

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, December 9, 1854.

The President's Message.

We are indebted to the Wilmington Daily Journal and Herald for the earliest receipt of the President's message. It came to hand too late, however, for this week's issue. It shall appear in full next week, meantime we make a few notes of its contents.

A large portion of the message is taken up with a discussion of our foreign relations. Of this we shall attempt no abstract. Proceeding to the consideration of domestic matters, we learn that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year ending June 30th, 1854, from all sources was \$73,549,705, and that the expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, were \$51,018,249. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to \$24,336,380. To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to \$21,942,392; and at the close of the same year a corresponding balance amounting to \$20,137,967 of receipts above expenditures also remained in the treasury. It is thought by the Sec'y of Treasury that the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the expenditures by at least \$15,000,000. The President has determined, therefore, to continue to apply the surplus revenue to the reduction of the public debt, so long as it can be done economically. The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the last fiscal year was \$67,340,628 of which there had been paid on the 20th Nov. 1854, \$22,365,172, leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of \$44,975,456. In view of the fact that the public revenue so far exceeds the expenditures, the President recommends a reduction of the duties on foreign imports. The Sec'y of the Treasury has ascertained that at the four ports of Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky and Milwaukee, the treasury had by false entries been defrauded within the four years preceding March 3d, 1853, of \$198,000. The detection of these frauds was attended with great difficulty by reason of the fact that there is no law requiring the records of the officers to be left for the use of successors in office. Consequently those records have been claimed as private property. In view of these difficulties the President recommends legal enactments to remedy the evil.

An increase in the Military is recommended for the protection of our frontier and of emigrants, against the Indians, and an increase in the pay of the officers of the army. The raising of four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men, the extension of the range of promotion by selection, and a retired list are recommended.

The President thinks the present size of the Navy inadequate to the requirements of the country. He endorses the recommendation of the Sec'y of the Navy with regard to the apprentice system. The expenditures of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30th 1854, were \$8,710,907. The gross receipts during the same period were \$6,955,586, the expenditures exceeding the receipts by \$1,755,321. This is less than the deficiency of the year before by \$361,756. The increase of the revenue of the Department for the year ending June 30th 1854, over the preceding, was \$70,399. From this it is evident that the revenue of the Post Office Department does not, according to the original design, equal its expenditures.

During the last fiscal year, 11,070,935 acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and 8,130,917 brought into market. The number of acres sold is 7,035,755, and the amount received therefor \$9,285,533. The aggregate amount of lands sold, located under military scrip, and land warrants, selected as swamp lands by States, and by locating under grants for roads, is upwards of 23,000,000 acres. The increase of lands sold over the previous year is about 6,000,000 acres. The sales during the first two months of the current year have been five and a half millions of acres, exceeding by nearly four millions of acres the sales of the corresponding quarters of the last year. The President gives warning of the danger of making extravagant grants of the public lands in aid of internal improvements, and recurs with satisfaction to the action of the last Congress refusing to make such grants, promises to give his views on the subject of internal improvement at length, in a special message. The message concludes with a declaration of sentiments noble and patriotic in themselves, and eloquently and beautifully expressed. The document is of moderate length, and we trust that it will be carefully perused by all.

Mr. Wm. K. Blake, Esq., has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages in Greensboro' Female College, in place of Rev. Turner M. Jones, elected to the Presidency of said College to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. C. F. Deems.

Upon Mr. Blake's taking leave of Carolina Female College, where he formerly held a Professorship, the young ladies of the Senior Class presented him with a handsome gold fob chain and seal, with their names engraved on the links, and on the seal is inscribed the words "To W. K. Blake, from the Senior Class of C. F. C., 1854." The other classes also made him handsome presents. This certainly is a gratifying evidence of Mr. Blake's capability and gentlemanly deportment as an instructor. From our knowledge of Mr. Blake's character, we can say that Greensboro College has been fortunate in securing his services.

Solicitor of the 4th Circuit.—We stated last week that Mr. Ruffin had been elected Solicitor for the 4th judicial circuit. This was not the case at that time. But after several influential ballotings, Mr. Ruffin was elected on Tuesday last.

The Office of Governor.

On Wednesday last Gov. Reid sent in to the General Assembly his acceptance of the office of U. S. Senator, and thereupon a debate sprang up in the Senate on the resolutions of Ex-Governor Graham, declaring 1st, that the office of Governor had become vacant by Gov. Reid's acceptance of the Senatorship. 2d, that the office of Speaker of the Senate had become vacant by the succession of Mr. Speaker Winslow to the gubernatorial chair, and lastly, proposing to go into an election for Speaker. The first resolution was passed. The second also passed by a vote of 23 to 22, whereupon Mr. Ashe, of Anson, obtained leave to change his vote from the affirmative to the negative. This produced a tie—the vote being 23 to 23. Mr. Boyd of Rockingham being in the chair pro tem, gave the casting vote in the negative, and so the resolution was lost. By this vote the Senate have decided that the Speaker of the Senate shall in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, "exercise the powers of the Governor." Mr. Winslow, therefore, is now both Speaker of the Senate and the acting Executive of the State. After the vote on Mr. Graham's resolutions, Mr. Thomas of Haywood, offered a resolution to appoint a Speaker of the Senate pro tem, until the 1st of January. The Senate adjourned without having taken a vote on the resolution. It is believed, however, that it will pass.

A Convention.

Ex-Governor Graham, the Senator from Orange, introduced into the Senate on Friday the 1st inst., "a bill concerning a convention to amend the constitution of the State," which we find published in extenso in the Raleigh Standard. This bill provides for an election by the people on the first Thursday in August next, by which the question of "Convention," or "No Convention," is to be determined by a majority of the voters. If a majority are for a convention, then it is made the duty of the Governor of the State to issue a writ for the election on the first Thursday in October, 1855, of delegates to the Convention. Each county will be entitled to a number of delegates in this convention equal to the number of its members in the House of Commons. The qualified voters for members of the House of Commons, will be entitled to vote for delegates to the Convention, and persons resident in the State for two years preceding the day of election and eligible to the House of Commons, will be also eligible to a seat in the Convention. The convention will "have power to consider and propose such amendments to the constitution of North Carolina as to them shall seem best suited to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and preserve the blessings of liberty in the present condition of the people of the State." It is also made the duty of the convention to adopt ordinances for submitting such amendments as they may propose to the people, and a majority of votes will determine the question of ratification or rejection. Such is a brief synopsis of the main provisions of the bill.

The purpose of its introduction must be obvious. The project of a convention was gotten up some time since by the whig party as a counteragent to Free Suffrage. They felt that it would be impossible to thwart that measure unless it were done through the instrumentality of some project which promised the same result. A convention was not thought of, hardly dreamt of by the whig party until they discovered that Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment was likely to prove successful. When therefore, it became a settled conviction that this great measure of reform was demanded by the people, our whig friends changed their tune somewhat. They began to think that what they had contemptuously nicknamed "Reid's hobby," was not so very bad after all. And their late candidate for Governor actually went so far as to claim for himself the merit of being a better friend to Free Suffrage than his democratic competitor. Free Suffrage, then, being a foregone conclusion, the question with the whig party has been for some time, how they should thwart the Democratic Party in this matter, without incurring the popular odium. Under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that after the introduction in the Senate of Mr. Boyd's bill giving Free Suffrage to the people, a bill introducing a counter project should be brought forward by the whig leader in the Senate.

We cannot, however, permit ourselves to doubt of the passage of Free Suffrage through the present General Assembly. The maneuvers of a party now in a minority and sinking in its fortunes and prospects daily, may momentarily embarrass the question, but it will be found that the popular sentiment will act as the water of a pent up stream. The more obstacles you throw in its way, the more irresistible will be the force with which it will ultimately force its passage.

United States Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bright was elected president, pro tem. In the House of Representatives the standing committees were announced and are the same as at the last session, except in such committees as there were vacancies to be filled. Mr. Phillips offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill reducing the duty on railroad iron or allowing an extended credit on the same.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost, and the resolution was then adopted by a vote of 97, yeas 71. No other business of importance was transacted.

VIRGINIA NOMINATIONS.—The recent Democratic State Convention of Virginia, nominated for Governor, Hon Henry A. Wise. E. W. MeComas, for Lieut. Governor, and Willis P. Bocock, the present incumbent, for Attorney General. It will be perceived that our Virginia brethren have not manifested any special partiality for Know Nothingism, by nominating Mr. Wise, who has lately taken very decided ground against that secret order. The election of Mr. Wise is confidently predicted.

The Tarry Laws.

The impression has for some time been gaining strength among the commercial community of this country, that all laws made for the purpose of restricting the rate of interest on money loaned, are worse than useless. It is undeniably true, that all such laws are evaded by those who are not scrupulous about their obedience to a law which they deem unjust, and this habitual evasion of the law, necessarily has a demoralizing effect upon all who practice it. Money is an article of commerce, and as such, it would seem to us, to be fairly subject to those laws of trade by which different commodities fluctuate just in proportion to the supply and demand. The Legislature of our State, as well as those of nearly all the other States, has attempted, however, to fix the value of money at a uniform rate without the slightest regard to those laws. Whenever the attempt has been made, it has proven a failure. To illustrate. In New York the legal rate of interest is 7 per cent, and there are severe penalties against usurious contracts. Nevertheless we find by reference to one of the commercial papers of the city of New York, that money was quoted on the 24th Nov. at 15 per cent. Again, by the law of Maryland 6 per cent, is lawful interest, and usurious contracts are void. Nevertheless we find by the Baltimore Sun, that on first class paper the rate of interest on the 28th Nov. was 15 to 18 per cent. In Louisiana the rate of interest is restricted to 8 per cent. Yet on the 23d of Nov., the rate of interest in New Orleans was from 10 to 15 per cent. These illustrations might be multiplied but we deem it unnecessary. In our own State the penalty against usurious contracts is quite severe, involving a loss of the amount loaned upon usury, or if the borrower chooses, the infliction on the lender of a forfeiture equal to double the amount loaned. No man, we presume, at all acquainted with affairs, will doubt that this law is evaded daily, and hourly. The fact is that whenever money is really worth more than the rate of interest established by law, it will bring it in some shape or other.

Mr. Shepherd, one of the members of the House of Commons from this county, has introduced a bill on this subject, which we find in the Raleigh Standard of the 2d inst. We copy it entire as follows:

A BILL, To repeal the 117th Chap. Rev. Stat., entitled "An Act to restrain the taking of excessive usury."

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Revised Statute, Chap. 117, entitled "An act for restraining the taking of excessive usury," be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. Be it further enacted, That the interest which it may be lawful to receive upon any note, bond, bill of exchange or other loan of money whatsoever—or upon a sale of any goods, chattels, wares and merchandise—shall be six per centum per annum, unless, by a special contract in writing between the parties, a higher or lower rate be fixed.

3. Be it further enacted, That in all suits in any of the Courts of this State, or before a justice of the peace, judgment shall be rendered for the principal money, and the interest due, according to the rate agreed upon and stipulated: Provided however, that such rate shall and may be reduced to six per centum per annum upon the special plea of the defendant.

The provisions of this bill down to the latter clause of the last section seem well calculated to accomplish a very important and desirable reform. This last clause does not seem to have been conceived in exactly the same spirit of liberality with the foregoing provisions of the bill. We suspect that Mr. S. tacked on this last clause in order to make the bill more acceptable to a certain class of legislators, who are always extremely cautious about innovations in the law. We confidently predict however, that if the bill should pass in its present shape, the very next legislature will annul the last provision, and leave money (except in the case of Banks whose charters provide for the rate of interest they are authorized to take,) as free as any other article of commerce,—free to go wherever it is most needed, and at whatever premium the exigencies of trade may fix upon it.

"The amount of crime committed, it is believed, will compare favorably with that of any other State."—Gov. Reid's Message.

"The Governor's ideas of crime are a little singular as it seems to us. It ought to be a matter of felicitation if no crimes at all were committed within the State; but his Excellency seems disposed to exult over the abundant harvest that has blessed his reign."—N. C. Argus.

The Argus clearly puts a wrong construction on the language of the Governor—a construction not at all warranted by the words themselves. The Governor does not say there has been more crime in North Carolina than in other States. If we take it that there has been less crime in this than the other States, will not the truth of his statement be indicated? will not the amount of it in North Carolina compare favorably with the amount in other States? We think the Argus hypercritical.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Committees appointed by the Senate and House of Commons, met in the Hall of the latter on Saturday last, and in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, compared and formally announced the vote as follows:

Thomas Bragg, 48,705
Alfred Dockery, 46,644
Mr Bragg's majority, 2,061

THE CHARLOTTE & WILMINGTON R.R. COMPANY.—Mr Steele, of Richmond, we see, has introduced in the House of Commons, a bill to incorporate the "Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad Company." This Bill contemplates a connection between Wilmington and Charlotte, via Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesboro', &c. The capital of the Company is to be \$3,400,000; and when individuals shall have subscribed \$800,000, (one-third,) the State is to endorse the Bonds of the Company for the remaining two-thirds—retaining, as security, a mortgage upon all the effects of the Company.—W. Herald.

Mr. Fanny's Report.

We find in the Beaufort Halycon of the 28th ult., the Report of Mj. Walter Gwynn, on the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road. This road, our readers will recollect, was chartered at the last session of the Legislature, and running from Goldsboro' is to terminate at the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbor. We learn from this Report that surveys have been made to several different points on the Harbor, and the distances from Goldsboro' to each ascertained to be as follows: From Goldsboro' to Gallant's Point is 99 miles; to Beaufort 99.6 miles; to Lenoxxville 100.36; to Shepherd's Point 95.84 miles. The cost of these respective routes are as follows in the order in which they are mentioned viz: \$1,687,890; \$1,743,690; \$1,752,047 and \$1,663,118. The line to Shepherd's Point is 3.76 miles shorter than the line to Beaufort, and costs \$80,572 less. These calculations are based upon the supposition that the iron will weigh 60 lbs to the linear yard, and include warehouses, water stations, rolling stock of every description and machine shops at the terminus costing \$120,000, and are admitted by Mr. Gwynn himself to be very liberal.

Maj. Gwynn reports the distances of deep water from the main-land to be as follows: at Shepherd's Point, 3200 feet, at the town of Beaufort 3200, at Gallant's Point 5610 feet. In order to concentrate the greatest amount of capital and energy upon the road, he recommends the construction of two branch roads viz: to Shepard's Point and Beaufort, to unite together and form one road. From these, collateral branches may be built running to each desirable point on the harbor and giving all the different localities the benefit of the road.

If, however, the Legislature should not feel disposed to build all these different branches, Maj. G. thinks that it would be best to construct first the branch to the town of Beaufort. His reasons for this recommendation are in his own language as follows: "I recommend this as the policy best calculated to accomplish the object in view, or in the language of the General Assembly as "the most eligible point in the harbor" for the reason that while at all other points, towns and cities exist only in prospective, there are centered at Beaufort a population of 1661, engaged chiefly in commercial and maritime pursuits, who being provided with dwellings and possessed of wharf property, would direct the whole of their capital towards extending their business accommodations, and placing them on a scale commensurate with the increase of trade, consequent on the completion of the railroad. The fact of there being other localities on the harbor approximating the main channel more nearly, or that the branch railroad at Beaufort is longer, and costs more, is not, in my opinion, a sufficient argument in favor of constructing the road, first to those localities, or against making Beaufort the first depository of the railroad. For at Beaufort, as I have before observed, the outlay has already been made for dwellings, store houses and wharf fronts, the only additional outlay required is for filling out to the channel. This would be an inconsiderable enterprise and a small undertaking for riparian owners, possessed of dwellings, store houses and town lots, compared to that which would be required to induce one to break up his domicile and encounter in the outset some of the hardships and inconveniences of the immigrant, and the expenditures for a dwelling for his family, and the necessary buildings and wharfing for the transaction of business."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—No man has ever held high office in this country with a more complete exemption from the spirit of popularity-hunting, than the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin. Personally he has the demeanor of an unobtrusive good man. In his official conduct he has maintained the same decorum. He is neither good-tempered nor bad-tempered; he has neither favoritisms nor hostilities. He is simply a faithful public officer, devoted to his duties, and who knows but one rule, Justice to all. By adhering inflexibly to this, he has made a great and very necessary reform in the personnel of the Navy.

But Mr Dobbin has also shown that this severe sense of duty was no offspring of a narrow mind. He has infused system and efficiency into his whole Department, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that his administration has been the best which the Navy has ever enjoyed, and will leave fruits behind it that will make it memorable in the history of our military marine.—Charleston Mercury.

An old woman was run over in Threadneedle street, London, and had a leg broken. The accident happened just in front of a bank, and a large crowd was soon collected. A person passing inquired what was the matter. A wag in the crowd replied that they were making a run on the bank. This was soon reported, and the crowd rushed in to have their notes redeemed. In twenty-four hours the institution was obliged to close its doors.

It will not do now to have a leg broken, or excitement of any description created in front of a bank; if there is, destruction stares it in the face. This the banks understand, as the manner in which the "soap man with the steeple hat" was treated indicates.

The other day while the Central Bank at Cleveland was under duress, the soap man with the steeple hat planted his stand in front of one of the State banks and began to cry his wares as usual. A tall director came out of the bank and quietly called a policeman and requested him to remove the soap man, as a crowd at that place might be mistaken for a run on their peculiar institutions. It was done.—Ohio Paper.

SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—The Newbern News states that on Tuesday, 14th ult. at a public sale of stocks, Bank of the State sold for \$148 and \$149 25; and Merchants' Bank for \$145 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE.
Dec. 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for merchants of this place and the interior.
3.—Mrs Flora McDonald and Gov Graham, with Miss Gen'l McKee and Almance, with goods for merchants of this place and the interior.
4.—Str Fairy, with Lighter Red Fox, with goods for merchants of this place and the interior.

FOR SALE.
300 sacks SALT, on consignment, by
October 9th. AUG. W. STEEL.

LAFAYETTE'S WEAR.—In olden times the ladies used to wear a head-dress of very unsightly shape, which they called a "top-knot."

The fashion ran into great extravagances, and at length attracted the attention of the pulpit. It is related that, on one occasion, a celebrated preacher denounced these top-knots as prohibited by Scripture, and quoted from one of the Apostles the command "top not, come down." He frightened some of the ladies most prodigiously; but some of the more curious, referring to their Bibles, were eased in their consciences by finding that the whole of the text read, "Let him who is upon the house-top not come down." The know-nothings can beat this preacher in quoting to suit their purpose. They continue to quote Lafayette as having once declared that "if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priests." We have heretofore published the whole of the letter from Lafayette in which this expression occurs, yet we see it again used by the know-nothing organ at Memphis. We therefore remind those curious in garbled extracts that Lafayette, replying to a Protestant, and in substance, "your opinion that if ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priests, is a mistake!"

This garbling beats that of the preacher. Can a cause which finds it necessary to resort to such frauds be worthy of support?—Nashville Union.

VEGETABLE SERPENT.—According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an immediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production has the shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along the ground, instead of a head, has a forked tail, and a body which contains a viscous liquid.—Flies and other insects, attracted by the smell of the juice, enter into the flower, and they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut till all the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible serpent has a skin resembling leaves, white and soft flesh, and instead of a bony skeleton, a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow matter.—The natives consider it delicious food.—Er. Paper.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr James Wilson, in Johnson county, Col. T. Wadell of this place, to Mrs. Marsaline Whitley. In this county, on the 30th ult., Mr Wm. W. Johnson to Miss Mary Wilson. Also, Mr James Night to Miss Lizza Johnson. Also, Mr James Sanderford to Miss Martha T. Spence. At Sumnerfield, Ala., on the 22d ult., Rev. Bishop Andrew, of the M. E. Church, South, to Mrs. Childers. At the same place, Manney county, on the 13th ult., Mr William McKee to Miss Celina Augusta, only daughter of Jas. H. Reid, formerly of New York city. In Moore county, on the 26th ult., Mr William McNeill of Chatham, to Miss Mahala, daughter of John Sheppard, Esq.

In New Hanover county, on the 5th inst., Mr David E. Bunting to Miss Lucy A. Wilkings.

DIED.

At Alfordville, Robeson county, on the 26th ult., Barbara Cade, 75 years of age, and for many years a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. At his residence in Raleigh, on the 5th inst., of Scarle Fever, Jeremiah Nixon, Esq., aged about 49 years. In Wake county, of paralytic stroke, Mrs. Dicey, wife of John Dicey, Esq., in the 63d year of her age. She survived only six hours.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the subscribers by account must positively pay up. Longer indulgence cannot be given. BRYAN & YATES.
Dec. 9th, 1854.

NOTICE.

By an order granted at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hold in and for the county of Cumberland, I will sell, on the first Monday of January, 1855, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the NEGROES Ephraim, Anderson and Ben, belonging to the minor heirs of Jno. Gaskins, for a division, a part of said heirs having become of full age are now desirous of receiving their respective shares of the estates belonging to them, now under the control and management of their guardian, Alexander D. McLean. Said heirs could not ascertain their respective shares without the sale of said negroes.

The said negroes will be sold at my store, 4 miles above Col. Arch'd McNeill's Ferry, on the north side of Cape Fear River, and one mile from Miss Mary McLean's Ferry. Ephraim and Ben are number one turpentine heading; Anderson is a number one turpentine barrel cooper. Any information concerning said negroes can be obtained by calling on Col. N. King and John Green. Terms of sale, six months credit on cash advanced security.—Notes to be made payable to Gen. A. D. McLean, guardian. JULIUS W. McLEOD.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-44.
Observer and Argus copy 4t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber about 6 or 8 weeks ago, 2 BLACK MULES, thin of flesh, and marked with harness. \$5 reward will be given for their recovery. C. MONTAGUE.
Dec. 9, 1854. If

NOTICE.

It being my desire to remove to the West, I will sell my tract of Land containing Four Hundred Acres, in two divisions, about one mile apart, on the west side of Hog Swamp, adjoining the lands of Messrs J. W. Powell and Alex. Fulmore, and from five to six miles from Hogg's Landing on Lumber River. The Land is well timbered and has for cultivation. Some of the land on the Bay will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Those wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber at his residence. JOHN PREVATT.
Dec. 9th, 1854. 23-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 20th inst., one Tract of LAND containing 242 acres on the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, joining the Lands of William McMillan, Samuel Smith and Arch'd Smith. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn and Cotton. There is one crop of Turpentine Boxes which was tended one year. There is an abundance of Tin Timber on the Land. Terms of sale, hereby notified, all persons having claims against the estate of his intestate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. HIRAM CONOLY.
Dec. 9, 1854. 22-24-pd.

LONDON PORTER!

6 CASKS Bryas' London Porter, quarts, and pints, just received, and for sale by the cask or dozen, by J. N. SMITH.
Dec. 6, 1854. 23-4t

NOTICE.
The undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Miss Flora Bolin at December Term, 1854, of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of his intestate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN L. BETHEA.
December 9th, 1854. 4t

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term 1854, the undersigned as Administrator of Alexander McLeod, will proceed to sell on the premises, 950 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situated in Cumberland County, on the north side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the land of John A. Curtis, John Matthews and others. The above lands are valuable for turpentine, and abound in excellent timber, and are within six or seven miles of the Cape Fear River. The sale will be on the 13th day of January, 1855, and on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond and approved security. J. W. McLEOD, Adm'r.
Dec. 9th, 1854. 6t-pd

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following persons have been examined as Teachers in the Common Schools of this county, and have received certificates:
Examined in August and September.
Miss M. L. Cameron, S. A. Baldwin, John C. Ballentine, Daniel P. McLean.

Examined November 27th, 28th and 29th.
John Shaw, James Chason, James Smith, Neill McLeod, Malcolm Smith, Christopher A. Cameron, Vision Key, A. McK. Cameron, Archibald Clark, Allen A. Wade, Miss S. J. McLaughlin, John A. McDonald, Benjamin Harrington, Neill McLeod, D. T. Averitt, Archibald S. McLaughlin, Wm. L. Evans, John A. G. Hill, Joel G. Layton, John E. Shaw, Peter Patterson, Archibald Smith, Archibald McFadyen, Gilbert Cornichal, Alexander Ray, Archibald Ray, Mrs. A. A. Weathers, Miss A. McCrummen, John W. King, John L. Johnson, Job of Ferril, O. P. Dupree, Neill A. Clark, D. G. McKee from Richmond county.

The Committee are gratified to observe a great improvement in the Scholarship of those who are now coming forward as Teachers in the Common Schools. Testimonials of good character are required in all cases.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
J. T. WARREN,
W. A. HUSKE,
Committee.
Dec. 1, 1854. 11

NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Little Pee Dee, lying in the County of Robeson, N. C., and Marion District, S. C., containing 1,000 Acres; 125 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation embracing both light and stiff soils. These Lands are heavily timbered with Pine and Oak, and admirably located for the manufacture of Lumber and Turpentine business. There is upon the premises a comfortable Cottage and all necessary out-buildings, also a Saw and Grist Mill—all new and located upon a permanent stream, and operating upon the latest and most approved plans. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon as such a bargain is seldom presented.
Apply to the subscriber personally, near Queenadilly located at D. Robeson, or to W. McL. McKee, Fayetteville, who can give any information pertaining to the Lands.
Terms will be unusually favorable. M. McRAE.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-3t

VALUABLE NEGRO SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th of December, at Floral College, the negroes belonging to the late Sallie McEachin, in the following order, viz: PEGGIE and three children, CHAT, JACK, LOTTE and LIZA. A credit of one month will be given to purchasers. HEIRS AT LAW.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-4t

Earthen Ware.

I have now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of EARTHEN WARE ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of BLUE and PINK PRINTED, WHITE CRANFORD, BLUE EDGED, PAINTED, and CREAM COLORED Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Ware. These Goods were imported to my own order, EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE. I have as usual, a good supply of CHINA and GLASS WARE. Orders will be carefully filled at the lowest prices. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 9, 1854. 23-4t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

DECEMBER 9, 1854.

BACON, per lb.	10	@	11
BEEF, per lb.	25	@	00
COFFEE, per lb.—			
Rio,	12	@	13
Laguaira,	13	@	00
St. Domingo,	60	@	00
COTTON, per lb.	73	@	00
COTTON BAGGING, per yard—			
Gunny,	18	@	00
Dumder,	10	@	12
Burlaps,	10	@	12
COTTON YARN, per lb., Nos. 5 to 10, 18, 00			
CANDLES, per lb.—			
Sperm,	40	@	50
Fayetteville mould,	20	@	00
Adamantine,	30	@	25
DOMESTIC GOODS, per yard—			
Brown Sheetings,	74	@	10
Osnaburgs,	91	@	8
FLOUR, per barrel—			
Superfine,	8 00	@	0 00
Fine,	7 75	@	0 00
Cross,	7 50	@	0 00
Feathered,	45	@	47
P. K. S. per bushel,	1 00	@	1 10
GRAIN, per bushel—			
Corn,	90	@	1 00
Wheat,	1 25	@	0 00
Oats,	60	@	00
Peas,	60	@	00
Rye,	1 25	@	00
HIDES, per lb.—			
Dry,	8	@	00
Green,	6	@	00
LARD, per lb.	12	@	13
LEAD, per lb.			