

NORTH-CAROLINIAN. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Saturday, April 22, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ., OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

At the Democratic State Convention met here on yesterday. At the calling of the roll, fifty-six counties were found to be represented and delegates from several counties have since come in. There are now about sixty counties represented. The Commons Hall is scarcely sufficient to contain the assemblage. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevails. Hon. Abram Rencher, of Guilford, presides over the Convention. THOMAS BRAGG, of Northampton, has been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. A platform has been adopted which will unite every portion of the Democracy of the State. Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, the extension of the system of internal improvement already begun in the State, the endorsement of the Nebraska Bill, and the reaffirmation of the ancient principles of the National Democracy form its principal features.

Among the prominent gentlemen who are members of the Convention, may be mentioned Hon. Asa Briggs, Hon. Abram Rencher, Robt. P. Dick, J. G. Shepherd, W. W. Holden, Wm. J. Clark, Esqrs. I have never seen more zeal and enthusiasm exhibited than has been shown for Mr. Bragg. He is from all accounts a man of eminent ability and sterling worth—a man whose character and standing are beyond the reach of calumny. He is extremely popular in the far West, and his claims were zealously advocated by the members from the mountain counties. There is no doubt of his acceptance of the nomination. For although he is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice at the bar, which he will have to give up, and receive in its stead the pecuniary salary attached to the Governor's office, he is too good a democrat and too sound a patriot to hesitate in the course to be pursued. He is a brother of the illustrious soldier who, at the battle of Buena Vista, covered himself and the American name with glory. "Bragg's battery" did the work for the enemies of our country then, and Bragg's battery will demolish all the opposition in the opening canvass. With a proper exertion on the part of the democrats throughout the State, victory is certain.

The Convention adjourned sine die on Thursday evening. Cumberland county was represented in the Convention by Alex. Murchison, Neill McKay, Jr., C. G. Wright, J. G. Shepherd, C. H. Coffield, and R. K. Bryan. The announcement of the nomination of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., as the democratic candidate for Governor, we presume will not be very acceptable to Gen. Dockery, for in his speeches at Gatesville and Elizabeth City, he bitterly complained of being annoyed by democratic "strikers." And as Mr. Bragg was engaged in dealing some very heavy blows at the whig candidate and his principles at the former place, it is thought that there is a strong probability for this announcement of the General to continue throughout the campaign.

"He [General Dockery] was replied to by Mr. Bragg, who made a most able and sophisticated argument, as he is always capable of doing."—Edenton Whig. If a whig paper can speak of our candidate in such commendable terms as the above, indeed he must be "some." THE RAILROAD COMMENCED. We have the gratification of announcing that the work on the Fayetteville and Western Railroad has commenced. Messrs Seymour, Risley & Co., who contracted for building the whole Road, have let out the grading of the first four miles to Messrs Jones & Barber, who commenced actual operations on Thursday last, near the residence of Joshua Carman, Esq. We understand they have sixty or seventy-five hands at work, and from their known energy in prosecuting other works in which they have been engaged, we may expect their portion of the line to be ready for the cross-ties in a short time. The corps of Engineers are at work locating the balance of the road, and it is the intention of the contractors to have operations commenced on the whole line immediately. There is no doubt now that the welcome sound of a locomotive's whistle will soon salute the ears of our citizens.

We congratulate the citizens of Fayetteville on these auspicious signs. From henceforth the prosperity of our town is certain. F. & W. PLASK ROAD.—A. A. McKethan, Esq., has resigned as one of the Directors of this Company, and the Board have elected John H. Cook, Esq., to fill the vacancy. Jno. M. Rose has been re-elected Clerk to the Board, and Saml. W. Tillinghast Treasurer. The resignation of the Engineer, Francis E. Cooper, has been received, to take effect on the first of May.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that the erection of two or three large brick buildings has been commenced on the burnt district, near the foot of Haymount, by George S. Hodges and J. W. Powers. We would not be surprised if they were already engaged, for both store houses and dwellings are a scarce article now, and the demand no doubt will increase when the business season commences again.

The Raleigh Giraffe has thrown off its neutrality, and will support the democratic nominee. Push on the column. We have received a communication from Bladen county in reply to the one recently published in the Argus concerning the democratic meeting held in that county a short time since, but as the author has neglected to send us his name, we cannot insert it, as it would be deviating from established rules.

THE WEATHER.—From Sunday last to Thursday morning, we had about as cold weather in this neighborhood as we generally have during the coldest winter months. On Monday and Tuesday night there was frost—on Tuesday night the frost was particularly heavy, together with ice. We fear that vegetables and fruit have been almost if not entirely destroyed. The cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, were visited with tremendous snow storms on Monday last the 16th inst. There was a slight sprinkling of snow in Raleigh on Monday.

More reputation of the Whig Platform. At a whig meeting in Henderson county on the 17th inst., resolutions were passed in favor of an unrestricted Convention, disapproving of the sixth resolution of the whig platform, and recommending a Convention to be held in Asheville on the 5th of June to determine upon the proper course to pursue. Ten delegates were appointed to attend said Convention. This move is one of the signs of the times, and indicates the retribution the whig whippers are certain to receive for their hypocrisy. At first the whig leaders of North Carolina were dead against Free Suffrage; but now, after finding that the people were determined to have it, they express themselves favorable to the measure, but say that it must be accomplished by a Convention, hence the wishey-washey resolution of the whig platform. The people are beginning to see what a cheat the whig leaders are trying to palm upon them, and, therefore, they are renouncing them and their measures. The indications in the West are indeed gloomy for the Dockery cause. Ditto in the East. Speaking of the Convention policy of the whig party, the Asheville News says: "This convention movement, even by the most of those who brought it into existence—we speak now of the leaders who work the wires; not of the masses who were deceived.—was never advocated in good faith. It presents the strange anomaly of one of the purest of principles sprung from one of the vilest sources. Its very origin was corrupt. It was born in iniquity. Had it not been for the necessity of something to counterbalance Democratic Free Suffrage, 'Convention' would never have seen the light."

The Observer and the Argus labor hard to clear Gen. Dockery of the scrape he got into when he stated in his Smithfield speech that he gave the "first, long, big and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of 1835, when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people." We copied an article from the Standard last week showing that Gen. Dockery was absent from the Convention (and consequently did not vote) when the clause giving the election of Governor to the people was adopted. Neither the Observer nor the Argus have produced anything refuting the truth of the statement; on the contrary they acknowledge that Gen. Dockery was absent on a visit to Wake Forest College when the vote in question was taken, but seek to reconcile his assertion with the record by the fact that he voted in the affirmative "when the final vote was taken upon all the amendments." That Gen. Dockery recorded his vote for "all the amendments" when the final vote was taken has not been questioned, but that he did not give the "first" lick for Free Suffrage has been clearly proved, for he was not in striking distance. His voting for the amended Constitution as a whole does not substantiate the assertion made by him in his Smithfield speech. The Standard of Wednesday, in regard to this subject, says: "The vote on adopting the Constitution as a whole was 81 to 20; and many members, therefore, voted for it who did not approve all it contained. Gen. Dockery, as the records show, was opposed to the article in the old Constitution which excludes Catholics from office, but he did not vote to alter it, because he feared the people would reject the Constitution if the alteration were made. The alteration was made, however, against his convictions of expediency, and yet he voted for the Constitution as a whole, which contained not only this, but the two-thirds provision already referred to, and which he proposed to strike out. If, therefore, as the Register claims, he voted for every thing embraced in the Constitution when he voted for it as a whole, he deliberately voted to undo, to reverse his former action in relation to the two questions above named. But this cannot be reasonably presumed; he voted for the Constitution as a whole, as the best that could be done; and there is no proof, which deserves the name of proof, (aside from his own assertion at this time) that he was favorable in the Convention of 1835 to extending to the people the right to elect their Governor."

The whig candidate, General Dockery, addressed the citizens of Elizabeth City on the 7th inst. W. F. Martin, Esq., replied to him, and, as our fashionable tailors would say, give him fits. The General got rather wrathily—he charged that "Holden" had issued orders to molest him, &c. &c. But when Mr. Martin called upon him to know whether he meant to characterize him (Martin) as one of "Holden's strikers," the General disclaimed any specific allusion. We expect democratic speeches are quite annoying to the General, but it can't be helped; he must grin and bear it until after the election, then he may go home and rest from his labors.

The Observer thinks that it has made a wonderful discovery in the fact that the communication to the Standard (part of which we published last week) giving an account of the discussion between Mr. Bragg and Gen. Dockery at Gatesville, was dated the 2d, when the debate took place on the 3d. We noticed the mistake in the correspondent's letter, and supposed at the time that it was a typographical error. But the Standard, in reply to some remarks of the Raleigh Register on the subject, gives the following explanation of the matter, to which we call the attention of the Observer: "The Raleigh Register characterizes as 'a miserable fraud' the letter published in our paper of Wednesday last, giving an account of the discussion at Gatesville between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg. That letter was written in Edenton, and was accompanied by a responsible name; but it was mislaid, a fact which escaped the writer's attention, as it did ours. The charge of the Register that it was a 'fraud' is false."

THE COAL FIELDS.—A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, writing from Pittsboro, N. C., April 8th, urges upon the citizens of Norfolk, Va., the importance of contributing their aid to build a Railroad from the Coal Fields to the Central Road, connecting about 12 miles west of Raleigh.

Nothing has yet been heard from the missing steamer City of Glasgow, which left Liverpool some time ago for Philadelphia, having on board a large number of passengers.

The Black Warrior Dilemma—Spanish Arrangements. In a portion of our last week's issue we noticed the fact that the Captain of the U. S. Steam frigate Columbia had refused to salute the Spanish flag at Havana, in consequence of a gross indignity offered by a Spanish newspaper on the Island to the President of the U. S. Whilst the late message of President Pierce (says the Washington Union) on the Black Warrior affair was objected to by some of our citizens as too tame in its tone, the Spanish officials, at Havana seem to regard it as breathing quite a warlike spirit. The Diario, which is the official paper at Havana, condescends to notice the message, but at the same time declares that the press in the United States "has long forfeited all credit and repute among men of judgment and sense all over the world, and accordingly reaps nothing more than it deserves—scorn and contempt; but it will not be improper on the part of the editor of a Spanish newspaper in this case to rise up against, and argue with, the President of those States when he too comes to lower himself so far as to write in the manner we have seen" in the message. After making a most grandiloquent appeal to Spaniards and foreigners, and the rest of mankind, this arrogant organ of the Spanish captain-general proceeds: "Know ye, good men of all countries and opinions, that this is the language which now is fired from the chair once occupied by the Apostle of Justice, peace and moderation, the philosopher, the honorable Washington! Behold him initiating, UNDER PRETEXT SO INSIGNIFICANT, a war that would for two nations be a bloody one, and to them more painful, as experience would show. Behold him listening to none but the trader pushed for a fraud, in order to qualify at the Spaniard's desire, and with the utmost harshness, the conduct of our first authority, a Spanish gentleman, whose reputation is everywhere and in such a manner established that he well deserved the honor of a more minute investigation of his deeds before qualifying them so outrageously."

This gross indignity, offered by the known organ of the Spanish official, induced the true-hearted American consul to call upon the captain-general to know if this insult to the President of the United States was sanctioned by him. Having received no satisfactory answer, the article of the Diario was laid before one of our gallant naval captains in the port of Havana, and he determined to resent the indignity by refusing to give to the Spanish flag the usual salute. "As to the implicit confidence of the people which President Pierce 'relies upon,' if people means voters he seems to rely upon a very frail support if the recent elections may be considered evidence."—Observer. We do not think that the recent elections have intimated as much hostility to the President as the Observer seems to suppose. Take for instance the late gubernatorial election in Connecticut. The vote shows that the democratic candidate for Governor leads the whig candidate in every county in the State, and has a majority over the whig candidate of about eight thousand; but by the combined vote of free-soilers, Maine-law men, and whigs, the democratic ticket was defeated. Of course in some of the northern States a few professing democrats have united with the whigs in opposition to the President, but we believe that the future will prove that the mass of the people approve the administration of Gen. Pierce, the opinion of the Observer to the contrary notwithstanding.

We see in many North Carolina whig papers a line extracted from the Asheville News, a democratic paper, which is inserted for the purpose of making the impression that the editor of that paper is now advocating an open Convention. This is not the case. The News was formerly favorable to an open Convention and acted with the whig party, but when it discovered the hypocritical policy pursued by the leaders of that party, it renounced them, and cleared its skirts of the heterogeneous doctrines pertaining thereto. The Asheville News will give a hearty support to the democratic nominee, and is willing to take Free Suffrage by legislative enactment.

The whig candidate for Governor, while talking about giving a "long, big heavy lick" for free suffrage, seems to have lost sight of the fact that he himself is destined to get a "lick" before the summer is ended that will effectually lay him on the shelf for a quarter of a century to come. So note it be.

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of the democrats of the Town District was held in the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Monday evening the 17th inst. On motion, Maj. J. H. Cook was called to the chair, and Wm. Bow requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of four were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Said committee comprised the following gentlemen: T. Waddill, J. E. Bryan, W. J. Yates and J. J. Minor. After retiring for a few minutes, the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a County Convention in this town on the 15th May, to nominate candidates to represent Cumberland county in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that all portions of the county should be heard in said Convention, and the claims of each section have a respectful consideration; and to accomplish this object we believe a Convention is indispensable. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by the decision of said Convention, and will use all honorable means to insure the success of its nominees. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 15 delegates to represent the Town District in said Convention.

In accordance with the last resolution the chairman appointed the following gentlemen: A. A. McKethan, R. K. Bryan, T. Waddill, Wm. W. McKenzie, M. W. Jessup, A. M. Johnson, A. M. Campbell, J. W. Lett, J. E. Bryan, James G. Cook, Wm. J. Yates, C. G. Wright, John J. Minor, Robert Mitchell, A. M. O'Hanlon. On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the delegation. The meeting then adjourned. J. H. COOK, Ch'n. Wm. Bow, Sec'y.

Willis Hester was taken by the Sheriff of Orange at his residence, a few days since.—Raleigh Giraffe.

Progress of the War—Late from Europe. By the arrival of the steamers Hermann and America we have dates from Europe to the 1st inst. England and France have formally declared war against Russia. The Queen of England, in her declaration of war, says that the unprovoked aggression of the Czar against Turkey has persisted in with a total disregard of consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward and defend the Sultan, and intends to do so at all hazards. She has also issued a declaration in reference to the commerce of neutrals, and states that she is willing to waive a part of the rights of belligerents pertaining to her by the law of nations, and also the right of seizing enemies' property laden on board of neutral vessels, unless they be contraband articles of war. Immense preparations are going on in France and England for a vigorous prosecution of the war. At the same time Russia is by no means idle, having fifty or sixty thousand troops in motion. Austria and Prussia still remain neutral.

The war is to be in strict accordance with a treaty between the Porte, France, and England, signed on the night of March the 12th, embracing the following articles. 1st. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominion. 2d. The Porte shall not conclude peace without the consent of her Allies. 3d. The Allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war. 4th. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of other Powers of Europe. 5th. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law. On the 15th ult., while the Russian troops were occupying a bridge near Toorkistan, the Turks managed by some means to destroy it, precipitating into the stream and drowning about two thousand Russians. It is said that much agitation exists in Hungary and Poland, and a revolution in that quarter is anticipated. In consequence of the warlike aspect of affairs, flour, wheat and corn have considerably advanced in price, and cotton has declined.

Later—Arrival of the Arctic. The Arctic has arrived at New York with a large number of passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 6th inst. Nothing had been heard from the steamer City of Glasgow. The war was progressing vigorously along the Danube. The Russian arms so far as heard from, have been entirely successful. Fifteen packet ships were fitting up at Liverpool to convey troops to the scene of action. The entire Russian fleet had left Sebastopol. It is supposed the intention was to attack Varna. A new levy of 80,000 men had been ordered in France. The ship Florie (Gloria from Antwerp ostensibly for Montreal, has been captured, and brought to the Downs. She was loaded with arms for the Greek insurgents. Troops were leaving England to go directly to Constantinople. Advices received from Asia indicate the commencement of hostilities in that quarter. The Russians were preparing to attack Kars. The king and queen had left Athens for the frontier. A French frigate had left Constantinople for Athens, with an energetic note demanding the suppression of hostile movements originating in the Porte's territories. Mazzini was in Switzerland. It was said an attempt would be made to excite an insurrection in Lombardy. Vienna dates to the 31st, state that an imperial manifesto was shortly expected, disapproving the movements of Russia but promising strict neutrality. Russia expects nothing from Austria but neutrality.

The first intelligence from the Danube was unfavorable to the Turks. The Russians had captured Hirsowa on the 28th ult., and also taken Badabagh. It was reported that they had taken Isatchi, and hold entire possession of Dotschudja; and that 400 Russians had left Sebastopol in a steamer to assist the movement of Gontschakoff. Beyond the Danube they were throwing reinforcements into Varna, which was threatened by the Russian fleet. The Russians were raising all the fortresses in the Deubradsha. Russian loss at Tarterkai 2500. It is stated that Omar Pasha anticipated the Russian attack on Otrudsha, and ordered the Turks to retreat to Wajans Wall, which was strongly fortified, and where the Russians were compelled to encounter 60,000 Ottomans. Admiral Napier had anchored off Moon Island. Shipments of troops from France and England were rapidly progressing.

LIVERPOOL, April 6th.—Lord John Russell stated in Parliament that the British Government has sent a communication to the United States respecting the Black Warrior affair, but has no report from Mr. Crampton. Gen. Mitaxa, the Greek Minister at Constantinople, has demanded his passports. Public feeling at Constantinople was greatly excited, causing disquiet to the Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.—The combined Russian and Beyrout Bay on the 25th. On the 20th of March the Circassians by mistake fired into the Sanson and Caudigno steamers. The Greek Minister Metaxa has received his passports. All foreign Greeks are to be sent from Turkey. ATHENS, March 31.—Gen. Cauwbert has arrived here with two French steamers. Preussia is blockaded. LONDON, April 5.—Trustworthy accounts from St. Petersburg state that the war is very unpopular amongst the mercantile classes, and that in consequence of this feeling an order had been issued forbidding the assembling in the streets of over two persons. Reliable accounts from Berlin state that the Czar's letter to the King of Prussia contains no favorable allusion to Russia, and concludes with the intimation that if the Western Powers desire peace they should obtain from Turkey redress for the wrongs of which he complains. Advices from Montenegro state a courier from St. Petersburg had arrived, bearing positive orders for the Montenegrins to attack the Turkish province of Herzegovina. Russian couriers were passing in rapid succession between the Montenegrins. In the Liverpool market, Breadstuffs had still further advanced. Samuel H. Christian, Esq., has been announced as a whig candidate to represent the Senatorial district of Moore and Montgomery counties in the next Legislature. A fire in Charleston on the 18th inst. destroyed property to the amount of about \$500,000.

The Southern Convention Adjourned on Saturday evening last, having been in session just one week. As soon as we receive an account of the final action of the Convention on the many subjects brought before it, we will lay it before our readers. Resolutions were passed urging upon the Southern States to unite to build the Pacific Railroad, subscriptions for the stock to be taken at the South. A resolution was rejected recommending the appropriation of public lands to build railroads. The Convention is to meet again in the city of New Orleans in January next.

CONGRESS.—There has been but little business transacted by Congress the past week. On Friday the 14th, the House of Representatives passed a bill "to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual cultivators and settlers." On Monday, Mr. Shields presented to the Senate a memorial signed by 13,000 persons, requesting the appointment of a scientific commission to investigate the mysterious rappings and other phenomena supposed to be occasioned by the influence of spirits. It is stated that the Mexican Treaty was rejected by the Senate today. We learn, however, that the vote has since been reconsidered—so the treaty is still before the Senate. We learn from the Salisbury Banner that the Rev. Thales McDonald, whose arrest for forgery we noticed last week, was admitted to bail in a bond of \$1500, which it is supposed he will forfeit. He passed through Charlotte on the 13th, on his way probably "for parts unknown." His detection was brought about by his allowing a note in the Salem Bank, with forged endorsements, to be protested. The Banner says: "It seems that he has been in the habit for many years of borrowing money both from Banks and individuals, by forging the names of sureties to his notes. As these notes fell due he paid them off, thus, for a long time escaping detection, and being above suspicion. Indeed, no man possessed a larger share of the public confidence; and what is remarkable, there was no necessity for forgery, as he could have procured sureties for almost any amount. It must have been that a false pride prevented him from asking any of his friends to endorse for him."

MARRIED. In Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., by Geo. W. Pagan, Esq., Mr. John Stewart to Mrs. Mary Gilbert. Also, at the same time, by the same, Mr. Wm. Knight to Mrs. Caroline Gilbert. In Lumberton, on the 16th inst., Mr. Allen Dillyard to Miss Sophia Lovet, both of Robeson. In Richmond county, Mr. Malcom Stewart to Miss Mary Jane Calhoun.

DIED. In Washington City, on the 17th of March, at the residence of her son, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ashe, of North Carolina, aged 72 years. At the residence of Wm. Scarborough, Sr., of typhoid fever, Mr. Sobron Parsons, aged 23 years. In Richmond county, on the 9th March, Mr. John McIntyre, aged 87 years. In Wilmington, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Catharine Harris, aged 82 years.

The Democrats of Carver's Creek District will hold a meeting at Kingsbury on Monday the 1st of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville.

H. & E. J. LILLY Are now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Summer Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c. All of which were selected with much care, and will be sold on accommodating terms exclusively at Wholesale. All orders will be filled with care and warranted to give satisfaction. April 22, 1854. 90-41

SECOND STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods. Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing. Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firms in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by calling at Wholesale, in this Market. All orders promptly attended to. J. B. STARR, J. M. WILLIAMS. April 22, 1854. 90-41

NEW STORE. SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. The subscribers respectfully announce to the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that they have opened a new Store, (at the stand formerly occupied by Worth & Elliott,) containing a large Stock of DRY GOODS, Which will be sold at Northern Prices. In our Stock may be found the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Fancy Broaded Silks; rich fig'd and plain black Silk, at all prices; Lawns; French Jacquets; Muslins, and Tartans, in great variety; a very fine article of black Alpaca Gingham, and Prints; Piano and Table Covers. Also a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting of em'd Collars, Sleeves, and Chemises; Jacquet, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; em'd ditto; a fine lot of Crape Shawls, Veils, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, &c. A large lot of Hats, viz: Mole-skin and Drab Beaver Hats, Straw Hats all styles; Straw Bonnets, Misses' Bonnets and Hats. A fine lot of Boots and Shoes, &c. A large assortment of Jewelry: Gold Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Pens and Gold Pens, &c. Together with the largest and finest stock of Ready-made Clothing ever before offered in this market: Fine black Cloth Frock and Sack Coat; also fine brown, blue and green Summer Cloth Coat; a fine lot of black Doe-skin Cassimere Pants; fancy Cassimere Pants, at all prices. A fine lot of Vests; white, buff, and fancy Marcelline Vests; black Satin and fancy Silk Vests, &c. A handsome lot of Cloths and Cassimere; Gentele fine Linen Shirts, Collars, &c. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap. SCHLOSS & McCORMICK, Hay street. P. S. Clothing of all kinds for Boys of from four to sixteen years old. April 22, 1854. 90-41

HAY. A LOT of Northern HAY, of extra quality. Received and for sale by THOS. J. JOHNSON. Fayetteville, April 22, 1854. 90-41

SPRING, 1854. The subscriber is now receiving from New York, a large supply of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Saddlery, Crockery, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Hats of all kinds. In short, every article usually kept in dry goods Stores for sale. All of which I intend to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for past favors, I hope, by correct and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of your patronage. THOS. B. TYSON. Carthage, April 22, 1854. 90-31

MOLASSES. 15 HDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, just to hand. Also, 10 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 5 casks extra fine Syrup; Sugar, Coffee, &c. Person street, 2 doors West of the Cape Fear Bank. THOS. J. JOHNSON. April 22, 1854. 90-41

S. S. AREY Has just received a beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him; and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hindsdale, south west corner market square and Gillespie street. April 22, 1854. 90-41

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS. The subscriber having recently fitted up a commodious house at Johnsonville, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, about 23 miles from Fayetteville, is now prepared to accommodate travelers at moderate charges. No pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. S. E. JOHNSON. Johnsonville, April 22, 1854. 3m Salem Press copy 3 times.

IMPORTANT NEWS. The Cheapest place in Town to buy Clothing! The subscribers inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally that they have just received a large and fashionable Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING. From the finest to the lowest quality. Their stock consists of COATS made of cloth, cassimere, cashmere, silk lasting, bombazine, dimens etc, alpaca, grothing cloth, linen of all colors, checks and gingham, and of all other kinds of goods in the market. They also offer the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of PANTS and VESTS ever seen in this market. Shirts, collars, suspenders, neck stocks, drawers, and a great many other goods for gentlemen. They offer these articles at wholesale, retail on accommodating terms. Gentlemen are invited to call at the store north-east corner Market Square, next to A. Johnson & Co. N. B. All those indebted to the store prior to the 1st Jan'y will please call and settle, as no longer indulgence can be given. M. GREENTREE & CO. April 22, 1854. 2m

DENTISTRY. D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist, May be found at his Rooms near the Marcellus Hotel, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of his professional services. He will perform, with care, all operations upon the teeth. Those in need of Artificial Teeth are solicited to call and examine specimens of his work. N. B. Dr. Benbow returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed, and would respectfully make it known that he intends leaving Fayetteville the middle of June to be absent three months. April 22, 1854. 4f

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING! NEW ESTABLISHMENT. AMBERG & CO., Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers and Dealers in Ready-made Clothing, Have just received and opened the largest and best selected stock ever offered in this State. They keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, embracing every article for Gents toilette, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Shirts, Standing Collars of pure Linen, Cravats, Stocks, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags; Under-cloth in Silk, Cambric, Cashmere, Irish Thread, Cotton and a great variety of other Gents DRESS ARTICLES too numerous to mention. A splendid assortment of Gents morning Robes, Also clothing of any kind made to order on the shortest notice and latest style. Manufacturers of Shirts and Collars, importers and dealers in Cloth, Cassimere, Cashmere, Vestings, Linen Drilling and Marcelline, &c. Our stock will be replenished every week by our senior partner who resides North. Come and examine, and remember East side of Green street, in P. Shemwell's new building. Boys clothing, a large assortment kept always on hand. April 22, 1854. 4f AMBERG & CO.

ALFRED ALDERMAN, Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, WILMINGTON, N. C. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. April 22, 1854. 3m

P. M. WALKER, Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, WILMINGTON, N. C. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. April 22, 1854. 3m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. April 22, 1854. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian. RACON, p lb, new, 10 @ 104. BEESWAX, p lb, 25 @ 26. COFFEE, p lb— 13 @ 13 1/2. Lagaira, 13 @ 00. St. Domingo, 0 @ 00. COTTON, p lb, 8 @ 8 1/2. COTTON YARNING, p yard— 14 @ 00. Gummy, 12 @ 13. Dundee, 10 @ 12. Burlaps, 10 @ 12. COTTON YARN, p lb, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 @ 00. DOMESTIC GOODS, p yard— Brown Sheetings, 7 1/2 @ 8. Onaburgs, 9 1/2 @ 10. FLOUR, p barrel, Superfine, 6 75 @ 00.00. Fine, 6 50 @ 00.00. Cross, 6 25 @ 00.00. FEATHERS, p bushel, 45 @ 47. FLAXSEED, p bushel, 1 00 @ 1 10. GRAIN, p bushel— Corn, 1 00 @ 1 10. Wheat, 1 25 @ 00.00. Oats, 60 @ 00.00. Peas, 1 15 @ 00.00. Rye, 1 00 @ 00.00. HIDE, p lb— Dry, 10 @ 00. Green, 3 @ 4. LARD, p lb, 9 @ 10. LEAD, p lb, 8 1/2 @ 10. SPIRITS, p gallon— Peach Brandy, 75 @ 00.00. Apple do, 50 @ 00.00. Northern do, 40 @ 00.00. N. C. Whiskey, 45 @ 50. TOBACCO, manufactured, p lb 8 @ 30. SALT— Liverpool, p sack, 2 00 @ 00.00. Alum, p bushel, 60 @ 00.00. MOLASSES, p gallon, 25 @ 26. Cuba, new crop, 40 @ 00.00. SUGAR, p lb— Leaf and crushed, 10 @ 12. St. Croix, Porto Rico, & N Orleans 7 @ 9. IRON, p lb— English, 43 @ 00.00. Swedes, common bar, 54 @ 00.00. Do, wire, 64 @ 00.00. NAILS, 5 @ keg, 5 50 @ 00.00. LEATHER, sole, 2 50 @ 00.20. FODDER, p hundred, 1 50 @ 00.00. HAY, N. C., p ton, 20 @ 1 50. WOOL, p lb, 18 @ 00.00. TALLOW, p lb, 11 @ 00.00. BEEF, on the hoof, p lb, 6 @ 00.00. LAMB, by the quarter of side, 8 @ 00.00. PORK, p lb, 6 1/2 @ 00.00. MUTTON, p lb, 5 @ 00.00. CHICKENS, each, 40 @ 00.00. EGGS, p dozen, 15 @ 00.00. BUTTER, p lb, 20 @ 00.00. POTATOES, Sweet, p bushel, 7 5 @ 00.00. Irish, p lb, 4 1/2 @ 5 00.00.

REMARKS.—Market well supplied with Bacon—no change in price. Cotton is lower—sales to manufacturers only at 8 1/2 and 8 1/4. Corn is in better demand at quotations. Flour, since Monday, has improved one dollar on the barrel—demand good. Spirits Turpentine 50 and 52 cts per gal. Raw—none offering.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 22. 283 bbls Turpentine were sold at \$3.50 per bbl for yellow dip, and \$2 for hard. 548 bbls Spirits Turpentine sold at 55 cts per gallon. Resin, \$1.05 and \$1.10 per bid for large barrels. 580 bbls Tar sold at \$2.75 per bid—demand good. Nine rats Timber have been sold at prices ranging from \$6.50 to \$13.50 per M. 900 bushels Corn sold at 82 cts, 8,000 bushels have just arrived.—Commercial