

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, July 8, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ., OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

We announce C. H. Coffield and J. G. Shepherd, Esqrs., two of the nominees of the late Democratic County Convention, as candidates for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

The 4th of July was celebrated at Fayetteville, by the customary ceremonies, bating the parade of the military. A civic procession was formed on Hay street, and marched to the large apartment over the new flour warehouse, where Col. John W. Cameron, of the Argus, after some highly appropriate remarks proceeded in a clear and emphatic manner to read that renowned document—the Declaration of Independence. An address was then delivered by the orator of the day, B. Fuller, Esq. The eloquence and finished beauty of this production, and the patriotic spirit which pervaded it elicited the warm applause of the audience. Everything passed off as agreeably at the warmth of the weather would permit.

The Mexican Treaty.

The Treaty between the United States and Mexico, by which a considerable portion of the territory of the latter power has been ceded to us, was consummated by the exchange of ratifications on the 30th of June. The sum to be paid is seven millions now, and three millions more as soon as the boundary shall have been ascertained by actual survey of a joint commission of the two powers. By this treaty the boundary line between the two countries is thrown farther South, giving to us the whole valley of the Gila River from its source to its mouth, together with a large portion of Sonora valuable for mining purposes. The ceded territory includes also Cook's celebrated wagon route. The chief value of the acquisition, we take it, lies in the fact that it contains the best, and very probably the only practicable route for the great Pacific Railroad. Along the valley of the Gila which runs Westwardly in the very direction which the Pacific road would take, the mountains which further North lift their cloud capped summits to the region of perpetual snow, subside into low ranges which would offer no impassable barrier to a Railroad. The valley of the Gila is said also to be a much more fertile region than the country along either of the more Northern routes, and this fact must necessarily have a vast influence in determining the route. The fact is, in our opinion, that the Pacific road must either be built in the valley of the Gila or not at all. Even if the Rocky Mountains could be tunneled, or passed in any other way, the country along either the northern or middle routes so utterly desert that it would be impracticable to build a road through it, and even if built it would be impracticable to keep it up except at a ruinous expense. If Yankee enterprise should develop in the mining region of Sonora riches equal to those of California, the prospects of the Pacific road would be greatly improved. That this may be the case no one can deny. Before the acquisition of California by this country, her immense mineral treasures lay hidden and unappreciated in the earth. But passing into our hands the country has undergone changes. History affords no parallel to what has occurred there, except in the case of Australia.

The doctrine of manifest destiny once despised and ridiculed, has grown to be a part of the policy of this country. It is the practical operation of the great principle that republicanism is expansive. Whatever may be the fate of this Union of States, whether it shall continue one vast compact body with one federal head, or be divided into two or more great powers, the principle of Republicanism, thirty vigorous Anglo-American Republicanism will survive and will ultimately prevail throughout this whole continent.

Flour.—We learn from the Inspector of flour that during the six months beginning July 1, 1854, and ending July 1, 1854, there were 13,896 bbls. of flour inspected at this place. From Jan'y, to April 1, 9,979 bbls., and from April, to July 1, 8,259 bbls. were inspected. Total during the past year 32,134 bbls.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Wm. B. Ham, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. He started for town, in his buggy, and died on the way. He was a worthy and respectable citizen.

We are indebted to Hon. Henry M. Shaw, for a pamphlet copy of Mr. Disney's late very able speech on the question of distributing the public lands.

We learn from the Salisbury Banner, that Mr. Bragg addressed the people at Salisbury on the 24th ult. with fine effect. Though still feeble from ill-health, he made a capital speech, and one which the Banner thinks will do good on the 3d of August. We are glad to learn that Mr. Bragg's health is improving. The mountain air we hope will give him renewed health and strength.

Thomas J. Morisey Esq., of Robeson, has declared himself a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of Richmond and Robeson Counties, in the next General Assembly.

During the financial year ending June 30th 1854, the revenue of the United States from all sources is computed to have been about seventy-five millions of dollars. Of this amount about sixty-eight millions was derived from duties on imports. The revenue for the year preceding that which has just expired, was about sixty millions.

Congress has fixed upon Friday the 4th day of August at 12 o'clock M. as the time for its final adjournment.

The Public Lands. In the last N. C. Argus we find an elaborate article on the subject of the public lands in which the policy of distribution is zealously advocated. In that article we find the following remarkable passage:

"Again the opponents of distribution shift their ground and say that, if distribution were to take place—the proceeds of the sales of the lands amounting to less than two millions a year—North Carolina would get no more than fifty or sixty thousand dollars annually and one of the leaders we heard gravely contend that she would get only thirty thousand dollars a year! And by whose doings have the proceeds of the sales been rendered thus meagre? By whose but those of the democracy? They have had things all their own way, and behold the results of their policy! They have given away the lands, and thus prevented the general government from selling them. They have held out inducements to our population to leave the State, and thus diminished the numbers that we would otherwise have had to augment our receipts in a distribution according to federal population. Let the flood-gates of extravagance be shut down—let the democratic managers be enjoined from trucking off the national domain for western votes—and instead of one million six hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds of the sales will soon reach seven or eight millions of dollars, with a constant augmentation of even that amount, as our population continues to increase and spread out through the wilds of the far West."

When we read this portion of the remarks of the Argus we confess we were non-plused. We find it here charged that the democracy "have given away the lands, and thus prevented the general government from selling them." Does the Argus mean by this language to censure Congress for having granted bounty lands to the brave soldiers who have in times of peril exposed their persons in defence of their country and freely poured out their blood on a hundred battle fields? Millions of acres have been granted away by Congress in this way, and if it were wrong so to grant them, the whigs as well as democrats must share in the odium, for their votes will be found recorded in favor of such grants. Does the Argus mean to censure the grant of the 16th section in each township of public lands for educational purposes? If so then we answer that this is the long established policy of the Government—a policy which both political parties have contributed to establish and uphold. But again does the Argus mean to disapprove of the policy of granting alternate sections of the public lands in aid of Internal Improvements in the Western States? If so then we respond that a bill which made the largest grant of public lands in aid of Internal Improvements ever embraced in a single measure of legislation viz: the Illinois Central Railroad bill was voted for by George E. Badger and Willie P. Mangum, the whig Senators from North Carolina, and signed by Millard Fillmore, the meddler whig President. "Let the flood-gates of extravagance be shut down—let the democratic managers be enjoined from trucking off the national domain for Western votes, &c." Thus speaks the Argus. But we should like to enquire what is to be done with such persons as Hon. George E. Badger? He being a whig will not be accused by the Argus of "trucking off the national domain for Western votes." Mr. Badger having voted for grants of land to the new States in aid of Internal Improvements, and never having retracted his views on the question, will not his re-election to the U. States Senate militate against the policy which the Argus advocates "of shutting down the flood gates of extravagance," which being interpreted means stopping the grants of lands to the new States? We ask the Argus how it can reconcile its advocacy of Mr. Badger's re-election with its views on this particular point? Neighbor let us have an explanation.

In the Argus of the 27th ult., we find the following passage:

"But we have over and over again endeavored to make the Carolinian comprehend that the whigs are not opposed to the Illinois Central Railroad bill per se; that they are only opposed to the passage of such bills, if the old States are to receive nothing on their part to compensate them for the lands thus taken from them and given to the new."

Assuming this as the position of the Argus and its party which it strikes us is somewhat inconsistent with the passage quoted above, what does it amount to. If we comprehend its meaning it amounts to this, that the whig party and the Argus are willing that the public lands should continue to be granted to the new States provided a distribution is made among all the States of the public lands or their proceeds. Let us consider this proposition briefly. The whig party claims a distribution of the public lands among all the States. They claim a just and equitable distribution. (For instance the plan embraced in Bennett's Bill of the last session of Congress.) And if this distribution is made, they are willing to continue to grant lands to the new States in aid of Internal Improvements. Let us for a moment trace the operation of this policy. There could not be any considerable increase in the amount of revenue derived from the public lands under this system, for the reason that the grants to the new States would continue to be made. Therefore about the same amount would be distributed under this proposed system, that now is collected and disbursed by the General Government for national purposes. But here we are met by the objection. "Oh but you must stop the grants to these new States, and then you will vastly increase the amount of revenue derived from the public lands." This was identically the position of Gen. Dockery in his speech delivered in this place in May last. In reply we answer that there is no party in the country which has ever committed itself to this doctrine. Mr. Badger, the great light of the Southern whig party is not in favor of stopping these grants to the new States. He has expressly said in the Senate of the U. S. by word and by vote that he is in favor of them. With what consistency can the whig party of North Carolina come before the people advocating the election of Gen. Dockery for Governor, and Mr. Badger for Senator, when these individuals occupy antagonistic positions upon the question which the whigs de-

clare to be the one vital issue now before the people? Gen. Dockery is for stopping the grants to the new States, in order that the proceeds arising from their sale, the distribution of which he advocates, may be increased. Mr. Badger is in favor of the grants to the new States. Which line of policy will stand the best chance of being adopted, should the whigs succeed in getting into power? Mr. Badger's policy of course. That policy being adopted, we repeat, that the amount of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands could not to any great extent be increased. Where then we ask would be the advantage of taking money out of the treasury of the U. S. and distributing it among the people? Suppose you keep the money in the national treasury, do you not thereby lessen the taxes of the people just to that extent, and bestow a corresponding pecuniary benefit? Suppose it takes forty millions to carry on the government, and that the revenue is more than sufficient for this purpose, would it not be better to reduce the tariff taxes of the people, than to give them money which has once been taken from them for the very purpose of supporting the government? If you give the people \$2,000,000 per annum arising from the sales of the public lands, you will necessarily be compelled to raise \$2,000,000 a year more by tariff taxes, in order to carry on the government. Where is the liberality or the wisdom of giving the people money from one hand, whilst you collect taxes from them with the other?

It is the fashion of the whig press to denounce the democratic party for its "senseless" and "insane opposition" to the distribution of the public lands. That kind of argument may do for some, but it never has much effect upon a mind capable of forming its own conclusions. By way of concluding this article we beg leave most respectfully to ask the Argus the following questions:

Do you approve Mr. Badger's vote in favor of the Illinois Central Railroad bill?

Do you approve of Mr. Badger's position in favor of distributing the public lands and grants to the new States in aid of Internal Improvements?

Are you willing to continue those grants provided a distribution bill as equitable as Bennett's bill of the last session, can be passed by Congress?

If this policy should be adopted, would the amount of the proceeds be increased over what it is at present?

If the amount of the proceeds would not be increased, can you explain wherein the great benefit of your policy consists?

Renegades. "We do not know what the locofoco party would do but for renegade whigs. The editor of the Raleigh Standard is a renegade whig, the editor and publisher of the "Asheville News" are renegade whigs, the President of the late Locofoco convention was a renegade whig, two locofoco candidates for the State Senate this side of the Blue Ridge, W. H. Thomas and David Coleman, are renegade whigs, and there are many upstart renegades in every portion of the State, who have joined the locofoco party because it is at present in the ascendancy. When the whigs get in power, which will not be long first, they will be found trying to get back, with perhaps a pocket full of certificates going to prove that they had always been good whigs! How this world is given to—"Asheville Spectator.

The above paragraph affords food for reflection. We are informed in it that the "Locofoco" party contains a great many "renegade whigs," and that many of them are persons of prominence. By this we are to understand that for some reason or other, many persons of ability have left the whig party, and attached themselves to the democratic party. But do we hear of any renegade democrats? No indeed. The changes are almost altogether the other way; whigs become democrats, but we seldom hear of democrats becoming whigs. Why is this? The whigs answer, that interest is at the bottom of it. But can this be true. Most of the changes enumerated are in a strong whig district, and in strong whig Counties. How else can these changes be accounted for, than upon the supposition that these gentlemen have become satisfied that the principles of the democratic party are entitled to their confidence and advocacy?—that the action of the whig party is detrimental to the best interests of their country? The term "renegade" has no terror for the self-poised and independent mind, which claiming for itself the right to think for itself, acknowledges no fealty to mere party dogmatism.

If the whig leaders, instead of trumpeting to the four points of the compass, the names of the "renegade whigs," who have by their talents and services placed themselves high in the ranks of democracy, would preserve a discreet silence on the subject, they would pursue a more prudent policy. Every time the process is repeated, it but adds to the moral force of the democratic party, just as every conversion from infidelity to christianity gives increased power to the "preached word."

We tell the whig Journals that if they expect to make anything out of that senseless twaddle about renegades from their ranks, they display little knowledge of human nature. The complaints which they send up, are just what might be expected from those who in every desertion from their ranks, recognize the evidence of a sinking cause.

Railroad to Beaufort.

We publish in another column the proceedings of a meeting held in Onslow county, on the 24th ult., in favor of the proposed Railroad connexion between this place and Beaufort Harbor. It will be seen that a convention of the counties interested is recommended to be held at Kenansville. No time for the meeting is suggested in the proceedings, that being left to be determined hereafter. The suggested place for holding the Convention is central to the route and altogether the most suitable one on the line.

Our views in relation to a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort have been heretofore frequently expressed. Since the subject was first started, we have been a zealous advocate

of that work. We regard it as a member of the great system of internal improvements in North Carolina, a system which if carried out will develop the resources, elevate the character and multiply the wealth of North Carolina. The present is a fitting time to commence in earnest, the agitation of the connexion between Fayetteville and Beaufort. The Legislature will meet before many months, when all the different schemes now projected will come before that body for State aid. If the friends of this work intend to ask assistance from the State, it is time they were maturing their plans, and getting the subject in a condition to be acted on. There is no doubt that a large amount of money can be subscribed along the proposed route of this road. The people interested in it, have the ability and the disposition to make liberal contributions. If it should be found expedient we have little doubt that in some or all of the counties penetrated, country subscriptions can also be made. The fact is that if the friends of this project will go earnestly to work the road can be built. We respond therefore heartily to the recommendation of the Onslow meeting, and this community will also respond in due time.

MR. NORMENT DECLINES.—The subjoined letter from Thomas A. Norment Esq., of Robeson, speaks for itself. We regret extremely that Mr. Norment's bad health prevents his continuing to be a candidate. We hope however, that the democrats of Robeson will supply his place by the nomination of a suitable person. We trust that the democracy of Robeson will bear themselves gallantly in the approaching contest. The liquor question has confused matters a little in Robeson, but there is no reason for discouragement. Let the battle be fought with the zeal and determination of men conscious of political rectitude, and the victory will be ours.

LUMBERTON, July 6th 1854.

To my Democratic Friends: Finding that my health will not be sufficiently re-established to canvass the county, I am reluctantly compelled to decline the nomination made on the 4th Monday in May. I have waited thus long in hopes that I might be able to undertake the canvass, but finding no improvement in my health, I thought it best to decline in time to make another nomination, and I would name Saturday the 15th inst., as the day for the Democrats to meet in Lumberton to select some gentleman to run in my place. I know you will be able to make a selection of some one more able to do justice to the great cause of democracy, but I yield to no one in true devotion to our party.

Most Respectfully,  
THOS. A. NORMENT.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Four persons Drowned.—We learn that on Thursday last, four negroes were drowned by the sinking of a canoe in Evans's Mill pond, in Moore County. They were leaving the bank to cross the pond, when a man jumped upon the end of the canoe, causing it to dip water. The whole party rushed to the end next to the shore, when the boat sunk, and the four immediately sunk with it. None of them could swim. One was a free man named Jonas Hill. The others were slaves, one belonging to Dr. McClanahan, one to John Deffenhardt, Jr., and one to Allen W. Jones. Mr. Jones, who was present, plunged in to help, and was very near being drowned himself, being seized and carried to the bottom by one of the drowning men. It was with the utmost difficulty that he released himself. Our informant says it was a sad sight to see four drowned bodies lying side by side.

A white man named Duke Malone, and two sons, small boys, were also on the boat. The father, being a good swimmer, saved his sons with great difficulty.—Observer.

Death of Thomas Ritchie, Esq. The telegraph announces the death of this Patriarch of the American press. Mr. Ritchie established the Richmond Enquirer in 1804—just half a century ago—and for forty years he conducted that journal with a vigor, earnestness and vivacity that made it perhaps the most popular and influential political paper in the United States. In 1845 he went to Washington, to take charge of the Administration organ, the Union, which he conducted till within the last three years. Mr. Ritchie wrote with fullness, sprightliness, and often with great power. He knew how to touch the popular mind, and he did not often appeal to his readers without effect. Though a warm partisan, we believe he never allowed political differences to interfere with his social and personal relations. Taken for all in all, Mr. Ritchie was a rare man; one who has done signal honor to the journalism of the country, and whose death the Editorial fraternity have cause to mourn. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."—Chas. Mercury.

Giving away the Lands. We frequently hear Whig orators asserting that Congress has given away ever one hundred millions of acres of the public lands to the new States, without any compensation. No man that has any regard for truth would make the assertion, for it is false. The General Government ceded about 36,000,000 acres of swamp lands to the States in which they lie, because they were useless to the Government, bred diseases in the country around them, and while belonged to the Government the States could not drain them nor build levees to keep them from overflowing. So just and proper was the bill considered that the years and days were never called upon it. It had no opposition.

About 25,000,000 acres have been bestowed upon soldiers in our wars; and even this Whigs set down as donations to the new States! The Whig Congress of 1841 did give away, without a shadow of compensation, 6,000,000 acres of land to nine new States and three Territories; and this is about all the lands we have ever known given away without compensation.

Here, then, we see how nearly 70,000,000 acres of these lands have been disposed of. Almost all the rest was given away in alternate sections during Mr. Fillmore's administration, and approved by him—not, indeed, giving without compensation, as certain Whigs assert; but the compensation was obtained in the enhanced value of the reserved sections and the facility with which they could then be sold. Lands that had lain in market a number of years at \$1.25 per acre, without a purchaser, are now being rapidly sold at \$2.50 per acre. Instead of losing, the national treasury has gained.—Salisbury Banner.

In Guilford, John A. Gilmer Esq., is a candidate for the Senate, and D. F. Caldwell, Ralph Girell and Calvin Johnson, Esqrs., are candidates for the Commons. All whigs.

Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor. At a large meeting of the citizens of Onslow county, held in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th June, on motion of Maj. George J. Ward, Jasper Ethridge, Esq., was called to the Chair, and David W. Saunders and Harvey Cox, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The chairman explained the object for which the meeting had been called, viz: for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon the subject of a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor, and of consulting this meeting upon the necessity of holding a Convention by the counties interested in the proposed road.

The preamble and resolutions following, prepared by a few remarks, were offered by Col. L. W. Humphrey:

Whereas, the project of a Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort Harbor is contemplated; and whereas, the people of Onslow county feel deeply and immediately interested in said work, therefore be it resolved, That we propose to the citizens of the counties through which it will pass, and to others interested, to hold a Convention, at an early day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the above-named project.

That the chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint fifty delegates to represent the county of Onslow in said Convention.

That, as it is the most central place, we prefer that the Convention be held in the town of Kenansville.

On motion of J. B. Frazel, Esq., the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting was then addressed, briefly, by Maj. George J. Ward, J. A. Aviret, Jr., Col. L. W. Humphrey and J. H. Foy, Esqrs., and at length by E. W. Saunders, Esq.,—all expressing a very great interest in the success of the undertaking.

In accordance with the second resolution, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent Onslow in the proposed Convention, to wit:

W. H. Batson, Jesse Hardison, W. F. Manson, Dr. G. H. McMillan, J. P. Spicer, O. B. Sanders, M. L. F. Redd, H. H. Sandlin, Samuel Shepard, W. D. Humphrey, Thomas Jarman, Isaac Morton, Benj. Bryan, J. S. Shivar, Henry Jarman, Durant Rhodes, J. A. Aviret, Sr., E. Murrill, J. W. Thompson, J. A. Aviret, Jr., Stephen Wallace, J. H. Foy, Col. L. W. Humphrey, Dr. S. Wilson, John M. Frank, Robt. White, George J. Ward, A. J. Murrill, Owen Higgins, Col. E. W. Montfort, Dr. Philip Koonce, D. W. Simmons, Eli W. Saunders, Zadoc Costin, Green Hatchel, E. Fonville, Andrew Hurst, William Provo, B. J. Pollard, D. W. Russel, D. A. Humphrey, J. N. Sanders, R. S. McLean, C. B. Glover, E. W. Sanders, W. J. Gibson, T. Henderson, J. K. Smith, Job Smith and Allen B. Matticks.

The chairman and secretaries, on motion, were added to the delegation.

On motion the secretaries were required to furnish the Fayetteville Carolinian and Wilmington Journal with the proceedings of this meeting, with the request that they publish and request others to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH H. ETHRIDGE, Ch'n.  
D. W. SANDERS, Secretary.  
HARVEY COX, Secretary.

A FAVORABLE EDITOR.—John W. Boyd, Esq., formerly editor of the Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository and whig, having been recommended for the Mayoralty in Hagerstown, declines the honor, for certain cogent reasons, which he states at length in the Hagerstown Chronicle. In the first place he thinks the position wouldn't suit him—in the next place he considers that neither profit nor honor would attach to it—he then goes on to say—"Third, I have not the courage to place myself under obligations to every Tom, Dick and Harry, or to shake hands with every scaly blackguard, at the imminent risk of catching more than I bargained for. Fourth, I have not the patience to inquire into the state of every man's health—believing that to attain a position of prominence through a knowledge of the condition of the public bowels, would be traveling to distinction through a very disagreeable channel." He then admits that he would be willing to serve his fellow-citizens in any capacity yielding honor without regard to profit, and in a position in which every wretch entitled to a vote would feel himself privileged to hold me under special obligations, would be giving rather too much pork for a shilling. I therefore most emphatically decline the intended dishonor."—S. S. Democrat.

SUICIDE.—The Louisville Journal relates the facts concerning the suicide of a lad of thirteen years, named Henry Merriman, ten miles from that city:

"This is one of the most mysterious as well as one of the most extraordinary cases of suicide ever committed in this country. Henry was a devout Christian. He had lost a little sister who belonged to the church. This sister had given him a prayer-book on her death bed, and desired him to use it. He had become so interested in the book, and on the book, and on the subject of meeting with a dear sister, that it was a subject of daily conversation and prayer with him. He appeared desirous to be with her. His mother had told him that he would meet his sister in Heaven after death. He prayed nightly and daily to see her, and in his fit of religious insanity he, upon his knees, cut his throat from ear to ear, severing both jugular veins. This was truly a sorry sight to look upon—a heart-broken mother, afflicted father, and distressed relatives—this was a scene to dissolve a heart of stone. Every one present was in tears—every man became, as it were, a child.

"The verdict of the jury was, that the child came to his death from the influence of the above facts, causing religious insanity."

A MEMBER OF CONGRESS IS A BAD WAY.—During the debate, on Thursday, on the resolution fixing a day of adjournment, Mr. Ewing, a gallant and talented young Kentuckian, thus humorously expressed his grievances:

"I want to get away from here, for one, and I believe that the people are willing to see us go away. I would rather adjourn sine die than take a recess. It is rather a novel experiment, and I do not know how it would suit. But I want to get away on any terms. I want to get something to eat. [Laughter.] I want to get to some place where I can sleep of nights. [Renewed laughter.] I am tired of going into these dining-rooms in the morning with the weak stomach with which every gentleman rises in summer, and smelling that odor which destroys the last remnant of appetite that can be got up by the force of tonics, and other means. [Great laughter.] After trotting all over town hunting a place to eat, I have thought that, of inevitable necessity, I would be compelled to go through the form under the influence of chloroform. [Renewed laughter.] I know of no other way in which it can be practiced with any sort of ease and comfort."

It is now well ascertained that Mr. Clingman's influence will be cast in favor of Mr. Bragg for Governor. This fact, and the disaffection among the whigs of the mountain region, will give Mr. Bragg a great advantage in the coming election. We put his majority down at 6,000.

MARRIED.

In this town, on 26th ult., by Rev. Thomas Murphey, Mr. Jas. J. Ahern to Miss Euphemia Monaghan. At the residence of Mr. B. Hoffman, in Onslow, on the 1st ult., by J. W. T. B. Hoffman, Esq., Mr. Amos Heath, aged 14 years, weight 60 pounds, to Miss L. J. Foster, aged 23 years, weighing 145 pounds. Near Ellsville, on the 24th ult., by Nathan Jones, Esq., Mr. Daniel Beard to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of the late Arthur Smith, of Bladen county. In Moore county, on the 25th ult., by Rev. Noah Richardson, Mr. Archibald J. Pearce to Miss Eliza Kitchens. In Carthage, on the 30th ult., by Wm. B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. W. B. Muse to Miss Anna Davis, all of Moore. In Robeson, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. Henry J. Connelly to Miss Margaret Ann McPhaul, daughter of Malcom McPhaul, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday the 1st inst., Mr. Geo. W. McHardin, aged 24 years. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and in his death he gained a crown of glory which never fadeth away, which is at rest for all God's children.—Com. In this county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Isabel McNeill, aged 86 years. She has been a worthy member of the Presbyterian church for the last 65 years. She has left a large number of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.—Com. Near Harrison Creek, Cumberland county, on the 26th ult., Robert Henry, infant and only child of Travis and Martha J. Deulsoe, aged 5 weeks.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE, July 4.—Iron Steamer Flora McDonald, with goods for sundry persons in this place and the interior. July 7.—Steamer Sun with passengers and freight for sundry persons of this place and interior. Also the Fairy (Orin's Line) with flat Express in tow with goods for sundry persons of this place and the interior. Want of sufficient force in the office prevents us from stating out the names in full.

LOST.

On the 5th inst., a POCKET BOOK containing a Turpentine bill amounting to \$61 20. One note on M. Johnson for one dollar and sixteen cents, and about seventy dollars in money. The finder will be liberally rewarded on return to the subscriber.

DUNCAN HAIR.

July 8, 1854. 11 pd

600,000 GALLONS. UNITED STATES ROTARY PUMP, will discharge 300,000 gallons in 10 hours. Suitable for Coal Mines and Rice Fields. Will be sold low. Also seven horse power steam Engine. For further information address HALL & BOLLINGER, Fayetteville, July 8, 1854. 801-34

AUCTIONEER'S SALE. By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by I. W. Clark, I will on Monday the 24th July, at the Market place in the town of Fayetteville, sell 14 ACRES of LAND, on the Murchison road, near Fayetteville known as the residence of said Clark, also one Barouche and harness.—Terms of sale a negotiable Note at Bank.

PETER P. JOHNSON, Trustee.

July 8, 1854 801-24-pd

WANTED.—A good Coach Painter, one who understands stripping preferred, also a good Trimmer, good wages and constant employment will be given by applying to WM. J. CORNWALL, Wilmington, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

July 8, 1854. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Bacon, Beans, Coffee, Flour, Sugar, etc.

REMARKS.—Business is very quiet and must remain so for some weeks.

Corn—Good bread corn is much wanted at our quotations. Cotton—None offering except from store, prime lots will command \$4 to 9 cts for manufacturing purposes.

Flour—Prices throughout the week have been firm with sales at \$7.90 to \$8.

Spirits Turpentine in good demand and sales at 40 cts. Raw do, at \$21 to \$22.

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 6.

TURPENTINE.—806 bbls Turpentine sold at \$3.20 per bbl. for Virgin Dip, \$3.10 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, and \$1.50 per bbl. for Hard. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—536 bbls. changed hands at 42 cents per gallon. ROSES.—370 bbls. No. 3 (large bbls.) sold at \$1.10 per bbl. TAR.—209 bbls. sold at \$3.35 per bbl. TRIMMER.—1 raft was sold at \$12 per M. feet. BACON.—4,200 lbs. N. C. Bacon sold at 84 cts. per lb. for Sides and Shoulders, and 10 cts. per lb. for Hams. LARD.—12 bbls. and 3 kegs N. C. Lard sold at 10 cts. per lb. EGGS.—2,000 hushels sold at 95 cents per bushel. FLOUR.—25 bbls. Fayetteville sup. sold at \$8.00 to \$7.75 per bbl.—Commercial.