contract to the lowest bidder. To be a voter is the only requisition to qualify for any office, though holding an office or having been concerned [henceforth] in a duel, will disqualify. Columbus shall remain the seat of Government until the Legislature shall otherwise direct. A Bureau of statistics may be established. Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets are forever prohibited.

16. Amendments.—Three-fifths of each House may hereafter propose Amendments to this Constitution, to be approved or rejected (separately) by the People at the next Legislative Election. A Convention may be called in the same manner. And in 1871, and every twenty years thereafter, the question of Convention or No Convention, shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people.

All laws not inconsistent with this Constitution continue in force till repealed. A Special Election is to be held to vote for or against this Constitution on the third Tuesday in June next. If it be adopted, it takes effect on the 1st of September, and a Governor and other State officers [as well as Legislature, Judges, Clerks, &c.] will be chosen at the regular Election ensuing—namely, on the second Tuesday in October next.

17. Rum.—At the Constitutional Election in June, every voter who chooses will vote "License to sell Intoxicating Liquors—Yes" or "No," as he thinks fit, and if "No" has a majority, the following shall stand as sec. 9 of Art. XV. of the New Constitution:— "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may by law provide against evils, arising therefrom."

TEXAS.—It is said that the emigrants from the Western and Southern States are pouring into Texas in large numbers, many of whom are wealthy planters, farmers and stock raisers. It is estimated that within the past six months some eighty thousand persons have entered the State by way of Galveston and the Red River. A New Orleans letter says:— Good sugar lands, well located and perfect titles, are rating from \$5 to \$10, and cotton lands from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. The rapidly augmenting value of these lands recently, as was generally anticipated, has caused them to become a prominent object of speculation in the market—while the receding tide of California emigration is passing into Texas on the "back track," & securing much of what is every where acknowledged to be the best planting and agricultural district in the South.

A DUCKING.—It is stated that the Rev. Edward Matthews, travelling agent of the American Baptist Emancipation Society of New York, whilst on a pilgrimage to the residence of Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, stopped at Richmond, Ky., and made use of certain unwholesome expressions relative to the subject of slavery, which induced the citizens to order him to leave the town. He left, but returned a day or two afterwards, whereupon some citizens seized him, and after ducking him nine times in a horse-pond, ordered him to leave the State. Upon refusing to do so, he was dipped twice more; whereupon he promised to leave immediately, and took up the line of march on foot for Pennsylvania.

A singular wager has been laid in Spain between the Duke of Osuna and the celebrated banker Salamanca. It is horse against railroad. The Duke bets that his horses shall beat the locomotive on the Madrid & Aranjuez Railroad, which is twenty-seven miles long. Several horses are to be employed, and are to be stationed thus: A jockey and horse at the Toledo gate of Madrid to ride the first league and deliver a paper to the second, who is to be in readiness with another horse to ride another league, and so on. It is said that the Duke calculates that each league may be done in seven minutes, making forty-nine minutes for the whole distance his horses will have to run. The high road on which the horses run is seven leagues in length. The wager is for a million of reals, \$125,000.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CAMDEN.—We find the following account of a fatal rencontre in Camden in the Charleston Sun:— "Editors of the Sun: I hasten to inform you of the fatal issue of a rencontre which took place in our town yesterday, about half-past 12 o'clock, between Robert J. Lester, formerly of Georgetown, and Samuel J. Love, of this place, in which the former received a pistol shot in the abdomen, which caused his death in about seventeen hours.

"A jury of inquest was called this morning at 10 o'clock, whose verdict will be made known in due time; consequently we forbear comment.

"Love has been arrested, and is now in jail to await his trial, which will probably take place at our Spring Term."

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

The Columbia Telegraph says, Gen. Harlee, the able & indefatigable President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, passed through our town a few days since, on his way to the North, on business connected with his road. We learn with pleasure, that the great enterprise over which he presides is going on successfully and speedily, the road being ready for superstructure to the Pee Dee, and all beyond that being under contracts which will be prosecuted vigorously. An arrangement is contemplated we believe, between this company and the South Carolina Railroad company, by which a permanent structure will be erected and kept up over the Wateree, the crossing there being occasionally a sort of submarine railway, which is not suitable for highland locomotives. The companies will share the expense jointly we presume, and as a consideration some privileges will be allowed the new company.—Cheraw Gazette.

A GRATIFYING CHANGE.—We are just informed of a remarkable change in the course of business in the Carriage making line. A few years ago, many Northern made Carriages passed through this place for the interior every year. For a year or two past, scarcely one has been received in that way. On the contrary, not only is our own State supplied from the excellent home manufactures in this and other places, but our Carriage Makers have actually become shippers of their vehicles. We are glad to hear that Mr McKethan last week forwarded two Carriages to Memphis in Tennessee, via New Orleans, and a Buggy to Georgia, via Savannah, to the orders of gentlemen who had seen and used carriages of his make. His carriages are so faithfully built, that those who have used them once have no desire to go North for the article. And we doubt if any Southern establishment has extended its reputation so widely. Hundreds of his vehicles have been carried by emigrants to the Southern and South-western States.—Observer.

If there's a will there's a way.—A Glover's apprentice in Edinburgh once resolved to qualify himself for a higher profession. The relation with whom he lived was very poor and could not afford a candle, and scarcely a fire at night; and as it was only after shop hours that this young man had leisure, he had no alternative but to go into the street at night, and plant himself, with his book, near a shop-window, the lights of which enabled him to read it; and when they put out he used to climb a lamp-post, holding on with one hand, while he held his book with the other. The person lived to be one of the greatest oriental scholars in the world, and the first book in Arabic, printed in Scotland, was his production.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The Subscriber having obtained letters of administration, on the estate of Daniel W. Marsh, at the December term of Cumberland County Court, 1850, hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately.

ABS. MARSH, DUNCAN McFADYEN, 630-31, March 22, 1851.

GOODS AT COST. THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his business, will sell his stock of Goods at cost for cash only. They are all new goods.

J. JESSUP, 630-21, March 22, 1851.

LOOK OUT. ALL persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to make payment by 10th April 1851, as longer indulgence will not be given.

J. JESSUP, 630-21, March 22, 1851.

J. E. BRYAN HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS, Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Ladies' dress Goods, a variety, 25 cases Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles, Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c. A large lot of ready-made Clothing, Coats, Costees and Frocks, from \$11 to \$121, Pants and Vests of every variety, Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions, Albion, white chip, French hair lace, white crape, and other bonnets, Misses' lace and assorted crape Bonnets, &c. Hardware, pocket and table Cutlery, Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c. Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars, Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES. 25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee, 10 boxes cheap Tobacco, Crushed, loaf, clarified, and brown Sugars, Salt, Molasses, &c. 5000 medium priced Cigars, French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey. To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly. Fayetteville, March 22, 1851. 630-1f

PETER P. JOHNSON, Is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large assortment of

Fashionable Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear for Spring and Summer. Also, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, fashionable Bonnets &c. All of which his customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine. Also, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, Iron, &c., all of the best quality. March 22, 1851. 630-3f

ENCOURAGE THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashionable Goods for Gentlemen's Clothing; and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting coat, pants, or vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note. GRAHAM & WOODWARD, West end Hotel Building, Hay street, March 22, 1851. 630-3m

WANTED.

We want 5000 customers to call and examine our new and desirable assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, Selected in New York, which we offer at extremely low prices.

DRY GOODS: Calicoes, Gingham, Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Chambrays, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, &c. &c. Also, Batts, Velvets, Braids, Bobbinets, Edgings, Laces, colored Bonnet Dainties, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING: Coats, from \$1 to \$16; Scaques, Costees, Union Tweeds, Merino and Alpaca, &c. &c. A prime lot of RIBBONS, which we can sell lower than any other house in town.

GROCERIES, Porto Rico Sugar, Clarified do.; Rio Coffee, Starch, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Soaps, Mustard, Snuff & Tobacco, Dried Cheese, Tricelpe & Iccaglia Sygars, Cognac Brandy, Port Wine, &c. All persons desirous of obtaining bargains, are invited to call one door east of Cook & Taylor's.

J. SMITH & CO. March 22, 1851. 3m

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns for COUNTRY PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE, listing various goods and their prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected weekly by the Commercial.

Table with columns for NAVAL STORES, COFFEE, and other market items, listing prices.

CHEWAN MARKET.—Cotton 8 to 10 —bacon 10 to 12 —honey 7 to 7 50 —salt 6 to 6 50 —sulf 14 to 15 —corn 90 to 100 —Molasses 35 to 40—Corrected by the Cheraw Gazette.

FIFTH INSTALMENT.

Office F. & W. Plank Road Co., March 18, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of Twenty-five per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the town of Fayetteville, on the 10th day of April next. By order of the Board, EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. Jno. M. Rose, Clerk. 630-2t

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office F. & W. Plank Road Co., March 18, 1851.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road will be held in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 10th April next, at 12 o'clock M. EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. Jno. M. Rose, Clerk. 630-2t

GREAT BARGAINS.

M. GREENTREE & CO., [Market Square, next door to J. M. Beasley, Jeweler] Have just opened a large stock of ready made clothing for Spring and Summer wear, consisting of dress and frock coats from \$8 to \$15. Business Coats from \$2.50 to \$5 and upwards. Pantaloons, vests, of all kinds for spring and Summer wear. Silk, pocket and neck handkerchiefs, shirts, suspenders, &c. &c. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. March 22, 1851. 3m.

The transition from joy to sorrow is easiest in pure minds; as the true diamond, when moistened by the breath, recovers its lustre sooner than false ones.