

NORTH-CAROLINIAN. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, March 25, 1854.

Western Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Fayetteville Hall on Monday and Tuesday last. Geo. McNeill, Esq., officiated as President. L. Rose as Secretary. Duncan C. ... the former President, ... Secretary and ... re-elected for ...

and Treasurer, ... Engineers, ... owned by ... having ... Seymour, ... represented in ... Esq., who held ...

Board of Directors was elected ... year, viz: Messrs A. A. McNeill, George McNeill, T. S. Lutterloh, T. R. Underwood, J. H. Cook, Warren Winslow, Wm. T. Horne, C. B. Mallett, and M. O. Roberts. This last gentleman is a citizen of New York, and is interested in the stock held by Seymour, Risley & Co.

The following resolution was offered by E. J. Hale, Esq., and adopted without a dissenting voice, viz: "Resolved, That application be made further, for authority to construct a road to or near Beaufort Harbor."

Doubts are entertained by many whether under its present charter the Western Railroad Company has authority to extend that road Eastward to Beaufort Harbor. The above resolution, if successfully carried out, will obviate any difficulty which may be felt in relation to this matter.

On Tuesday evening the President and Directors of the Company concluded a contract with Messrs Seymour, Risley & Co., for the building and equipment of the road. The price to be paid is \$26,250 per mile. This contract includes turnouts, depots, water stations, warehouses, wood-houses, and all necessary rolling stock. The iron is to weigh not less than 60 lbs. to the yard, and the road to be a first class road throughout. It is to be begun as soon as practicable, and finished by the 1st of July 1856.

In a portion of our last week's issue a telegraphic dispatch was published stating that Spain had offered to pay damages and apologize for the unlawful seizure of the steamer Black Warrior. Late news from Havana shows this statement to have been incorrect. No apology has yet been offered.

A special messenger sailed from New York on Saturday last, in the steamship Arctic, with despatches for the U. S. Minister at Madrid, in which it is said he is instructed to peremptorily demand immediate satisfaction of the Spanish Government for the outrage upon the Black Warrior at Havana.

Warren Winslow, Esq. of this place, is the bearer of the despatches. Nebraska Meeting in New York. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Nebraska bill was held in New York on the 16th inst. The meeting was gotten up and controlled by the "Soft" wing of the democracy, whose who have been accused of free-soilism, and for appointing whom to office the President has been so severely censured in certain quarters. The N. Y. Herald, which favors the "Hards," says of the meeting:

"An emphatic approval was given to the Kansas-Nebraska bill last evening at Tammany Hall. Seldom, if ever, has old Tammany held such a multitude within her walls; and seldom have we witnessed a more enthusiastic assemblage. A large portion of the audience was composed of hard shells; but the speakers and managers belonged to the soft wing of the democracy. The latter has now taken its stand boldly; it remains for the 'hards' to perform their share of the work, and assume their part of the responsibility. When New York is believed so fully, it becomes no man to remain silent. Let us have a hard shell meeting in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas bill."

Behold at last (says the Washington Union) how brightly breaks the morning of our new year's election! The noble democracy of the Granite State have gallantly withstood the combined assaults of federalism and abolitionism. The victory, though won by the severe and protracted efforts of brave and true men, and though not so overwhelming as we have been accustomed to record on each returning New Hampshire election day, still wants no element of completeness. It is a victory of the true men of our party, single handed, over the most powerful combination against the constitution and the Union New England has ever seen.

An extra from the office of the New Hampshire Patriot, shows that 158 Democrats are elected to the houses and 144 of other parties. The towns to be heard from elected six democrats last year. There can be no doubt that these towns have chosen at least four democrats now. We have the returns before us. It will thus be seen that the democrats retain full control of all branches of the State government, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The results are—a democratic governor; a democratic council; a democratic senate; a democratic house; and two democratic United States senators.

Behold how brightly breaks the morning! New Hampshire, the Star in the East, shines brightly on the Union, and beacons her sister States, and the democracy everywhere, to the approaching struggle and the coming triumph. New Hampshire Election. The Observer, in commenting on the New Hampshire election and the defeat of the democrats, in its Monday's issue says:

"If Southern people are wise they will learn one important lesson from this and other events now passing before them. They will learn what reliance is to be placed upon the assurance of locofoco presses and orators in our midst, that the Northern locofocos may be depended on for doing justice to the South. So far from it, here is an instance where they desert their President and their party by thousands, go over to the whigs or the Free Soilers, either, or anywhere, rather than permit a measure of justice to the South to be adopted."

It strikes one as somewhat extraordinary that the Observer should make the Nebraska question a test by which to try the justice of Northern men to the South, when the Observer itself only a few weeks ago was by no means favorable to the measure, and in fact had expressed some degree of opposition to it. Suppose the Observer should go back a few weeks and try itself by the same test?

But what will the Observer say now that it is ascertained that the democrats have carried New Hampshire, electing Governor, securing a majority in the Council and both houses of the Legislature? If the defeat of the democrats in New Hampshire proved that no justice was to be expected for the South from the democrats at the North, then we ask what does their success prove? Does it not prove that justice may be expected from that quarter? Does not this result fully vindicate Gen. Pierce from the charge of Free Soilism? Opposed as the democracy of New Hampshire have been by the whigs and abolitionists in the recent election, their triumph must be regarded as the triumph of a national over a sectional party.

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. On Monday last (20th) the County Court of Lenoir County passed an order that the Sheriff of the County should hold an election on the 4th May next, to ascertain the wishes of the people on the proposition, that the County of Lenoir subscribe for 500 shares (\$50,000) of the stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. The Goldsboro' Telegraph expresses the conviction that the people will vote affirmatively on the proposal. This looks as if the people on the line of the proposed road were waking up to a sense of its importance and their own interest. We wish them all success in their efforts.

The Carolinian intimates that it has deserved success if it has not attained it. Does not the idea convey an imputation upon the sagacity or the gratitude of its party? (to say nothing about the modesty of the editor.)—Observer.

The Observer is mistaken. We have never said that we deserved success. But whether we have or not, we certainly have to some extent attained it. Our party has unquestionably shown favor towards us. We leave to others to say whether or not they have shown sagacity in so doing. For the special satisfaction of the Observer (knowing what a friendly interest that paper takes in us) we will state that the profits of this Office during the current year will be nearly three times what they had been when we took the establishment. What, therefore, becomes of the Observer's logic about the why and the wherefore the democratic press of Fayetteville does not prosper?

THE FILLIBUSTERS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.—From accounts received, we judge that the fillibusters who, under the command of Walker, invaded Lower California—the soil of a friendly power—are a precious set of scamps, and Walker himself a second edition of Capt. Kidd. A correspondent of the Alta California, writing from San Diego in relation to the expedition, says: "Pillaging and stealing has marked their whole course since their landing in the country, and no one here can deny it. One of their companions was in town a few days since and stated that he considered the object of the expedition to be stealing and robbery, and for that reason went with them; that he believed he would be about the king of trumps in such a party, but when he came to know them, he was not as much as the deuce of spades torn in two."

The above forms the subject of some very pointed remarks made by the Greensboro' Patriot of last week, with a degree of straightforward boldness calculated to alarm the wire-pulling leaders of the North Carolina whigs. The Patriot expresses the opinion that the resolution of the whig platform on the subject of a Convention to amend the Constitution, is "neither manly nor wise, but ungenerous and ridiculous." This is pretty strong language for a whig; and when we recollect that it comes from old Guilford, the very Gibraltar of whiggery in N. Carolina—the residence of the Moreheads, J. A. Gilmer, &c.—we cannot but believe it very significant. The Patriot thinks that the resolution ought not to have placed any condition or restriction on the proposed Convention in favor of the present basis of representation. This is just the sentiment which we supposed was held by the whigs of the West, but we confess we were not prepared to witness such an exhibition of independence as is displayed by the Patriot on this subject. Is it not perfectly plain from this that the whigs of the West desire what they came out so strongly for in the Western Address, published in 1851, a change of the basis of representation? They regard a Convention to amend the Constitution without the power of making this change—such a Convention as the whig resolutions contemplate—as a mere shadow held out to them in lieu of the substance for which they have been contending. In view of this state of feeling, is it prudent for the East to go into a Convention as proposed by the whigs, in which the whole subject of constitutional amendment, with the exception of the basis of representation, is to be canvassed? And that, too, when the object to be thereby accomplished is the defeat of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment.

Our whig opponents no longer express any decided opposition to Free Suffrage. It is evident, however, that it never was a favorite with them. From the first, they regarded it with an undefinable aversion, for which they could assign no better reason than that given by the celebrated wit, in the words "I do not like the Doctor Fell, The reason why I cannot tell, But this one thing I know full well, I do not like the Doctor Fell."

We believe that they did at one time make some show of argument against it, but it was a very poor showing, and is now seldom repeated. The game now is to assail the mode of obtaining Free Suffrage, proposed by Gov. Reid, and the motives which first induced him to advocate this great reform. It seems to be a favorite stragem with many of the whig journals to assail the motives of leading democrats, after they have found that the measures proposed by them cannot with safety be attacked. As in the case of Gov. Reid, so it has been with Mr Senator Douglass, who introduced the Nebraska bill. Some of his enemies, finding that it would not be prudent to attack the bill, forthwith commenced an assault upon his motives. This is a most unfair and ungenerous system of warfare. A public man who sets on foot a great scheme of reform, or a measure of public policy, fraught with great benefits to his country, ought at least to have some credit for what he does. It does not strike us as being very fair to assail a man for doing us a service. Such, however, has been the treatment received by Gov. Reid at the hands of the whigs. But the people have vindicated him from their aspersions by two elections to the gubernatorial chair. Let them finish this good work by electing a Legislature that will engraft Free Suffrage upon our State Constitution. We need no Convention with full powers to tear to pieces a Constitution which is in the main good enough. If the whigs want any additional amendments beside Free Suffrage, let them bring them forward in the ensuing canvass—let them be argued before the people, decided upon by them, and either condemned or accepted. But let us not call a Convention for the mere purpose of making Free Suffrage a part of the State Constitution, when it can be done so much more conveniently and cheaply by legislative enactment.

The time of departure of the Raleigh Stage is an hour earlier than heretofore. It leaves at 5 o'clock P. M., the mail closing at 4 1/2.

Fifty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Avery, on the 9th inst, below Natchez. We believe about one hundred and fifty lives have been lost within the last 12 days by steam-boat accidents.

The Fayetteville Argus and other federal papers are laying stress upon the assumption that Gen. Dockery is a plain man—in other words, to use their favorite expression—that he is one of the "common people." These federalists are "stooping to conquer" again, are they? We remember that, a year or two since, when Gov. Reid bought in the Raleigh market and carried home some article for domestic use, and the aristocratic Registrator was seriously offended, and made the fact a subject of complaint to the people. Assumed plainness in Gen. Dockery is commendable—real plainness in Gov. Reid was ridiculed by these same federal leaders. The people are too intelligent to be deceived in this way.—Standard.

We learn that a serious accident happened on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad on Friday last, resulting in the death of a negro man. A collision took place near Henderson between two freight trains and the negro was mashed between them.

The name of 'Cypress Grove' Post Office, in New Hanover county, has been changed to that of 'Burgaw Depot,' and Wiley Flowers appointed Postmaster.

TERRIBLE GALE.—Albany, March 19.—A terrible gale occurred yesterday, doing immense damage. Fifty buildings were involved, including factories, foundries, school-houses, &c. Innumerable chimneys and walls were blown down, and canal boats and steamers at the dock much damaged. Nearly all the chimneys in the city were injured or blown down. A complete panic prevailed, and all the workmen fled from their shops, many persons were injured, but none killed. All the trains and boats have been delayed. The damage is immense.

BOSTON, March 19.—The gale in this city lasted twenty-four hours, doing immense damage, blowing down chimneys &c.

On the 15th, in the Senate, the bill to promote the efficiency of the army by retiring disabled officers, was read a third time and passed, yeas 25, nays 10.

The House had under consideration the deficiency bill, and Mr Breckenridge spoke at length in its support, urging the necessity for early action upon it. Messrs Bridges and Brooks spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill.

On the 16th, the Senate had under consideration the right of Mr Phelps to hold his seat in that body. The question was taken on the adoption of the following resolution, reported by the judiciary committee to whom the matter had been referred:

Resolved, That the Hon. Samuel S. Phelps is entitled to retain his seat in the Senate of the United States.

This resolution was rejected, yeas 12, nays 26. So there will be a vacancy in the Senate from Vermont.

In the House, a long debate took place in regard to the Black Warrior affair. The deficiency bill occupied the attention of the House during the balance of the day.

On the 17th, the consideration of private bills occupied the attention of the Senate most of the day. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House again had under consideration the deficiency bill. The item of \$530,000 for an assay office in New York was stricken out. The bill was then passed, yeas 138, nays 11. The House adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, 20th, in the Senate, Mr Fessenden presented numerous remonstrances (from the free States of course) against the passage of the Nebraska bill in its present form; and Mr Badger took the opportunity of explaining and vindicating his amendment to that bill, which seemed not to be fully understood by some of his constituents. Mr Butler and Mr Mason followed, explaining their votes on the same question. Mr Brown stated the reasons why he voted against the amendment referred to. Mr Clayton followed in some remarks, stating that he voted against the Nebraska bill because it did not carry out the true doctrine of non-intervention. After some remarks by Mr Stuart, the memorials were laid on the table.

In the House, resolutions from the Legislatures of Georgia and Mississippi, in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, were read and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr Campbell, of Ohio, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to report what measures were necessary in relation to certain frauds on the treasury, committed by persons appointed to office who had failed to fulfil the duties thereof.

On Tuesday, 21st, in the Senate, memorials were presented in favor of a uniform coinage between this country and Great Britain. Several private bills were considered and passed.

In the House, the bill from the Senate for organizing Nebraska and Kansas territories was considered.

INCREASE OF SALARY.—At the first quarterly meeting of the Fayetteville Station of the M. E. Church South, Rev. R. J. Carson presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we the members of the Quarterly Conference of Fayetteville Station, N. C. Conference, do hereby most respectfully and earnestly recommend to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, to be held in May next, so to alter the Discipline as to increase the salaries of our single and married preachers and the allowance for the widows of our deceased preachers, at least fifty dollars each.

The Literary Club of Robeson county held its annual meeting on the 4th inst., at Lamber-ton, N. C. The meeting was opened with prayer. The annual address was delivered by Rev. J. P. McPherson—subject, "The Mind—its proper improvement." Mr Jno. C. McNair, who was to have delivered the quarterly address, was absent. Dr. W. A. Dick read an Essay on women, and Giles Leitch, Esq. one on attention. The following officers were elected for the next 12 months:

Maine was first called "Marshooven," but about 1638, took the name it now bears from Maine, a province in the west of France. The name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Gallic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, in 1639, and was derived from the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from *vered*, green, *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word signifies "blue hills." Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in relation to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after William Penn. In 1664 the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, and it received its name in consequence to the latter, who had been Governor of the island of Jersey. Delaware was so called in 1702, after Lord De La Ware. Maryland was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632. Virginia was called after the virgin queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French, in honor of Charles IX, of France. Georgia was called in 1692, after George II. Louisiana was named after Louis XIV., of France. Florida received its name from Ponce de Leon, in 1512, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, Pascoe Florida. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri, are all named for their principal rivers, and the names are of Indian origin—excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is Curved Spoon; Illinois, the River of Men; Mississippi, the whole River, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also Texas—signifying "Beautiful." California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.—N. Y. Sunday Times.

LATE FROM EUROPE. HALIFAX, March 15.—The Steamer Arabia has arrived, one week later. Slight decline in cotton. Breadstuffs declined. No hostilities on the Danube or in Asia. All parties arming. The Czar says if Napoleon will prove himself desirous to conciliate, he will meet him cordially. Austria has decided to act with the western powers. Russian fleet was preparing to leave Cronstadt. Sir Charles Napier is appointed commander-in-chief of the Baltic expedition. Twenty men-of-war had assembled at Spithead, under Admiral Seymour. War popular in England.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—In Erie, on Monday, the mob tore up the railroad track in consequence of the Company running trains through on a connected tract. The Sheriff was present exhorting the people to desist, but they hustled him away. The break is about half a mile in the town.

MARRIED. In Wilmington on the 16th inst., Rev. A. Weaver, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss Sarah A. Bobbitt, of Halifax. In Bladen county, on the 15th inst., John D. Maulsby to Mrs Nancy Callihan, of Bladen.

DIED. In Raleigh on the 17th inst., Mrs Delia Powell, wife of John Powell, in the 32nd year of her age. On Little River, Montgomery county, on the 21st inst. Mr Ananias Robinson, in the 41st year of his age. In Robeson county, on the 15th inst., Mr Lacey Culbreth, daughter of Mr Camp Culbreth, in the 25th year of her age.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT MEETINGS. A meeting of the DEMOCRATS of Flea Hill District will be held at Mary's Garden on the first Saturday in May, being the 6th day of the month, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville on Monday of Superior Court week.

A meeting of the DEMOCRATS of Barbours District will be held at the head of Johnson's Mill Creek, on the first Saturday of May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Fayetteville on the Monday of May Superior Court.

A meeting of the DEMOCRATS of Seventy-first District will be held on the last Saturday in March, being the 25th inst., at Arch'd Mauro's, for a similar purpose.

FOR SALE. 4,000 lbs. prime old Bacon Sides. A. W. STEEL. March 25, 1854.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. March 18.—Str Gov Graham (Cape Fear Line), with N King in tow, with goods for Boner & Crist, G W Bingham, Swain & Sherwood, W Welch, Dillon & Johnson, Hamhardt & Sullivan, Geo Brandt, J M Roper & Co, S L Gilmer, Maxwell & Horah, John Miller, Johnson & Kelly, Richwine, Hanson & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Gardner & Co, H Wright, Moss & Parker, Tyson, Kelly & Co, M T Cox, Ford & Bro, Lash & Moore, Hackett & Co, M E Co, J W Eccles, S C N Dixon, T Bostick, J H Foust, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, J K R Sloan, W S Glenn, Shelly & Field, Island Ford Co, J W Thomas, F Ventross, P R & D C Hardin, E Perry, S Young, D Bull, Geo B Glenn, W H Thompson, S H Gibson, G W Williams & Co, F L Correll, W R Smith, Gray & Saunders, E & B Gaither, G B Hayes, W H Robinson & Co, Huchingson, H A McLean, T R Rice, J Tomlin & Co, J H Thompson, Leatham & Butler, Leatham & Butler, Leatham, Glenn & Rankin, G W Johnson, G W L Crowson, J D Chick & Co.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. March 18.—Str Gov Graham (Cape Fear Line), with N King in tow, with goods for Boner & Crist, G W Bingham, Swain & Sherwood, W Welch, Dillon & Johnson, Hamhardt & Sullivan, Geo Brandt, J M Roper & Co, S L Gilmer, Maxwell & Horah, John Miller, Johnson & Kelly, Richwine, Hanson & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Gardner & Co, H Wright, Moss & Parker, Tyson, Kelly & Co, M T Cox, Ford & Bro, Lash & Moore, Hackett & Co, M E Co, J W Eccles, S C N Dixon, T Bostick, J H Foust, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, J K R Sloan, W S Glenn, Shelly & Field, Island Ford Co, J W Thomas, F Ventross, P R & D C Hardin, E Perry, S Young, D Bull, Geo B Glenn, W H Thompson, S H Gibson, G W Williams & Co, F L Correll, W R Smith, Gray & Saunders, E & B Gaither, G B Hayes, W H Robinson & Co, Huchingson, H A McLean, T R Rice, J Tomlin & Co, J H Thompson, Leatham & Butler, Leatham & Butler, Leatham, Glenn & Rankin, G W Johnson, G W L Crowson, J D Chick & Co.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—The Chattanooga Advertiser has been informed by a passenger, who was an eye-witness of the scene, that a fearfully destructive tornado passed over the vicinity of Florence, Alabama, early on Friday morning last. It was accompanied with a most terrific display of Heaven's artillery. The old Florence bridge, which for a score of years has withstood the tide of the stream, was wrenched from its fastenings below. The warehouses on the north side of the river, within view of the informant, were levelled with the ground, and there is reason to fear that the town of Florence was a severe sufferer in this calamity. The loss of the bridge alone will be seriously felt. It was the only obstruction of the kind spanning the Tennessee from Paducah to Knoxville, and was built by a company at a cost considerably above \$100,000.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!! I have on hand over 500 Fluid Glass Lamps of various sizes, shapes and colors. Also Metal Lamps which I will sell at New York cost, for cash. Also, a good assortment of Glass Shades, Chimneys and Wick, for Fluid and Lamp Glass Lamps. H. ERAMBERT. March 25, 1854. 86-4t

FOR SALE. Will be sold at auction, at my store on Gillespie street, on Wednesday next, 29th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M., a lot of House-hold and Kitchen Furniture; a Pair of fine well broke Horses, and a variety of other articles. Will be rented at the same time and place—if not previously rented privately.—A Dwelling House on Haymount. Persons desiring to rent will apply to A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. March 25, 1854. 1t

W. F. & E. F. MOORE Are now receiving their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, BONNETS, HATS, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made CLOTHING, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. East corner of Market Square. March 25, 1854. 4t

NEW SPRING GOODS. The subscriber has just received his new Stock for the Spring and Summer trade, among which may be found LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS of all grades; Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols. READY-MADE CLOTHING, a good stock, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Water Buckets, and in fact everything usually kept in a village or country Store. Also, a good lot of Crockery, Glass Ware, Essences, Perfumery, &c. &c. He is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Those wishing to purchase Goods will please call and examine. A. H. McNEILL. Carriage, March 20, 1854. 2t

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY. The subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States. Country merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well and soon enough. W. N. TILLINGHAST. 86-3m March 25, 1854.

FRESH SUPPLY. DR. FOLKES & MACRAE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, Dyewoods and Dye-Subs, Varnishes, Oils, Paints, and Painters' articles, French, English & American Perfumery, Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Fine Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, Pure Wines and Brandy for medical purposes. Extracts for Flavoring. Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c. They make their purchases for cash, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section. Warranted to be fresh, pure and genuine. Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality. Hay street, next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly. March 25, 1854. 4t

Pure East India Castor Oil. We have just received a supply of pure East India Castor Oil, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring. HAY STREET, next door west of H. & E. J. Lilly. March 25, 1854. 4t

DENTAL NOTICE. D. W. C. BENDON would respectfully inform his friends that he will be absent from Fayetteville the early and middle part of next week. March 25, 1854. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with market prices for various goods including Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Iron, and other commodities. Columns list item names and prices per unit.

REMARKS.—Trade has been dull the past week. Supply of Bacon goods; sales at 10 cts hog round, hams 11 cts. Cotton, receipts light, principal sales at 41 and 42 cts. Stock of river Corn large—no change in price. Receipts of Flour falling off—prices slightly improving—sales of super at \$6 to \$6.10 per bbl. Beef, pork, chickens, &c., scarce and much wanted. Spirits Turpentine 54 to 56 cts per gal. Raw—none.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 25. The market for past week firm—1700 bbls Turpentine have been sold at \$4.30 for yellow dip. \$3.44 for virgin, and \$2.35 for hard. 641 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 62 and 61 cts, the market closing at latter price. No. 1 Rosin \$1.50 per bbl. Tar \$2.50 and \$2.25 per bbl. Two sorts flooring boards sold at \$12 per M. 34 rafters Timber have been sold at prices ranging from \$6.25 to \$12.50 per M. Nine cargoes Corn have been sold at 75 to 86 cts per bushel. Bacon, hog round, 9 1/2 cts. Cotton 9 cts per lb.