

NORTH-CAROLINIAN. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, March 4, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats of Cumberland are requested to meet in the Court Room on Monday next, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 19th of April.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME.

The present issue of this paper is the first number of a new volume. The Carolinian has been established just fourteen years. During a great portion of this period, it has had many difficulties to contend against, but chiefly the want of a large and remunerating patronage. Since the present editor took charge of it, (something more than two years ago,) the number of subscribers has been increased nearly fifty per cent, and the advertising patronage in a corresponding ratio. For these marks of public approbation, he is grateful. He would now call the attention of his democratic friends to the fact that important elections will soon be at hand. A Governor is to be elected. A Legislature is to be chosen, in whose hands will be placed the fate of Free Suffrage and the election of two United States Senators. We have here in Fayetteville two whig papers widely circulated and zealously supported. Will not the democrats of Cumberland, Bladen, Moore, Robeson, Richmond, Sampson, and other adjacent counties, give us a circulation adequate to the crisis? All that democracy wants is a fair hearing before the people. If we get that, our triumph will be certain. Let the people have light.

We are under obligations to our friend Dr. Shaw, of Carthage, for a club of fourteen new subscribers, on which the full amount of \$21 has been paid. The following persons compose the club: Capt. Wm. P. Martin, Col. Jno. Morrison, Wm. Warner, Swain Warner, Abram Everett, S. J. McIntosh, Hardy Warner, Danl. Blue, A. M. Branson, W. W. Sears, Lewis Lawhorn, Thos. Cole, B. H. Short and Angus Currie.

Robert Strange, Esq., has been appointed Solicitor of this judicial circuit, by his honor Judge Saunders, in place of Hon. Robt. Strange, deceased. He holds the office until the meeting of the next Legislature.

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on the 25th ult. with three days later news from Europe. Flour, wheat and corn had declined. Cotton had advanced one-eighth.

There was no change in the affairs of Russia and Turkey. A battle had taken place at Guirgers, with considerable loss of life.

The London Times gives the following as the present condition of the Eastern question: "If the German powers, particularly Austria, adhere to their engagements with the Western States, the chances for peace in Europe is very small; but, nevertheless, the war will be a limited one. If, on the contrary, Russia overpowers the independence of the German States, war is not only inevitable, but must assume a more general and aggravated character."

The news from China states that a large portion of the city of Shanghai had been burnt by the Imperialists. The rebel force had captured Tiesin.

Advices from Madrid, Spain, state that a conspiracy was discovered on the 14th. Gen. Jose Concha had been declared a rebel.

The Emperor of Japan is dead, and the court will go into mourning for two years, during which time, it is stated, no embassies will be received.

We trust that our neighbor, the Carolinian, will now be easy on the basis question. We have more than once informed that print that the Whig party had no idea of changing the basis of representation; but it knew more about our opinions than we ourselves did. The convention has put the matter to rest. It recommends to the legislature to call a convention for making amendments to the Constitution, and that in submitting the election of delegates to the people provision shall be made for preserving the present basis of representation.—Argus.

We inform our neighbor that we have not been so unobtrusive of things, as not to have noticed the discrepancy between the resolution in the whig Platform on the subject of a Convention, and some of the resolutions passed in some of the neighboring counties, on the same subject. Some weeks ago, we called attention to the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the whigs of Richmond: "4. Resolved, That the whigs of Richmond County are in favor of an open Convention to consider of Constitutional amendments in North Carolina."

This resolution, mark you, was passed at a meeting of the neighbors and friends of General Dockery, the whig candidate for Governor, and we believe that he himself was in the meeting for a short time. Now, we think we are justified in taking this resolution as the expression of General Dockery's sentiments on the question of an open Convention. Though he may stand upon the platform laid down for him, we entertain some doubt as to whether he would not have preferred something a little more radical.

"Gen. Dockery is essentially a man of the people. Born in humble life, and deprived of the benefits of that long and extensive course of mental culture, which the modern facilities of education afford, he has yet by the native strength of his intellect raised himself far above the popular level," &c. &c.—Wilmington Herald.

The Herald probably omitted a part of a sentence in the above. It should read "by the native strength of his intellect, and by his firmness of purpose," &c. &c.

We have received from the publisher, Livingston's Monthly Law Magazine for January, 1854, containing a very good picture of the Secretary of the Navy. We return our thanks for the favor.

The Whig Platform.

We present to our readers in this issue the resolutions passed at the recent Whig State Convention. The first resolution is in favor of the Union, and will be cordially endorsed by all parties. The second resolution asserts the policy of distributing the public lands, and expresses disapproval of the existing system of making grants in aid of internal improvements in the land States. We regard this as the most important resolution of the series. It contains errors of doctrine which we shall stand at all times ready to combat with the weapons of argument and reasoning upon unquestionable facts. Last week we closed a series of remarks on the subject, and we shall not now add anything in relation to it.

The third resolution reaffirms the finality of the Compromise measures of 1850, but says nothing in relation to the bill now pending in Congress for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas territories.

The fourth resolution condemns the President and Cabinet for interfering with the dearest rights of New York politicians, &c. &c. The whigs of course deeply sympathize with the New York Hards, and why? Because the Hards are opposed to the Administration, and so are they.

The fifth resolution resolution denounces the President for having appointed free-soilers to office, &c. &c. They ought also to have passed another denouncing the whig party of the whole country for having made Millard Fillmore President, who was about as much a free-soiler as President Pierce's appointees.

The sixth resolution expresses the opinion that the people of the State desire a change in the Constitution, and that this should be effected by a Convention—not by an open Convention—but by a Convention so limited in its powers as not to have control over the basis of representation. This is also a resolution of some importance, and may hereafter form the basis of some comment by us.

The seventh and eighth resolutions are strong for the Common School system—strong for internal improvements. So are we.

It is worthy of remark that these resolutions were reported by that revolutionary whig, Mr. Cherry of Bertie. They are on the whole pretty much what we expected.

Two weeks ago we published an article on the removal of Mr. Grice, the master blacksmith at the Gosport Navy Yard, in which no allusion was made to the Fayetteville Observer, except as falling under the class of "whig journals." In that article were the following sentences: "The real secret of all this disturbance is, in our estimation, the fact that Grice is a rich man. We sincerely believe that had he been a poor man, we should in all probability have heard very little or nothing about his removal." So anxious was the Observer to find something in the columns of this paper upon which to indulge its cherished habit of abusing those whom its Editors dislike, that it seized upon our article and commented on it in the following style:

"So far as we are concerned, (as one of the whig journals probably alluded to by the Carolinian,) its entire statement of the case, and of the motives of those who have complained about it, is a gross perversion of truth—in plain words, untrue, from beginning to end. We are represented as complaining only because Mr. Grice is a 'rich man,' whereas, until we saw it in the Carolinian, we had no idea whether he was rich or poor," &c.

Now any person who will take the trouble to read the article thus alluded to by the Observer, will see that we did not make the statement that the Observer complained only because Mr. Grice was a rich man. We merely expressed an opinion about the origin of the disturbance. Yet, so desirous was the Observer to indulge its penchant for abusing us, that it tortured the simple expression of an opinion by us, into a statement derogatory to itself. The application by the Observer was gratuitous, but it furnished that paper an opportunity of indulging in some of those epithets, the utterance of which seems to be the greatest joy of its existence.

We have made this brief review of the facts of the case in order to set ourselves right in this matter, and in order that those who wish to understand it, may not be deceived by the crafty and unfair representations of the Observer.

We wish now to give the Senior Editor of the Observer a piece of advice, for he needs it. We shall not be surprised if he shall be abundantly abused for so doing. But we are getting to be somewhat callous of abuse from that quarter, for we do not think that it injures us quite as much as those who utter it might wish. The senior editor of the Observer is getting to be well advanced in years. His example may have some effect upon those who are his juniors, particularly those who are engaged in the same calling with himself. And the influence of this example may be enhanced by the consideration that the editor is a prominent member of a christian church. Has he considered these things? Is he aware of the evil influence he is exerting? Is he aware, more than all that, that there is a great apparent inconsistency between his intemperate habit of reviling, in language bitter and insulting, those who differ from him in opinion, and the doctrines of that religion of which he is a professor? Does he not know that "the guilt of the hypocrite is deadly?" We wish to be understood. We do not charge him with being a hypocrite, but we warn him that, judging from the style of controversy in which he is accustomed to indulge, some might be led into that belief. He may thus become a "stumbling block" in the way of others. We advise him to take these things into consideration, and at least to make the attempt to mend his ways in this respect.

Whatever he may think of this advice, and of the motives which prompted it—whatever epithets of abuse he may see fit to heap on us—in reply, we tell him, that the advice is just such as he now needs, and he would do well to profit by it.

Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

On Thursday, Feb. 25th, in the Senate, the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates was passed. Mr. Shields presented the petition of Ithael S. Richardson, the inventor and patentee of the "Atmospheric Telegraph," asking for an appropriation of \$5000 to enable him to make an experiment with his invention for the space of ten miles. The inventor states that he can convey packages (either the U. S. mails or any other matter that it may be necessary to convey) at a speed exceeding five hundred miles per hour, and also that it will convey a weight exceeding five thousand pounds. The petition was referred to a select committee of 5.

Mr. Cass stated that he had a petition to present, which was but the forerunner of many others; it asks the interposition of this Government with foreign powers, where such interposition is required, in order to secure to American citizens abroad the enjoyment of religious worship while living, and a place of sepulture and the rights of Christian burial when dead.—After some remarks from Mr. Cass showing the necessity of such interposition, the petition was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Brodhead introduced a resolution granting permission for Prof. DeBow to use the manuscripts of the Census Office in the preparation of a work on the manufactures of the U. S.—Referred to committee on printing. The Nebraska bill was taken up and Mr. Toombs of Ga., spoke in its favor.

In the House, a debate arose on a bill granting land to Wisconsin for railroad purposes, but was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

Friday, the 24th, the Senate was addressed by Messrs Hunter and Butler in favor of the Nebraska bill. Several private bills were passed.

The House, after a short session, adjourned until Monday for the purpose of allowing members an opportunity to attend the funeral of Gen. Armstrong, proprietor of the Washington Union and printer to the House.

In the Senate, on Saturday, several petitions were presented and referred. Messrs Brown and Dodge of Iowa, spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill. On motion of Mr. Stuart the following resolution was taken up:

"Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be and they are hereby instructed to report to the Senate, at as early a day as one can be prepared, a bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers."

After some little discussion, the consideration of this resolution was postponed until Tuesday.

Mr. Cass called the attention of the Senate to the removal of Mr. Grice, a speech delivered by Lord Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Your lordships will be glad also to hear that the union of the two Governments is not confined to the eastern question, but that the habit of a good understanding between them has become general on all matters of policy, and extends to all parts of the world; and that on the question of policy, there is no part of the world, in either hemisphere, with regard to which we are not entirely in accord."

This, Mr. Cass said, was intended as a notice to us that France and England have come to an agreement with respect to the schemes of aggrandizement of the United States, and mean to stop it.

Monday, Feb. 27, in the Senate, a large number of petitions were presented. Several railroad bills were considered and passed. The Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke with great ability, and at considerable length, in support of it. Having concluded, Mr. Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

In the House nothing was transacted of importance.

"Our humble opinion is that the acts of a prudent proprietor may sometimes conflict with the duties of a faithful agent,—and we think we have authority for saying, that the Public Lands are only held in trust by the General Government, for certain purposes mentioned, and not to be used to build up one portion of the Union at the expense of the other!"—Salem Press.

The above extract from the Salem Press will give the reader a correct idea of the style in which the whig presses discuss the subject of the public lands. We have any quantity of declamation over the prodigality of the Government in wasting the public lands—any quantity of complaint (for it really appears to be nothing else) at the prosperity of the Land States, who are benefitted we admit by our land policy—any quantity of protestations against the injustice of building up the new States at the expense of the old. Do kind brethren of the whig press, give us a change—do treat us to something like argument on the subject. Show us how the granting of alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railroads penetrating them, and doubling the value of the sections reserved to the Government, can operate to build up the new at the expense of the old States. It is vain to reply by pointing out the immense benefit conferred by this system on the new States. It is vain to point to the magnificent results of the Illinois Central Railroad, and other similar works. You only prove thereby that the system benefits the new States. You do not show that it injures the old States. For it can be, and it has been, demonstrated that the system works no loss but a gain to the General Government. It, therefore, works no loss to the several States which that Government represents, but is a benefit to them.

Is it not a little strange that Millard Fillmore—a man whom the whig party of North Carolina delighted to honor—never once vetoed a bill granting alternate sections of the public lands in aid of railroads? If Mr. Fillmore had believed that this system was a prodigal wasting of the public property, and worked injustice to the old States, would he have signed all these bills? Would not he, a citizen of one of the old States, have remonstrated in his annual messages to Congress against the injustice of the system? But though we find him recommending more than once a change in our tariff system and a return to the favorite whig scheme of a high protective tariff, he never once raised his voice against the land policy of the Government. Moreover, Mr. Fillmore signed the identical bill granting public lands in aid of the Illinois Central Railroad, against which we have heard so much whig declamation. Will some of our whig friends favor us with an explanation of this remarkable fact?

The whole amount bid was about \$2,500,000, the larger portion by citizens of New York. The successful bids ranged from 105 \$2-100 to 104 \$-100, averaging about four dollars and twenty-five cents premium on the \$100. This premium added to that obtained at the two sales of a half million each, made heretofore, one of which had to be made at a time of extreme pressure in the money market, yields to the Treasury upwards of sixty thousand dollars over and above the \$100 States around us, and not even the General Government, have done as well as this. It speaks well for the credit of North Carolina.—Raleigh Star.

Tribute of Respect.

A meeting of the Members of the Bar in attendance on the Superior Court of Moore, held in the Court House in Carthage on the 24th ult., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., deceased, their friend and professional brother, the following proceedings were had:

The meeting was organized by calling Alexander Little, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of John Winslow, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion, John D. Toomer, George C. Mendenhall and Samuel J. Person, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

The Committee after retiring for a few minutes returned and reported the following resolutions; which, after addresses from Messrs Toomer and Mendenhall were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect and regard for the memory of our departed brother and friend, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of three months.

Resolved, That the Hon. Judge Saunders be requested to cause these resolutions to be spread upon the records of the Court; and that a copy of them be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq., Samuel J. Person, Esq., was appointed to present the foregoing resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting to his Honor, Judge Saunders, with a respectful request that he would order the same to be spread upon the Minutes of this Court.

On motion of John D. Toomer, Esq., the Chairman of this meeting was requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Walter A. Huske, Esq., the Editors of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings, and the Editors of the different papers throughout the State to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER LITTLE, Ch'n. JOHN WINSLOW, Sec'y.

On the meeting of the Court, next day, Mr. Person rose and said:

May it please your Honor: There is a sadness in our hearts and a vacant place in our circle. We look around and one familiar face is not seen,—one accustomed place is unfilled. Our friend and brother is not here. Judge Strange is no more. With sorrowing hearts the members of the Bar met on yesterday to pay a tribute to his memory, and I have been charged with the duty of requesting that your Honor will cause their proceedings to be entered upon the Minutes of this Court. It is true that they cannot increase his fame, or add to the many excellencies of his character; but they will serve to convey some idea of our high appreciation of him while living, and our heart-felt sorrow at his death. They set forth no cold formalities, but breathe the affectionate remembrance of a beloved friend—of those who were drawn to him by the purity of his character and noble generosity of his nature. Of the public character of our lamented friend it is unnecessary to speak. Among the records of the National Senate, in the Legislative and Judicial histories of our own State, in his forensic efforts and literary productions, are to be found very high evidences of his distinguished ability and great public worth. These belong to the country in common with his fame. But should he be unfamiliar to your own heart, if I failed to speak of his private and social virtues,—of those features of beauty in his character, which may not have been always seen by the world, but which in the sun-light of friendly intercourse stood out in beautiful perfection, of those guiding impulses of his nature which won the confidence and captivated the hearts of his associates.

No man was more generous and confiding. To his friends his heart was as open as Summer and unvarying as the Poles. His delicate sense of honor was offended by the slightest touch, and while he scrupulously guarded his own feelings, none were more ready to make reparation for injury, or did it with more graceful magnanimity. Altogether he was one of those men who had a charm to society, whose friendships are warm and glowing, and whose sympathetic natures, attracting others like themselves, cause the heart to rejoice in knowing that men may in truth be brethren. As friends we mourn his loss. To us it seems a great sorrow, but how immeasurably greater must be the bereavement of those to whom he was the best and fondest husband and father—those who were cherished in the greatest depths of his heart and upon whom he lavished the riches of his affections! It is a high and holy office of friendship to sympathize with friends in affliction, and a melancholy pleasure to feel that we are not unmindful of its demands. We may partake of their great sorrow and share in the consolations of their faith and hopes. We may go back to the sick chamber and though the body perishes, there is that there which makes us feel that the spirit is strong to conquer death, pure to meet God. Let us mingle our grief with theirs, our prayers with theirs, and with them in heart let us bewail his grave with our tears.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 24th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book B. B. pp. 677, 678, 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson County, North Carolina, I shall, on MONDAY the 27th day of March next, (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson County,) expose to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the door of the Court House in the town of Lumberton, Four Hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Bushels of ACRES OF LAND.

On which is situated, immediately on Lumber River at the town of Lumberton, a STRAM SAW MILL, now in successful operation, and which has been run but a few months; six iron Mills, three Timber Wagons, two Road Wagons with full sets of gear, and one COPPER TURPENTINE STILL.

Containing eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same. Also, at the same time and place will be HIRED OUT, until the 1st day of January next, about TWENTY FIVE SLAVES.

Who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw Mill business. Will also be sold from 800 to 1200 barrels Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of turpentine boxes; Corn, Fodder, Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's Tools, &c. &c.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee. Lumberton, March 1, 1854 83-41

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS COTTON AND LINEN RAGS WANTED. The subscribers will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags, DAVID MURPHY. March 4, 1854 if

TO LUMBER AND TURPENTINE MAKERS. The subscribers offer for sale 1044 acres of LAND well calculated for the lumber and turpentine business. The Land is situated on the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, about eight miles from Fayetteville, two miles from Cape Fear River, and three miles from a Landing below the lowest Dam. There is on it at the junction of two constant streams a Saw Mill on the improved Harkness plan; also a dwelling house, kitchen, barn, stable, &c. To those desirous of embarking in the above business it would be a desirable situation. Inquire of John H. McNeill on the premises, or Duncan McNeill, Fayetteville.

N. B. If not sold at private sale before Wednesday the 8th day of March (instant,) the above described Land will be that day offered at public sale in the town of Fayetteville.

The above mentioned property will be sold on accommodating terms, which will be made known on application to either of the subscribers. DUNCAN McNEILL. J. H. McNEILL. March 4th 11

Heavy Freshet.

We learn from passengers and officials on the Wilmington and Manchester Cars, which arrived this morning, that the Congaree River rose to a tremendous height yesterday morning. At Kingsville, the rise was about seven inches per hour. At the time the Manchester cars left Kingsville yesterday evening, from 150 to 200 yards of the South Carolina Rail Road had washed up in two different places, about 12 miles from the junction, and the water was still rising. The mails and passengers had to be conveyed over the breaks by means of hand cars. Great fears were entertained for the safety of the Wateree Trestle-work on the Manchester Road. At Camden yesterday morning the water was higher than it was last year, when so much damage was done to the Camden Road. It was feared the water would reach the top of the Trestle by day light this morning. We hope the fears entertained may not be realized.—Wilmington Journal, of the 1st inst.

We learn that the streams in this part of the country were higher during the former part of the week than they have been for many years past. A portion of the Gulf Plank Road has been washed up, so we are informed. The freshet appears to have been pretty general, both north and south.

Baltimore, Feb'y 27. THE McDONOUGH WILL CASE.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the McDonough Will Case, is in favor of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore.

MARRIED. In this place, on the 2d instant, Mr. James Kelly of Robeson County, to Miss Matilda, eldest daughter of Amasa Barabill, late of this place, and more recently a pioneer in the south-western section of the United States of America—all-wives.—Com.

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult., Mr. Wm. M. Casten to Miss Holland Harrington.

In Robeson County, on the 23d ult. Mr. Alex. Townsend to Miss Lucretia, daughter of James Moore, Esq.

In Davidson County, on the 16th ult., Mr. Joseph W. Hedgcock to Miss Mary P. Orrell. Also, Col. Wm. F. Henderson to Mrs. Ephraim May.

In Moore County, on the 20th ult., Maj. Beverly Rose to Miss Catharine Statts.

DIED. At Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on the 27th ult., Mr. David H. Williams.

In Salem, on the 21st ult., Mr. John Shaaf, aged upwards of 80 years.

In Hernando county, Fla., on the 13th ult., Mr. Peter McGehee, aged 58 years, late a resident of Robeson County, N. C.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. At a called meeting of the Fayetteville Ind. Light Industry Company, on Saturday evening, Feb'y 25, the following Resolutions, reported by a committee consisting of Capt. W. Draughon, Serg't T. J. Robinson, J. B. Newby, P. M. Hale, Capt. Jas. McGilvary, and G. W. Geese, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent quick return of the spirit of our late fellow-citizen, the Hon. Robert Strange, to the Power that gave it, calls upon us to lament the loss of another affectionate member, and the second Major Commandant of our Corps.

Resolved, That we deplore, with our Town, State and Country, the decease of one so eminently distinguished for devotion to their interests and welfare, of which he was ever the most eloquent and ardent advocate, at home as well as in the State and National councils.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of our grief for our loss and our respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolves be transmitted to the family of the deceased by the Secretary of the Company, and that he also communicate them to the town journals for publication. From the Minutes. WRIGHT HUSKE, Sec'y.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC. Gentlemen wishing to supply themselves for the approaching Spring and Summer, with FINE & FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, will find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the northern Cities with a FINE LARGE, CHEAP, And well selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING: Shirts, Collars, Cravats, and other furnishings Goods. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Traveling Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Looking Glasses, Canteens, India-rubber over Coats, Leggings and Saddle-bags, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets, together with a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Coats, Pants and Vests.

My street, between the Market & Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, March 4, 1854 2m

87,000 imported Havana, Regalia and Principe CIGARS, Now ready for inspection, and for sale at wholesale only. March 4, 1854 2m GEORGE BRANDT.

STEAM SAW MILL, TURPENTINE STILL, &c. &c. TRUST SALE. By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Daniel W. Rogers on the 24th day of November, 1853, for certain purposes therein mentioned, which Deed is duly registered in Book B. B. pp. 677, 678, 679 of the Records of Deeds in the Register's Office of Robeson County, North Carolina, I shall, on MONDAY the 27th day of March next, (being the first day of the next Superior Court of Robeson County,) expose to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash or Notes negotiable at Bank, before the door of the Court House in the town of Lumberton, Four Hundred and twenty-eight and one-third Bushels of ACRES OF LAND.

On which is situated, immediately on Lumber River at the town of Lumberton, a STRAM SAW MILL, now in successful operation, and which has been run but a few months; six iron Mills, three Timber Wagons, two Road Wagons with full sets of gear, and one COPPER TURPENTINE STILL.

Containing eighteen barrels, together with all the fixtures necessary for running the same. Also, at the same time and place will be HIRED OUT, until the 1st day of January next, about TWENTY FIVE SLAVES.

Who have been engaged in the Turpentine and Saw Mill business. Will also be sold from 800 to 1200 barrels Common Rosin; a large lot of Rosin lying on the Cape Fear River above Fayetteville; a lot of Spirits Turpentine; an unexpired lease in a large number of turpentine boxes; Corn, Fodder, Staves, dressed and undressed; Cooper's Tools, &c. &c.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, Trustee. Lumberton, March 1, 1854 83-41

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and style of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO., for the transaction of a general Mercantile Business in the town of Fayetteville. G. W. I. GOLDSTON. R. W. GOLDSTON. March 1, 1854.

NEW GOODS. G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. are now receiving their Goods, at the new brick Store on Gillespie street, three doors south of the Market, consisting of loaf, crushed, granulated and broken Sugars; Coffee, Tea, salubrious, pepper, spice and ginger, bar soap, candles and raisins, casia, sperm and adamantine candles, fine and blasting powder, shot and lead, golden syrup, Sweden Iron (round and narrow bar); hand, hoop, strap, rod and sheet Iron; English bar do.; square and octagon Cast Steel; E. blister Steel; horse shoes, cut & wrought nails, flooring and ceiling boards, blacksmith tools; club, brood and turpentine axes, hammers, scrapers and dip-pers; log trace, and halter chains; wagon boxes, coffee mills, cotton and wool cards, cut tacks, dog firs, tea kettles, shovel and tongs, preserve kettles, frying pans, curry combs, sweeping brooms, Walfron's best scythes, blades, Dutch grass do., scythes, straw knives, long handle blades, dividers, ditching spades, awns, bed cords and well rope, gold pans, lined oil, machinery and tanners' do., white lead, Blake's fire proof paint, Genetian red, Spanish brown, litharge, lamp black, chrome green and yellow, Prussian blue, rose pink and amber; shoe, paint, varnish and white-wash brushes; window-glass and putty, coppers, starch, alum, borax, indigo and madder, snuff, salt petre, blacking, matches, wafers, ink, gun camphor, nutmegs, extract logwood, dead shot, essences, sudanum, paeonerie, Bateman's drops, opodeldoc, brimstone, asphaltic, shoe tinner, cream salts, castor and sweet oil, distillers' glue, quicksilver, fine and common shaving soap, fine chewing tobacco, water buckets, brooms, cocoa shippers.

All of which we will sell at wholesale or retail as low as possible. March 1, 1854. 83-4f

Observer & Argus copy.

SHOES. We are now receiving from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of ladies' misses' and children's Gaiters (black and colored), Boots, Buskins, and Slippers. Also, Gents' fine Boots, Gaiters, & Shooters; all of the latest style and from the most approved manufacturers. S. T. HAWLEY & SON. March 2, 1854. 83-2t

BILLIARD TABLES For Sale. The subscriber has two Billiard Tables which he is desirous to dispose of. He will sell one or both, with all the fixtures, at a very low price. JAMES HALES. March 4, 1854. 3t-pd

NOTICE. The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of Tyson, Kelly & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Peter C. Shaw has purchased the interest of Samuel J. Person, and the business of the new firm will be conducted under the old name. THOMAS B. TYSON. ALEXANDER KELLY. SAMUEL J. PERSON. Feb'y 28th, 1854. 83-3t-pd

J. N. SMITH, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS. MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c. Pure Liqueurs, &c. &c. Is now receiving his Spring supply of Fine Drugs, Medicines, &c., to which he invites the attention of Country Physicians, Merchants, and others who may wish to purchase in his line, as they may depend on procuring FRESH AND GENUINE ARTICLES. And that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction both in quality and price. J. N. SMITH. North-west corner Market Square, if March 4, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The Committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the County Fair and Exhibition are requested to report at that meeting. By order of the Executive Committee. March 4. JNO. P. McLEAN, Sec.

A regular meeting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of Cumberland County will be held at the Office of Dr. Robinson on Wednesday, March 8th, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. March 4, 1854. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

BACON, 1/2 lb, new, 10 @ 104
BEEF, 1/2 lb, 21 @ 25
COFFEE, 1/2 lb—
Rio, 13 @ 134
Laguira, 13 @ 60
St. Domingo, 0 @ 00
COTTON, 1/2