

Members of the Legislature.

We give below a list of the members elect of the next Legislature of North Carolina. This list is believed to be nearly correct:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck—John B. Jones, dem. Gates and Chowan—Henry Wiley, whig. Tyrrell and Hyde—Charles McClesse, whig. Northampton—Thomas J. Person, dem. Hertford—Kenneth Rayner, whig. Bertie—Joseph B. Cherry, whig. Martin and Washington—Asa Biggs, dem. Halifax—M. L. Williams, whig. Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark, dem. Pitt—B. F. Elbert, whig. Beaufort—Joshua Taylor, whig. Craven—Council B. Wood, dem. Carteret and Jones—Richard Oldfield, dem. Greene and Lenoir—James P. Speight, dem. New Hanover—Owen Fennell, dem. Duplin—B. W. Herring, dem. Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—T. S. D. McDowell, dem.

Cumberland—Warren Winslow, dem. Sampson—Thos. I. Falson, dem. Wayne—C. H. Brogen, dem. Johnston—Linn B. Sanders, dem. Wake—Gaston H. Wilder, dem. Nash—John H. Drake, Jr., dem. Franklin—James Collins, dem. Warren—William Eaton, Jr., dem. Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem. Person—Jno W. Cunningham, dem. Orange—William A. Graham, whig. Alamance & Randolph—Wm B. Lane, whig. Chatham—John H. Haughton, whig. Moore & Montgomery—S. H. Christian, whig. Robeson and Richmond—T. J. Moriser, whig. Anson and Union—Thos S. Ashe, whig. Guilford—John A. Gilmer, whig. Caswell—Jno A. Gray, whig. Rockingham—Geo D. Boyd, dem. Mecklenburg—John Walker, dem. Stanly and Cabarrus—J. M. Long, whig. Pasquotank & Perquimans—N. Winslow, w. Rowan and Davie—John A. Lillington, whig. deceased. A new election to be held under writ from the Governor.

Davidson—John W. Thomas, whig. Stokes and Forsythe—T. J. Martin, dem. Ashe, Surry, Watunga and Yadkin—George Bower, dem. Wilkes, Fredell and Alexander—Anderson Mitchell, whig. Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—C. T. N. Davis, whig. Lincoln, Gaston & Catawba—Jno F. Hoke, d. Rutherford & Cleveland—Columbus Mills, d. Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey & Madison—David Coleman, dem. Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson—William H. Thomas, dem.

Thirty democrats, twenty whigs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—J. W. Lancaster, d. G. Mebane, w. Alexander—J. M. Bogle, whig. Anson—A. J. Dargun & John Broadway, w. Ashe—Allen Green, dem. Burke—W. F. McKesson, whig. Buncombe—Z. B. White, dem. Bladen—Geo M. Vance, whig. Bertie—David Outlaw, P. H. Winston, whigs. Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, Fred. Crisp, whigs. Brunswick—Gaston Meares, dem. Cabarrus—Daniel M. Barringer, whig. Catawba—Henderson Sherrod, dem. Craven—S. W. Chadwick, Geo. Green, whigs. Cumberland—Jesse G. Shepherd, C. H. Coffield, M. J. McDuffie, dems. Chowan—John C. Badham, dem. Columbus—A. J. Jones, whig. Camden—Wilson Harrison, whig. Carteret—Levi T. Oglesby, dem. Cherokee—Jno Rowland, Southern rights' w. Caswell—Samuel P. Hill, Wm Long, dems. Chatham—R. C. Cotton and A. D. Headen, dems., and J. H. Henden, whig. Caldwell—Samuel F. Patterson, whig. Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem. Cleveland—G. G. Holland, W. W. Wright, ds. Davidson—J. M. Leach, Henry Walser, w. Davie—William B. March, whig. Duplin—W. J. Houston, N. B. Whitfield, ds. Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, David Williams, democrats. Forsythe—Jesse A. Waugh, Allen Flynt, ds. Franklin—W. K. Martin, dem. Gaston—James H. White, dem. Granville—James M. Bullock and William H. Lyon, dems., J. S. Amis, whig. Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, Calvin Johnson, D. F. Caldwell, whigs. Greene—B. F. Williams, whig. Gates—M. H. Eure, whig. Hatteras—R. C. Love, dem. Halifax—R. Smith, J. D. Perkins, whigs. Hertford—W. L. Daniel, whig. Hyde—Milton Selby, dem. Henderson—John Baxter, whig. Iredell—R. H. Parks, L. Q. Sharp, whigs. Jackson—Mr Bryson, Southern rights' whig. Jones—F. G. Simmons, whig. Johnston—B. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, ds. Lenoir—William Sutton, dem. Lincoln—Henry Canster, dem. Madison—John Yancey, dem. Martin—John Watts, dem. McDowell—S. J. Neal, Southern rights' whig. Moore—Hugh Leach, whig. Montgomery—Zachariah Russell, whig. Macon—Mr Patton, Southern rights' whig. Mecklenburg—William Black, W. R. Myers, ds. Nash—J. W. Bryant, dem. New Hanover—Thos H. Williams, S. J. Person, dems. Mr Person having been appointed Judge, another election will have to be held.

Northampton—J. B. Bynum, M. W. Smallwood, dems. Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, dem. Orange—S. F. Phillips, J. Turner, Jr., whigs. Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, whig. Perquimans—J. P. Jordan, dem. Pitt—G. E. B. Singletary, W. J. Blow, dems. Person—Major Green, dem. Robeson—Neill Regan, Thos A. Norment, ds. Rockingham—Thos Settle, Jr., Joseph W. Neal, dems.

Rowan—C. A. Reese, dem. A. H. Caldwell, w. Rutherford—Jno G. Bynum, Wm M. Shipps, w. Randolph—John A. Craven, Jesse Thornburg, whigs. Richmond—W. L. Steele, whig. Sampson—Geo R. Doughty & Dr Shaw, ds. Surry—Charles Whitlock, dem. Stokes—Joel F. Hill, dem. Stanly—John Furr, whig. Tyrrell—A whig, of course, name not known. Union—James A. Dunn, dem. Wake—N. G. Rand and W. W. Whitaker, dems., and J. Mordecai, whig. Warren—W. A. Jenkins & S. H. Williams, ds. Washington—H. A. Gilliam, whig. Watunga—Jonathan Horton, whig. Wayne—W. T. Dorch and L. R. Wolfeld, ds. Wilkes—L. B. Carmichael, C. L. Cook, whigs. Yadkin—C. W. Williams, dem. Yancey—John A. Garland, dem.

Sixty-five democrats, fifty-one whigs, and four Southern rights whigs. The democrats will have a clear majority of twenty on joint ballot.

Three children were killed in Cincinnati on the 18th by the explosion of a camphine lamp.

Further from Mexico.

Reports came to the Minister of War to the effect that Col. Moreno had attacked the revolutionists under Diego Alvarez, near Cojaco, in Guerrero, and utterly defeated them—killing seventy and taking a great many prisoners, together with a large quantity of provisions and arms.

Another was to the effect that Colonel Zuloaga, with a body of 1,000 troops, had attacked the Cerro del Limon—a hill upon which the revolutionists had thrown up a fortification—and carried it by storm, killing large numbers, and taking many prisoners. Many of the leaders of the revolution, among them the celebrated guerrilla chief, Faustino Villava, are reported to have been killed.

These are mere rumors, although published as official by Santa Anna.

At Jamitope, Oajaca, there is an absolute famine in consequence of the loss of the crops; the poor inhabitants were reduced from fruits to roots, and three persons were said to have died of famine.

Santa Anna has, by a special decree, authorized the further importation, free of duty, of 3,000 fanegas of grain into Vera Cruz.

The Siglo states that Santa Anna had negotiated drafts for one million of dollars on New York at two per cent premium.

In Yucatan the army had met with several reverses from the Indians. A number were killed, and others took to the woods, where they perished; among them, it is reported, are Cois. Vergara and Kull.

Lieut. Bonaparte has resigned his commission in the American Army, and is said to have accepted one in the French Service in the East. It is also said that Jerome Bonaparte, the father of the Lieut., and nephew of the Great Napoleon, is to receive an appointment from the French Government, to reside in New York, probably as Consul.

News by the America from Europe.

In a portion of our last week's issue we announced the arrival of the steamer America on the 16th. The following are additional items:

The London Times is said to declare positively that a force of from 80,000 to 100,000 men—British, French and Turkish—will immediately invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights that command Sebastopol.

In Asia, the Turks are reported to be hard pressed by the Russians. The report of the defeat of the Turks near Kars is confirmed, and the Russians had laid siege to that place.

From the Danube the news continues favorable for the Allies. It is said that on the morning of July 29th, the Russians attacked the Turkish and French camp at Giurgio, and were totally defeated, with the loss of two thousand killed, and a large number of prisoners. To this it is added that the Russians were retreating in forced marches.

They had quitted Frateschi, and it was occupied by the Turks. The Russian troops were being concentrated on the Sereth. The evacuation of Wallachia was completed, and a proclamation had been issued, declaring that all the soldiers who remained behind would be considered as deserters.

Omer Pasha was expected to arrive at Bucharest on the 31st July, and would meet with a brilliant reception. The third Russian division left Varna on the 27th for Kistenj and Silistria. It is believed that force must be employed to dislodge the Russians from Moldavia.

The Austrian army under Prince Lichtenstein is ordered to advance from Pesth to Gallicia, the army in Gallicia is moving towards the frontiers. The Archduke Albrecht has removed his headquarters to Kronstadt, in the South-east corner of Transylvania. The total Austrian force on the frontiers reached 320,000 men, under command of Baron De-Hess. The frontiers have not been crossed, but the preparations for hostilities were on a colossal scale.

It may be inferred, from the report that Russia makes no warlike demonstration toward the Prussian frontiers, that there is an understanding between the Czar and his brother-in-law at Berlin that the neutrality of Prussia is to be maintained.

The latest advices are that the French troops had effected a junction with the allied fleet at Letsum, South of the Aland Isles. Gen. Baraguay d' Hilliers had had an interview with the King of Sweden, and his Majesty is reported to have declared his willingness to cooperate with the Western Powers on certain conditions; one of which probably is that the Aland Isles shall first be taken. The other items from the Baltic are that—

Kamla Karley had been reinforced by the Russians.

Four hundred British, on the 18th, made a descent on Kolinga, in the island of Desel, and, after destroying four boats, retired.

Since the 6th, the blockade of the ports in the Gulf has been more rigorous, not being possible for any vessel to enter or leave the port.

The Emperor Nicholas, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess had a narrow escape from being captured by an English steamer, near Cronstadt.

The cholera was increasing in violence at Constantinople; and there is a rumor that it had broken out among the British troops; at what place the telegraph does not say.

From Spain there is no additional news of importance. The country remained generally tranquil. Marshal Espartero had taken the oath as president of the new Council; and on the 2d inst, the barricades at Madrid were being removed at his request. It is said that the nomination of General O'Donnell was the most popular of any of the new Ministry.

From England, the only news telegraphed is that the Canadian Legislature Council bill was passed to a second reading on the 4th inst., and that on the same day the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of interest to five per cent.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD.—A friend in Salem writes us "that on the 12th inst, the subscribers to the Salem and York Plank Road Company met at Clemmonsville, and organized by electing E. Belo, Pres't, and E. D. Sides, B. C. Douthit, A. C. Wharton, F. Fries, Jos. Clouse, A. W. Cooper, E. T. Clemmons, Directors. Immediate steps will be taken to have the road surveyed and located. This road will leave the Fayetteville and Western P. R. in Salem, cross the Yadkin near Clemmonsville, and go on to Farmington. We have strong assurances from the right kind of men, that from this point the road will be continued westward, through one of the most fertile and thriving sections in Western Carolina. To complete this whole enterprise we may want the cordial co-operation of our Fayetteville friends. But as your community has already done wonders in raising funds for similar works, we will not call on Hercules for help if we can get along alone; but if in our last extremity we do call for aid, we hope not to call in vain. Our friends who have undertaken this good work have our best wishes for success. And in case of need, we doubt not that a road so well calculated to benefit this town, as well as the section of country through which it is located, will receive 'material aid' from our citizens. Speed the good work! say we.—Observer.

ESPARTERO.—This distinguished Spaniard is said to be a very intelligent and able man, and has already done good service to his country. He was the great supporter of Christiana, against the abolitionists of New Orleans. For his great services he was made Regent of Spain, which position he held for six years, and his administration was marked with wisdom, and a tendency to liberal measures. He was expelled by a series of disgraceful intrigues, and retired to England. While in exile he made no effort to disturb the Government de facto of his country; and continuing the same line of conduct, after his return to Spain, he never violated the terms of his recall. That such a man is placed at the head of the revolution, leads us, says the Baltimore American, to hope for the establishment of at least a constitutional government in Spain, which would certainly be beneficial not only to that unhappy country, but all Europe.

THE CONTRAST FOR FARMERS.—Last year the crops on the continent of Europe failed on every side. Famine stared France, Germany and Italy in the face. We were growing our bread of quantities of wheat and grain; and, between the farmers and the merchants, we must have made on the year's crops full two hundred per cent profit. Now the case is reversed. The show of fall wheat on the Continent is good, though the constant rains have injured some of the finer qualities; and the price of breadstuffs is falling rapidly at Paris. Here on the contrary the continued drought is destroying the harvest. Unless we have heavy falls of rain within a very short time, acres of wheat by the million will be dried up. It would France should again export large quantities of grain.—N. Y. Herald.

British Usurpation, or American Rights.

It would be very unreasonable to expect that any act of this administration—any measure of this administration—any measure of the democratic party—should receive the approval, or escape the condemnation, of that big-bald opposition allied under the name of the whig party, in hostility to all American nationality. No foreign aggression or hostile influence but will find ready sympathy, "aid and comfort," from some section of this conglomerate organization. Indeed, the vilification and abuse of any administration by the whole alliance is good testimony to the national and American character of that administration. It is not, therefore, to be expected that a decisive assertion of the duty and power of the government to protect its citizens and their interests, such as has been made by the destruction of Greycourt, could be made by the approval of those, many of whom have manifested an unblushing willingness to see our national flag humbled before its enemies. They would have been equally ready and better justified in taunting the government if it had shrunk from the duty of avenging the insults and robberies to which our public functionaries and citizens were subjected.

Every discreet citizen must know that a government, with its citizens and legitimate emigrants extended into foreign territories, will be liable for aggressions, hostile movements, and intrigues, before they reach the public eye, and of some which never do reach it. Such must be the case if the government fulfils its trust, and its officers are faithfully vigilant. It was the case relative to the intrigues in Texas and California previous to their union with this republic, and undoubtedly is so now in regard to Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The final act of settlement or redress bursts upon the public as the first announcement of the wrongs and provocations, the history of which has been accumulating in the files of the departments. The opposition press affects great horror at the disposition between the power of the offenders and that used for their punishment. Admitting such disproportion to exist, it is no more the subject of censure than the application of an efficient armed police force to break up any band of marauders. The false judgment which prompts such insulting and bragadocio claims is condemned by a part, at least, of the British press. The last "Dublin University Magazine" says:

"We have no interests in Central America to compare with those at stake in the Old World. Let both parties be frank and open. Let us explicitly renounce all intention of pushing our own interests, or thwarting those of the United States, in Central America."

If such advice had been judiciously taken, the outrages upon our citizens would probably never have occurred; and, behold! it appears that, instead of a lawless band having been knocked out of existence, Captain Jolly and her British Majesty's ship Bermuda seem to think the British government has been fired into. If this were so, it would, of course, furnish a greater reason why the opposition press should cry out louder and longer against an administration which seems to have more regard for its duty than reverence for usurpation, and the greater reason why every true-hearted American should support every effort to repel such usurpation.—Wash. Union.

YORK PORT HISSAIZE.—We take no pleasure in striking a fallen foe, and it is not the man but the act, which we are now called upon to censure. It is an established fact, that the Whig Senatorial candidate for Camden and Currituck, (Wallis Bray, Esq.) voted for himself at the late election! We have no fears that Mr Bray will ever be in our way. His political weakness, as demonstrated by the late election, will be a sure guaranty against his party ever again trusting themselves to his leadership. So we let him pass. But what shall we say of the party? How must they feel (if they have any feelings) when they reflect that their great champion voted for himself? He was their nominee. They supported him, and pretended to be confident of his election. But, notwithstanding his vote for himself, the gallant Jones beat him by the unparalleled majority of seventy-nine votes! Let the whigs of that district repent in sackcloth and ashes. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the sterling democracy of Camden and Currituck for administering the terrible rebuke they did to a party whose candidate was capable of such an act. All honor to the "Old Guard!"—Elizabeth City Pioneer.

A BUSINESS-LIKE COURTSHIP.—There is a story extant about a five minutes courtship between a thriving and busy merchant of a watering place in England, and a lady for whom, in connection with a deceased friend he was trustee. The lady called at his counting-house, and said that her business was to consult him on the propriety or otherwise of her accepting an offer of marriage which she had received. Now, for the first time, occurred to the Bristol merchant the idea of this holy estate in his own case. Marriage said he, listlessly turning over some West Indian correspondence, well I suppose every body ought to marry, though such a thing never occurred to me before. Have you given this gentleman an affirmative answer? Yes, Are your feelings particularly interested in the matter? Not particularly. Well then madam said he, turning round his office stool, if that be the case, and if you could dispense with courtship, for which I have no time, and think you could be comfortable with me I am your humble servant to command. There were people who thought that the lady had a purpose in going there, but, if so, she prudently disguised it. She said she would consider the matter. The Bristol merchant saw her out with the same coolness as if she was merely one of his correspondents, and when she was gone five minutes, was once more immersed in his letters and ledgers. A day or two after, he had a communication from the lady, accepting his offer very considerably excusing him from an elaborate courtship, and leaving him to name the most convenient day. They were married.

DEATH OF JUDGE HUGER.—The Hon. Daniel Elliott Huger departed this life yesterday, at his residence on Sullivan's Island, at the age of seventy-five.

The people of South Carolina will hear the announcement of the death of this distinguished and revered citizen with universal regret. For nearly half a century he has been the greater portion of the time, identified with the public service of the State, as a member of the Legislature, a Judge, a State Senator, and finally a member of the U. S. Senate, in all which positions he has never failed to command the most perfect confidence in his integrity and high devotion to his State. In courtesy and dignity of manner, in chivalrous honor, and in perfect truthfulness of character, Judge Huger was a model of a South Carolina gentleman. In the faithful discharge of all his duties and in the abundant charities of his life, he was the model of a good citizen and a true Christian. Peace and honor remembrance rest upon his grave.—Charleston Mercury, Aug. 22.

Another Cuban Outrage.

About the middle of last February, the bark C. B. Hamilton, of this port, (Thomas Means being master, and part owner,) arrived in Havana from New York, with a general cargo, described in forty-nine bills of lading. In due time, the Captain prepared his manifest, and delivered it to the boarding officer. Upon going ashore, however, to the house of his consignee, and comparing his bills of lading with his freight list, he found that in some few particulars, they disagreed; and fearing that the errors might extend to his manifest, and anxious to leave open no possible chance of difficulty with the Island officials, he repaired at once to the Custom House, and asked to see his manifest, in order to correct it, if it was wrong. But the Collector refused to give it to him; and with the usual insolence of his class, refused, also, to give him any reason for detaining it. This was within three hours after the manifest had been delivered; and the Custom House Regulations of Cuba expressly provide, that "during the twelve hours, after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the Captain, Supercargo, or Consigee, can make any alteration he thinks proper, or necessary; and in this purpose he will call on the Collector, or in his absence, on the Commander of the Custom House officers in service." Within this provision Captain Means had clearly brought himself. He had called on the Collector; he had stated his purpose; he had asked for his manifest. But the Collector would not give it to him, and he had to leave the Custom House without it. The "twelve hours," however, did not expire until the next day at 10 o'clock; and in the morning, with the clerk of his Consigee, he renewed his application at the Custom House. The Collector still refused him, until ten o'clock, and then the manifest was handed to him. Without leaving the Custom House, and in a few minutes, he found the errors he looked for, and corrected them; but upon tendering the corrected manifest to the proper officer, he was told that the twelve hours had expired by twenty minutes, and that it could not be received! Thus, after having made it impossible for him to alter his manifest, until the prescribed time, the official coolly took advantage of his own wrong, and left the Captain to be a victim of Cuban tyranny. Of course, the Captain protested, but of course his protest did no good; and in order to clear his vessel, his consignees were actually obliged to give heavy bonds to secure the payment of any claims which might legally be adjudged against her. It was believed, however, that from a case of such clear and manifest wrong on the part of the authorities, there could never result any serious trouble to the owners, but that the whole matter, probably, would be speedily and summarily dismissed. To this end, proper statements were prepared, and transmitted to the Captain General; and Captain Means has since made a voyage to Havana without hearing of it. But, by a late arrival, the consignees of the vessel (Messrs. Drake & Co.) have transmitted drafts on Messrs. Jenness, Chas. & Co., her agents and part owners here, for the sum of six thousand and eighty-seven dollars, claims, and thirteen hundred dollars, expenses, which they have been obliged to deposit in Havana, to await the further action of the Cuban Courts and authorities on the case. In this way, the petty tyrants of Cuba seem to profit by their own rascality, and hope to extort from an American vessel, some new means of pampering their depraved tastes, and of paying the expenses of a debauched and arbitrary Government.—Portland Argus.

THE JAPAN PORTS OPENED UNDER THE TREATY.—Sinoada, the port in Japan which is to be opened to our commerce immediately, is a small town, but with a fine harbor, on one of the Southern Islands. It is about the latitude of San Francisco. Hockadaie, the other place named, and which becomes accessible at the expiration of a year, is in the Island of Yeddo, the central one of the Japan Islands proper. It is the second town in size on the Island, the largest being Matamae, the residence of the Spiritual Emperor.—His harbor is better, however, than that of Matamae, and is capable of accommodating a large fleet. It opens on the Strait about eighteen miles wide, which separates Yeddo from Nippon, the island lying next south. The town stands on the declivity of a high, nearly circular promontory, lying between the Bay of Sauger on one side and the larger Bay of Hockadaie on the other, connected with the main line only by a narrow neck. It lies about the latitude of the south line of Oregon.

Another case of the Fever and Ague Cured.—A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madoulang, who after he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expressed an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, and the disease of the Liver, the proprietor of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

For sale by S. J. Hissdale, Fayetteville, N. C.

MILES! MILES!! Mr. J. S. Rice, of Kentucky, will be at Fayetteville by the last of this month, with fifty or sixty fine YOUNG MILES. He will pass on by Robeson Institute and Lumberton, and will attend the County Court at the last named place. Aug. 9, 1854.

"CROCKER'S CHINA, AND GLASS-WARE. I am now receiving my FALL STOCK of the above GOODS, comprising A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. To which the attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited. Goods promptly packed. W. N. TILLINGHAST. Aug. 18, 1854. 867-3m.

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE. The undersigned wishes to sell one of his plantations, lying on Deep River in the County of Moore, ten miles north-west from Carthage, on the Island Ford Road. One tract containing eleven hundred acres on the south side of the River, and the other four hundred and thirty acres on the north side of the River. His object being to dispose of one or the other of said tracts on account of the great inconvenience and danger of crossing the river daily to and from work. The lands are productive, beatious healthy, water good, range excellent for any kind of stock; timber, both oak and chestnut, abundant. Both places have good dwellings and necessary out houses, and other well known named places can be bought for a fair price, and on terms as easy as could be desired. Persons wishing to secure a good farm would do well to call and examine the premises. R. W. GOLDSTON. Prosperity, Moore County, N. C. August 13, 1854. 867-4m.

REMOVAL. The subscribers have removed to the corner Store of Arce's Building, Gillespie Street, and their former place they would be glad to see their customers. McDONALD & McMASTER. Aug. 12, 1854. 865-2m

According to returns, there will be 157,807 more hogs raised in Kentucky this year than last.