OLINIAN.

and Proprietor.

LE, N. C.

15, 1851.

to state to our adver- ts must be brought in h week, otherwise they the increased number of ders it necessary to go to press

LAND SUPERIOR COURT.

rt commenced its Fall Session on t, Judge Bailey presiding. Some ses of great interest have been tried. esday morning the trial of James and Butler, charged with manslaughter com- on Thos E. Richardson, was commenced. n. Robert Strange, who had been retained in this case previous to his election as Solicitor of this Circuit, and Wm. B. Wright, Esq, appeared for the prisoners. The prosecution was conducted by Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq. The case occupied all of Tuesday. After a short absence, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

On Wednesday, the trial of Richard Jackson (whose surrender and bailing was noticed in a previous issue of this paper,) charged with the murder of James Barksdale, was taken up. On behalf of the prisoner appeared John Winslow, David Reid, James Banks, and Wm. H Haigh, Esq'rs. For the prosecution, H. L. Holmes, Warren Winslow, Esqs, and Hon. J. C. Dobbin. After a patient investigation, which lasted two days, and elaborate and able arguments from counsel on both sides, under the charge of his honor, the Jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

David Jones, a free man of color, is at the time of our going to press on trial for the murder of a white woman by the name of Gilley Pool.

The civil docket has been taken up and plain isposed of. The litigated cases continued. l Term has been appointed by the presid- e held on the 2d Monday in Febru-

HE RIVER.—LIGHT DRAFT BOATS.

er at this place was re for a number of y the joint operation ontinuance of dry mer and Fall, and ams of the Cape Company above tter of these caus- of course cease as red. Speaking of een the other day two light draft ation of the Cape lt by the Henri- her by the Mer- are each about flat-bottomed f the art and nstruction of at different ed on the e plank- s of iron wise. This s the weight is dispensed draft of these out one foot. admit of their is town, when shall have been doubt greatly ion on our river.

PPI—KOSSUTH AN.

ssippi arrived at inst, from Gibral- ce on the 15th of ngarian refugees as t among the number. eceived letters from ting that business of e compels him to go to he will leave Liverpool for N. inst. So that if he was not by tained, he left England on last his letter to the Mayor, Kossuth much gratitude for the kindness shown Capt. Long and the officers of the Mis- ppi. The latter deny that there is any foundation for the statements of differences between themselves and him.

On the 23d of October, Kossuth arrived at Southampton. He was received with an enthusiastic welcome. The Mayor of Southampton, on behalf of the corporation, presented an address, to which Ko suth responded in an eloquent manner, complimenting England and America, her younger brother, as he terms our country. The following passage from his speech foreshadows the course of action which he has in view:

"I hope the Almighty may grant me, before I leave this country and cross the ocean to go to that young giant, the younger brother of this mighty race, to thank him for his generous protection which he has bestowed, and to entreat his fatherly hand for the future of Europe—I hope before I leave this country, to see in full activity, and spread over the whole of these glorious isles, some of those mighty associations by which you carry triumphantly every reform, every great principle in this country."

WEEKLY MESSAGE.—We neglected last week to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of this new paper. It is a neatly print- edited by Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass, at o, N. C.

E. CHURCH CASE DECIDED VOR OF THE SOUTH.

the Washington Union.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

uit was decided to-day by Judge circuit court. He decided ed to their share of the a decree was issued ac- n is to be made prorata, left until the settlement

her still in prison.

ARLESTON, Nov. 10. ived here yesterday, st instant. loathsome dungeon. ter from Lopez had mplicating himself brother had also on the 31st ult.

ELECTION NEWS.

MISSISSIPPI.—By a telegraphic dispatch dated "New Orleans, Nov. 10," it seems that Foote is elected Governor of this State by a small majority over his competitor, Jefferson Davis. Three Union candidates for Congress are elected. McWillie, one of the secession candidates, is thought to be elected.

In the Legislature, the Unionists will have the House of Representatives. The complexion of the Senate is still involved in doubt. The State ticket of the Union party is successful throughout.

WISCONSIN.—By a combination of the whigs and free-soilers, a whig Governor, Farwell, and a whig Legislature has been elected.

LOUISIANA.—The returns from this State indicate the election of the following Congressional delegation:

1st dist.—St. Martin, dem. 3d dist.—Penn, dem
2d " Landry, whig. 4th " Moore, do.

MARYLAND.—The entire democratic State ticket, viz: Comptroller, Register, and Lottery Commissioner, is elected. The Senate stands 12 whigs—10 democrats. By the latest returns, the democrats have two majority in the House of Assembly. The entire democratic majority is from 2,000 to 3,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns from the recent election for Governor in Pennsylvania have been received. The vote was as follows: Bigler 186,499; Johnston 178,034; Cleaver 1,713—total vote 366,246. Bigler's majority over Johnston 8,465.

In 1848 the result of the election for Governor was as follows: Johnston 168,522; Longstrett 168,221. Johnston's majority 301. The late result shows a large democratic gain.

NEW YORK.—The contest in New York for members of the Legislature, and State officers has been very close. Both houses of that body it is said are pretty nearly equally divided. It is thought that a part of each of the tickets is elected. We prefer not to give any statement as to the result but await the returns from the proper source.

GEORGIA, *official.*—Cobb, (Union) 57,397—McDonald (secession) 38,824. Cobb's majority 18,573.

OHIO.—The following is the official vote for Governor: Wood, 145,607; Vinton, 119,538; Lewis, free-soiler, 16,911. Wood's majority over Vinton 26,069—over Vinton and Lewis 9,159.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following is the full vote of the State for governor:

1851.—Winthrop, (whig,) 61,540; Boutwell, (dem.,) 43,882; Palfrey, (free soiler,) 28,593.

1850—Briggs, (whig,) 56,778; Boutwell, (dem.,) 36,023; Phillips, (free-soiler,) 27,636.

Whig increase, 7,762; democratic increase, 7,859; free-soil increase, 959.

The probabilities are in favor of a whig legislature.

The character of the house will depend upon the elections yet to take place. Parties now stand—whigs 162, opposition 143, no choice 132. A number of towns have voted to send no representatives.

VIRGINIA.—The full returns of the Virginia Election for members of Congress exhibit the following result which will be useful to our readers as a table of reference·

1st District. John S. Millson, dem. former member, beats L. C. P. Cowper, whig.
2d. R. K. Meade, dem, re-elected without opposition.
3d. Thomas H Averett, dem. former member, beats Thomas S. Flourney, whig.
4th. Thomas S. Bocock, dem, former member, beats Phillip A. Bolling, whig.
5th. Paulus Powell, dem. former member, beats William L. Goggin, whig.
6th. John S. Caskie, dem. new member, beats John M. Botts, whig.
7th. Thos. H. Bayly, dem. re-elected without opposition.
8th. Alexander H. Holladay, dem. re-elected without opposition.
9th. James F. Strother, whig, beats Jeremiah Morton, whig, former member.
10th. Charles J. Faulkner, whig, new member, beats Henry Bedinger, dem.
11th. John Letcher, dem. elected without opposition—new member.
12th. Henry Edmunson, dem. re-elected without opposition.
13th. Fayette B. McMullen, dem. re-elected without opposition.
14th. J M. H. Beale, dem, elected over Daniel Smith, whig.
15th. George W. Thompson, dem. beats Thomas H. Haymond, whig

MICHIGAN.—The democratic candidate for Gov'r of Michigan, Hon. Robt McClelland, is elected by upwards of 10,000 majority over his whig opponent. This is a result which every true southern man should rejoice at. When the platforms of the democratic and whig parties in Michigan, as exhibited in the resolutions of their respective conventions assembled to nominate candidates for the office of Governor, are compared, we think no candid man, desiring to see the constitutional rights of the South respected, can hesitate to say that the ground assumed by the democracy of Michigan was eminently patriotic and national, while that of the whig party in that State was exactly the reverse. In our issue of Oct. 11th, we gave the resolutions of the whig and democratic conventions which nominated candidates for Governor. By a recurrence to them it will be found that the series of resolutions passed by the democratic convention recognize the constitutional rights of the South and pledge the democrats of Michigan to carry out the compromise in its *various parts.* The resolutions passed by the whig convention on the other hand reaffirm the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, and contain a plain avowal of an intention on the part of the whigs of Michigan to agitate for the repeal of the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. In view, therefore, of the respective positions of parties in Michigan, we think we have reason to congratulate every democrat, every national patriot who wishes to see the rights of the South respected and enforced, on the election of Mr McClelland.

HOAX.—The statement on the outside of our paper of to-day, in relation to Java Coffee in Caswell county, and which was copied from the Milton Chronicle, turns out to be a hoax. It is contradicted in a recent number of the Chronicle

☞ The whigs of Granville county held a meeting at Oxford on the 4th inst. They approve the course of the present administration, and recommend Mr Fillmore for President and Gov. Graham for Vice President.

DESTINY OF THE IRISH.

In a recent number of the National Intelligencer, an interesting article is copied from the London Times of Sept. 30th, concerning a visit lately made to Ireland by our Minister to England, Hon. Abbot Lawrence. The Times seems to be of the opinion that emigration from Ireland to America will continue to go on until the island is depopulated of the Celtic race, which now constitutes the bulk of the people of the island. The following is an extract from the article just alluded to:

"Its (Ireland's) fertile soil, its rivers and lakes, its water power, its minerals and other materials for the wants and luxuries of man may one day be developed; but all appearances are against the belief that this will ever happen in the days of the Celt That tribe will soon fulfill the great law of Providence which seems to enjoin and reward the union of races. It will mix with the Anglo-American, and be known no more as a jealous and separate people. Its present place will be occupied by the more mixed, more docile and more serviceable race which has long borne the yoke of sturdy industry in this island, which can submit to a master and obey the law. This is no longer a dream, for it is a fact now in progress and every day more apparent. No kind wishes, no legislative measures can stay the exodus of a people who have once found the path from intolerable degradation to comfortable and dignified independence."

From the Panama Herald of Oct. 18.

DESTRUCTION OF A WHALE SHIP BY A SPERM WHALE.

We have just received the following thrilling account of the destruction of the whale ship Ann Alexander, Capt. John S. Deblois, of New Bedford, by a large sperm whale, from the lips of the captain himself, who arrived in this city from Paita on Sunday last, in the schooner Providence. A similar circumstance has never been known to occur but once in the whole of whale fishing, and that was the destruction of the ship Essex, some twenty or twenty-five years ago. and which many of our readers fully remember. We proceed to the narrative as furnished us by Capt. Deblois, and which is fully authenticated by nine of the crew in a protest under the seal of the U. S. Consul, Alex. Ruden, jr., at Paita.

The ship Ann Alexander, Capt. J. S. Deblois, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., June 1st, 1850, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whales. Having taken about 500 barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until when passing Cape Horn, one of the men, named Jackson Walker, of Newport, N. H., was lost overboard in a storm· Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast and stopped at Valdivia, coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last she called at Paita for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her return voyage to the South Pacific.

On the 20th of August last, she reached what is well known to all whalers, as the "Off Shore Ground," in lat. 5 deg. 50 min south, long. 102 deg. west. In the morning of that day, at about 9 o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon the same day, they succeeded in making fast to one. Two boats had gone after the whales—the larboard and the starboard—the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Capt. Deblois. This whale after which they had struck, was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running sometime, the whale turned upon the boat, and rushing at it, with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous jaws, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common stand chair. Capt. Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster, with the starboard boat, and succeeded against all expectations in recuing the whole of the crew of the boat—nine in number!

There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat, consisting of the captain, the first mate and the crews of boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the waste boat was called into readiness and sent to their relief. The distance from the ship was about six miles. As soon as the waste boat arrived, the crews were divided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale, and make another attack upon him. Accordingly they separated, and proceeded at some distance from each other, as is usual on such occasions, after the whale. In a short time they came up to him and prepared to give him battle. The waste boat, commanded by the first mate, was in advance. As soon as the whale perceived the demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course suddenly, and making a tremendous dash at this boat, seized it with his wide-spread jaws, and crushed it into atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape his vengeance by throwing themselves into the ocean.

Capt. Deblois, again seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and in a short time succeeded in saving them all from a death little less horrible than that from which they had twice as narrowly escaped. He then ordered the boat to put for the ship as speedily as possible; and no sooner had the order been given, than they discovered the monster of the deep making towards them with his jaws widely extended Fortunately, the monster came up and passed them at a short distance. The boat then made her way to the ship, and they all got on board in safety.

After reaching the ship a boat was despatched for the oars of the demolished boats, and it was determined to pursue the whale with the ship· As soon as the boat returned with the oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded after the whale. In a short time she overtook him, and a lance was thrown into his head. The ship passed on by him, and immediately after they discovered that the whale was making for the ship. As he came up near her, they hauled on the wind, and suffered the monster to pass her. After he had fairly passed, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods of him, they discovered that the whale had settled down deep below the surface of the water, and, as it was near sundown, they concluded to give up the pursuit.

Capt. Deblois was at this time standing in the night-heads on the larboard bow, with craft in hand, ready to strike the monster a deadly blow should he appear, the ship moving about five knots, when working on one side of the ship, he discovered the whale rushing towards her at the rate of fifteen knots. In an instant the monster struck the ship with tremendous violence, shaking her from stern to stern. She quivered under the violence of the shock as if he had struck upon a rock. Capt. Deblois immediately descended into the forecastle, and there to his horror, discovered that the monster had struck the ship two feet from the keel, abreast the foremast, knocking a great hole entirely through her bottom, through which the water roared and rushed in impetuously. Springing to the deck, he ordered the mate to cut away the anchors and get the cables overboard to keep the ship from sinking, as she had a large quantity of pig iron on board. In doing this the mate succeeded in relieving only one anchor, and cable clear, the other having been fastened around the foremast. The ship was then sinking rapidly. The captain went to the cabin, where he found three feet of water; he, however, succeeded in procuring a chronometer, sextant and chart.

Reaching the decks, he ordered the boats to be cleared away, and to get water and provisions, as the ship was keeling over. He again descended to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He then came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, which he did by throwing himself into the sea and winning to the nearest boat· The ship was on her beam end, her topgallant yards under water.—They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been able to save, he discovered that they had only twelve quarts of water, and not a mouthful of provisions of any kind! The boats contained 11 men each; were leaky, and night coming on, they were obliged to bail them all night to keep them from sinking!

Next day at day-light they retured to the ship, no one daring to venture on board but the eaptain, their intention being to cut away the masts, and fearful that the moment the masts were cut away the ship would go down. Wwith a single hatchet, the captain went on board, cut away the masts, when the ship righted. The boats then came up, and the men, by the sole aid of spades, cut away the chain cabin from around the foremast, which got the ship nearly on her keel. The men then tied ropes round their bodies, got into the sea and cut a hole through the decks to get out provisions. They could procure nothing but about five gallons of vinegar and twenty pounds of wet bread. The ship threatened to sink, and they deemed it prudent to remain by her no longer, so they set sail in their boats and left her.

On the 22nd of August, at about 5 o'clock p. m., they had the indescribable joy of discerning a ship in the distance. They made signal. and were soon answered, and in a short time they were reached by the good ship Nantucket, Mass., Capt. Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them in every way the greatest possible hospitality.

On the succeeding day Capt. Gibbs went to the wreck of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure something from her; but, as the sea was rough, and the attempts considered dangerous, he abandoned the project. The Nantucket then set sail for Paita, where she arrived on tha 15th of September, and where she landed Capt. Deblois and his men. Capt. Deblois was kindly and hospitably received and entertained at Paita by Capt. Bathurst, an English gentleman residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence. Capt Starbuck, for this port, arriving here on Sunday last, the 12th inst.

At Paris, Capt. Deblois entered his protest at the U. S. Consulate, which was authenticated by the following officers and seamen, on board at the time of the disaster; the two officers and the rest of the crew having been shipped on board other vessels—Joseph K. Green, first mate; James Smith, third do; John Morgan, carpenter; James Riley, cooper; James McRoberts, John Smith, Wm. Smith, Henry Reid, and Chas. F. Booth, seamen.

From the Washington Telegraph.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

The North is more populous than the South on an equal superficial area; its people are far more closely connected by railroads and canals, and the press is more generally established. The people, therefore, hear more about the industry, skill, and resources of the North than of the South. In the verbal contest for commendation and description, the North has from these circumstances a vast advantage, and has succeeded in making the people of that section believe that their relative resources are far grater than they really are; and they have often misled even Southern men on this subject.

We purpose taking a fair view of the matter, and this is undoubtedly the right time to do so, for it is important and necessary that the people of the several sections should rightly estimate the power and resources of each other. Misguided men at the North have yet to learn how far their own welfare is implicated in a right appreciation of the productiveness of the South, and a proper treatment of their southern fellow-citizens, according to the covenant made by their fathers.

The south may properly comprehend the following States, viz: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas—fourteen States. The area of these States is 850,000 square miles. There are connected with them by natural and indissoluble ties, the following States, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Michigan has heretofore gone with them in the most part in sentiment; but position places her more in connection with the Northern than the Southern States.

The South has a far more diversified soil and climate than the North—by which latter we mean New England and New York.—Pennsylvania we regard as a middle State and it has well deserved the name of the Keystone of the arch. The States naturally and indissolubly connected by ties of interest with the South comprehend 190,000 square miles. The South and these States therefore include 1,040,000 square miles.

Countries that lie north and south of each other, and geographically situated as these are—the Mississippi being the great inland sea which connects them—are bound together by ties of nature not easily sundered. Such is the position of the States of the South, of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and the greater part of Ohio. The former have exchangeable which the latter want in immense quantities. The South has cotton; the great staple for foreign exportation, which for the year ending June 30, 1850, (see "Commerce and Navigation of the U. States" for that year) amounted to $71,984,616

While the sum total of the domestic exports of the U. S amounted to	136,646,912
Deduct the value of Cotton exported	71,984,616
There remains the value of domestic articles export'd composed of all other materials and fabrics, except cotton	64,962,296

We will add to this a probable estimate of the exports from the South of other articles, taking the order of the book "Commerce and Navigation," published by authority.

Product of the forest	$7,442,503
Of this we compute that the South is entitled to	$1,500,000
VEGETABLE FOOD.	
Wheat and flour $15,822,373. Of this one and a half millions may be set down in favor of the south	1,500,000
	$3,000,000
Cotton	$71,984,616
Other materials and fabrics of southern origin, as above	3,000,000
Tobacco m'k'd as $9,861,023 Of this may be justly claimed for the south	6,000,000
Of the exported manufactures of domestic origin, amounting to $13,374,059, we will claim for the south but	1,000,000
Of the exports of foreign origin, amounting to $14,951,808, we will also claim but	1,000,000
	83,984,616

Then we have of foreign exports the sum of eighty two millions nine hundred and eighty four thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars, which were made from the South, and of these $81,984,616 the products or fabrics of the south.

As the whole amount of exports was	$151,898,720
To find the whole amount exported from States other than the South, we must deduct the amount exported from the South	82,984,616
The amount exported from all the other States, exclusive of the South	$68,914,104

This shows the variety of the climate and the productions of the soil of the South in a very striking light.

It is supposed by many that the soil of the South is in general greatly inferior to that of the North; but this is a gross error. The soil of the south is on an average equal to that of the North; while the numerous mountains which rise to from 2,000 to 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, and occupy a full suitable proportion of its area, diffuse a balmy coolness over a large part of its surface, which renders its climate truly temperate. If any inhabitant of New Hampshire or Maine desires a climate congenial to his native air, he has only to plant himself on the side of some of the southern mountains, and he will feel as though he had been transferred to the New Hampshire hills or Maine breezes. South Carolina is one of the hottest of the Southern States, and of her 28,000 square miles 14,510 are between the falls of the rivers of the Atlantic, and 9,570 above the falls. Of this 9,570 almost the whole is one of the finest climates in the world, and only about 9,000 of the 14,510 can be reckoned as low country. In this country the negro flourishes in all his physical vigor, while the white man, long accustomed to it, endures it tolerably, if "to the manor born;" if from the North, his chance of dying early is as two to one, no matter how robust his constitution is by nature. Hence a summer's campaign in the low lands of the South would be to Northern men the very gulf of destruction.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, all have a portion of their area abundantly productive of excellent wheat. The fame of the Virginia flour exported is well known. Parts of Tennessee and Kentucky produce wheat as good as that which makes the Virginia. These States, also, all produce tobacco of excellent quality, and in considerable quantities. We may apply the same remark to Maryland.

The water-power of these States equals that of the North, and even far surpasses it, after throwing in Niagara, and all its volume and thunder, to give weight to the Northern balance. Moreover, it has the immense advantage of never freezing; and the same remark applies to the navigable streams of the South. They possess this advantage of course in respect to rail roads, which renders the labor of preserving them at the South considerably less than that of keeping them in order at the North. Of the harbors and commercial and politicial position of the South as regards foreign countries, we defer any notice to a future number.—*Washington Telegraph.*

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Daniel Johnson, Mr James Wilkison, of Cumberland, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Job McNatt, dec'd.

In Robeson county, on the 7th inst., Mr A ander McLeod to Miss Flora, daughter of D. McQueen, all of the said county.

In Fayetteville, on the 6th inst., Mr Philips to Miss Mary Risen.

DIED,

In this place, on the 4th inst., after an illness of several months, Capt John Stewart, in the 43d year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst, Theophilus S. Underwood, Esq, aged 38 years. Truly can we say that a fond and affectionate wife has lost her best friend, three orphan children a devoted father, and Sampson county one of her best citizens. He bore his severe affliction with christian fortitude, as he felt and firmly believed that nothing was purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing richer than wisdom, and nothing more steadfast than faith in a blessed Redeemer; and we feel confident that his spirit soared to the God he had loved and obeyed; to the Heaven he had so long hoped to dwell in.—*Com.*

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the late Wm. H. Bayne, that he will give the accounts to an Officer for collection if not paid by the 1st of December next.

CHAS. MONTAGUE, Adm'r.
Nov 15, 1851 664-3t

☞ We are authorized to say that Col. JOHN MORISON, of Moore, is a candidate for the office of Major General of the 2d Division of N. C. Militia.

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under the Journal Office.
Nov 15, 1851 tf

JUST RECEIVED,
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Stock of Goods, consisting in part of Staple and Fan Dry Goods, selected by himself with great c comprising all the fashionable dress goo ladies' fall and winter wear. Also, Cloth simeres, Tweedes and Jeans, for gentle wear.

Also a good stock of Boots and Shoes of description; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and U las. Also, Bed and Negro Blankets, Kerseys Flannels, and a great variety of other goods; of which will be sold very cheap. Call and e amine for yourselves, it shall cost nothing.

W. S. LATTA.
Nov. 12, 1851. 664-6w

A CARPENTER FOR SALE.

Will be sold at the Market House, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, a smart, honest, sober boy, a good carpenter.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r
Nov. 15, 1851.

Wholesale & Retail

Come to the CHEAP STORE, north Hay street, one door above the corner new

DRY GOODS

Hats and Caps, and
CLOTHING

A great variety.

ISAA
November 15, 1851 tf

15 Full Sets country-made Breeching for wagons.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 15, 1851. 664-tf

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WE have now on hand a large and good assortment of all articles in this line, and we intend to keep on hand constantly a good assortment of articles, so as to be able to supply all orders from Families in town or country. Send in your orders, and if we do not suit you quality or price, then we will make it all rig

LAWRENCE & TRO
Nov. 15, 1851. 663-4t

MORE NEW GOODS.
FRESH ARRIVALS.

WE have just received the following articles, which we offer for sale very low:

Mess Pork,
No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel, in half & whole bbls.
A few quintals of dry Cod Fish,
Soda, Butter, and Water Crackers,
Pick Nick, Lemon and Sugar do.
Tobacco, Snuff, Sugar, Salt, Iron, &c.

LAWRENCE & TROY.
Nov. 15, 1851. 663-4t

Blacksmith's Tools, Patent Balances, Pot Ware, Upper and Sole Leather, for sale by LAWRENCE & TROY.
Nov 15, 1851. 663-4t

NOTICE.

For sale, a few half barrels No. 3 Mackerel, Boots and Shoes, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Any person owing the subscriber by note or account, would do well to call and settle before the 1st of December, as interest will be charged on accounts after that time.

P. MOMTAGUE.
Nov 15, 1851 2t-pd

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by the late John Stewart, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of the Trustor, on Wednesday the 3d December next, (being County Court week,) his Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c. Also, one Horse, Buggy and Harness, one Cart and Harness; one Cow.

—ALSO—

The late Rresidence of the deceased, known as STEWART'S HOTEL, with all the necessary out-buildings, and a good Well of Water.

Terms at Sale·

G. W. ROSE, Trustee.
A. M. CAMBELL, Auct'r.
Nov. 13, 1851. 664-3t

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mil

The undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad t receive orders for "Circular-Saw Mills," to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 3m