COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolinian.

Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

Mr Yates: Will this improvement benefit Fayetteville? This question has been propounded many times in regard to the Centre Plank Road, and the answer has often been in the negative. I for one, sir, have heretofore considered this a work of minor importance comparatively, but having occasion to visit within a few days past the section through which it runs, and having conversed with several gentlemen and some of the best of farmers in regard to it, my mind has undergone a great change. It is unquestionably a work of almost vital importance to Fayetteville. The farmers are anxious to make our Town their market, and for the best of reasons, which they expressed unhesitatingly to me, viz: because our's is the best market and a North Carolina Town. I admire the State pride that burns in the bosoms of the farmers of the counties benefitted by this work, and look forward with encouragement to the day when we will enjoy the whole trade of that section. G.

For the Carolinian.

Mr Editor: I notice that in the Report lately made by Mr Gwynn, the Engineer of the Goldsboro' & Beaufort Railroad, he is embarrassed with the old question of the Eastern Terminus,—a question which has already been a good deal discussed, and which I fear has originated a great deal of unpleasant feeling. Those interested in each different point on Beaufort Harbor claiming consideration as the terminus of the projected railroad, are of course anxious to have their particular site selected. But this will hardly be done. The Legislature might feel authorized to aid largely in the construction of a trunk railroad to Beaufort Harbor, but they would scarcely be willing to build a branch road to every point on the Harbor which the owner might fancy the most eligible as the site of a future city. And wherever the proposed road may terminate, one thing is in my judgment pretty certain under present circumstances, viz: that the great and immediate benefit will accrue to *individuals*—those persons who happen to own property in that vicinity. I do not object to this *partial distribution* of benefit, provided it is the best that can be done under the circumstances. But since the State is to bear the great burden and expense of the building of the road, is there no plan by which this expense can be fairly diminished? To speak plainly, would there be any impropriety in the State's becoming interested in some one of the points on the Harbor and *making that the terminus* of the projected road. Suppose for instance that the Gov. of the State were authorized to fix upon any point in his judgment suitable and proper, whenever the riparian proprietor should convey to the State a specified number of acres adjacent to the water; or he might be authorized to give the terminus to the locality offering the best bid in real estate. The building of the road would of course enhance the value of the land enormously, and if my suggestions were adopted, the proceeds from the sales of town lots might be either appropriated to paying off the State debt contracted for the building of the road, or else it might go into the Literary Fund to help to support our Common Schools. But I hear an objection from some one, that this would be a *speculating project*, and that the State ought never to condescend to anything of the kind. Suppose, however, the Legistature have improper to secure a conveyance of land to the State to reimburse her in part for the necessary expenditure in building this road? If this be objectionable as a speculating project, would not the same objection apply to the draining of Swamp Lands, which the Literary Board is now by law authorized to do, and are doing? In both cases the State would make the investment to develope the resources of the State. In both cases the State would be partly reimbursed for the expenditure by a sale of the property, and I believe that in both cases the *public good would be subserved.*

I make these suggestions crudely and without much consideration. Perhaps they may be found to contain the germ of something useful to the State. If so I shall be abundantly gratified and rewarded.

Yours truly, PUBLIC GOOD.

Mr Settle's Resolutions.

We publish below the Resolutions on Slavery, introduced into the House of Commons of this State a few days since, by Mr Settle, of Rockingham:

1. *Resolved*, That the Act passed at the last session of Congress, providing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, embraces the true principle in relation to the power of the Federal Government, on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the principle asserted in said Act, on the question of slavery, is a subject of vital importance, upon which all Southern men ought to unite.

3. *Resolved*, That the attempt on the part of some of the States of the North, to interfere with slavery in the South, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and fraught with incalculable mischief to the people of this State.

4. *Resolved*, That the preservation of the rights of this State, in the peaceful enjoyment of the domestic institution of slavery, is a paramount duty.

5. *Resolved*, That much praise is due to the patriotic men who have boldly maintained the compromises of the Constitution in the midst of the infuriated fanaticism of the North.

6. *Resolved*, That this State is determined to resist any further encroachments upon her constitutional rights.

7. *Resolved*, That in the event the Federal Government repeal or impair the efficiency of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, or refuse to enforce its execution in good faith, that it will amount to a virtual dissolution of the Union; and that it will become the duty of this State to take such measures as may be required for her safety and security.

8. *Resolved*, That if either of the contingencies contemplated in the foregoing resolution, should arise during the recess of the General Assembly, that the Governor be requested to convene that body, to the end that the rights of the State may be maintained.

9. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Executive to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, to be laid before their respective Houses; and also a copy to the Governors of the respective States of the Union.

These Resolutions are explicit, brief, practical. Less could not have well been said—more would have been useless They go at once to the great points involved in this vital question; and the fanatics of the free States and those States themselves are told in solemn and emphatic terms, that North Carolina will resist any farther encroachments on her Constitutional rights, let the consequences be what they may.—*Standard.*

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

On Thursday the 14th in the Senate, a resolution requiring all railroads, plank roads, &c. to make reports to the General Assembly was adopted. Mr Gilmer addressed the Senate in favor of Mr Graham's bill calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

In the House, Mr Norment, among others, presented a memorial on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law. Divers resolutions of Justices of the Peace were received. Mr. Headen introduced a bill to tax Billiard Tables $500 instead of $100. A bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Waccamaw canal lumber company passed 2d reading.

On the 15th, Nathan Winslow, senator from Pasquotank and Perquimons, appeared, was qualified and took his seat. [Rather late.] John G. Bynum was elected a Trustee of the University. Messrs. Hoke and Thomas addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill calling a Convention. Mr Fisher introduced a bill concerning the salaries of certain officers, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances. [It fixes the salary of the Governor at $3,000 per annum, that of the Treasurer at $2,000, of the Comptroller at $1,500, of the Judges of the Superior Courts at $2,000]

In the House, the Committee on Education reported unfavorably on the bill to distribute the School Fund according to white population. The same committee reported favorably on a resolution to loan money to the Laurinburgh Academy. A bill to incorporate the Bank of Pittsboro' was introduced. Mr Lancaster introduced a bill to exempt females from appearing in Courts as witnesses—providing for taking their depositions before magistrates. Mr McDuffie introduced a bill to regulate the Registration fees in Cumberland county.

On Saturday, the 16th, the Senate transacted no business of special importance. Mr Haughton spoke in favor of substituting Mr Graham's Convention bill for the Free Suffrage bill now before the Senate.

In the House, the committee on constitutional reform reported on the bill to elect the Judges by the people for a term of years, with some amendments, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. [The bill proposes ten years for Judges of the Supreme court and 8 years for Superior court Judges. A resolution was offered directing the Judiciary committee to report a bill that no person convicted of murder shall inherit the property of the person murdered. An ineffectual ballot took place for three Trustees of the University—W W Holden and Thos I Faison being added to the previous nominations. The use of the Hall was granted to Gov. Swain on Monday evening to address the General Assembly on the history of the University of North Carolina.

On Monday, Dec. 18th, in the Senate, on motion of Mr Fennel the bill to incorporate the Bank of Wilmington was withdrawn. On motion of Mr Graham a resolution was adopted proposing to raise a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into eight judicial circuits. Mr Thomas introduced a bill to require railroad companies to fence their tracks. A bill to emancipate John Good passed 3d reading, also to emancipate Jerry.

In the House, Mr Patterson introduced a bill to incorporate the Atlantic, Ohio and Tennessee railroad. A resolution from the Senate authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the treasurer of the N. C. Railroad the balance of the State's subscription to that work, passed its 2d reading. A bill providing for giving widows one-half of the estate in case of the husband dying without making a will and without having issue, passed its 2d reading. The House branch of the committee on judicial circuits consists of Messrs Shepherd, Baxter, Jordan, Leach of Davidson, and Waugh.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1854.

In the Senate, yesterday, (Tuesday) Mr Fisher spoke in opposition to the Convention bill, and Mr Thomas, of Davidson, replied.

In the House, Mr Shepherd introduced bills regulating the laws of descent and concerning ejectments. A resolution was passed authorizing the public Treasurer to raise by loan or otherwise $100,000. The invitation to visit Wilmington was accepted.

To-day (Wednesday) the committee on Banks made a favorable report on the bill incorporating the "People's Bank." Mr McDuffie introduced a bill providing for the election of a Chairman or Judge of the County Court by the people. [An excellent idea we think.] A bill to incorporate the Whiteville Plank Road Company was introduced by Mr Jones. Mr Norment reported a bill concerning the destruction of sheep by dogs.

The Councillors of State were elected to day, viz: M. T. Hawkins, O. R. Kenan, Owen Holmes, Saml. L. Love, Benj. Trollinger, L. Stowe, Wm. Badham.

In the Senate, Mr Graham made another speech in favor of his Convention movement, and was replied to by Mr Brogden. After which the bill proposing to call a Convention was rejected, and the Free Suffrage Bill was passed.

Distress among the Laboring Classes.—We hear on all sides, complaints on account of the lack of employment for laboring people. Employers are compelled to dismiss them; and they who upon the even high wages, found it difficult to support themselves and their families under the present high price of provisions, are turned loose upon society without any means of support whatever. Unquestionably the general distress among the poor is real; and the general and wide spreading complaints we hear, are well founded. We cannot blame the employers. Under existing circumstances, it was perhaps, not so much of prudence, as it was absolute necessity, to discontinue their operations. If they could not pay, it would have done their workmen no good to continue on. The calamity, for such it certainly, is seems to have been inevitable.—*N. Y. Express.*

A good joke.—Perhaps the best joke of the season is the fact that after the election in Lynn, Massachusetts, it was discovered that one of the newly-elected aldermen, chosen by the know-nothings, *was an Irishman, and had lately changed his name from Connelly!*

The Speaker and acting Governor.

The following highly interesting communication, addressed to the Editors of the Standard, appears to be conclusive in the view taken of the Speaker of the Senate exercising the powers of Governor. The statements made, from the history of the State, may be implicitly relied upon.

To the Editors of the Standard:

Gentlemen: The following history and its connection with the Speaker of the Senate exercising the powers of Governor, may not be uninteresting at this time. It may have a tendency to reconcile those who seem to be afraid, less the present Legislature are setting a dangerous precedent in the action they lately had on the retirement of Gov. Reid, and Mr Speaker Winslow's assuming the duties of Governor until Gov. Bragg shall qualify.

As a matter of history it may do some good to make it public—for that purpose it is at your service.

In 1781, September 13th, Gov. Burke was captured and taken prisoner to South Carolina; subsequently he escaped, and arrived in Salem on the 30th of January, 1782, with the hope of there meeting the General Assembly of the State. During the captivity, Alexander Martin, then Speaker of the Senate, exercised the powers of Governor. Owing to the peculiar situation of the country, the Legislature did not assemble. On the 12th of April, Gov. Burke wrote to Gen. Green informing him of the peculiarly unpleasant situation in which he was placed. He said to him that he had fully determined to leave the administration of the Government in the hands of the Speaker of the Senate, and retire to some distant country—indeed, if he could pass the enemy's line, he did not know but that he would surrender himself again a prisoner.

On communicating his intention to Mr Speaker Martin, the Speaker replied, *that he* only administered the Government by virtue of his office as Speaker, and that his term would soon expire, and if Gov. Burke resigned, there would be no executive left.

In this state of affairs, Gov. Burke continued to administer the government from the 12th of April, (the time he wrote to Gen. Green,) until the Legislature assembled, and Martin was elected Governor.

Again in 1799, the latter part of the month of September, Gov. Davie accepted the appointment of Minister to France. Mr Benjamin Smith, the then Speaker of the Senate, exercised the powers of the Governor until the next election. He signed public documents as Speaker of the Senate, &c. At the meeting of the General Assembly, Mr Benjamin Williams was elected Governor. Mr Smith was not a member of the Legislature when the election of Mr Williams took place—being the acting Governor by virtue of his office of Speaker of the preceding session.

A case still more in point occurred in 1805. The General Assembly met on the 18th November. Alexander Martin was elected Speaker of the Senate. On the 23d of November, Gov. Turner, the incumbent of the Gubernatorial chair, was elected Senator in Congress. On the 25th, Nathaniel Alexander, of Mecklenburg County, was elected Governor; not being present, a messenger was dispatched to inform him thereof. It seems that Mr Alexander reached Raleigh about the 18th of December following—for on the 19th the Speaker of the Senate laid before the House the following letter:

To the Hon. Alexander Martin, Speaker of the Senate:

[illegible] Executive duties of my office, and the Constitution having in this case provided that those duties shall devolve upon you, it is therefore my request that you perform them.

Nathaniel Alexander.

Dec. 18, 1805.

In looking over the Journals of the Senate of that time, we find the following:

19th Dec., Thursday afternoon. The House met according to adjournment; the Hon. Alexander Martin being engaged in the discharge of duties incident to the Executive department, the Hon. Joseph Riddick was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*

Friday Dec. 20. The House met—Mr Speaker Martin in the chair.

Saturday, Dec 21. The House met—Mr Speaker Martin adjourning the House *sine dic*, &c.

Mr Martin continuing to exercise the powers of Governor until the recovery of Mr Alexander.

The American Arctic Expedition.—We copy the following from the Baltimore American:

"Serious fears are entertained for the safety of the Grinnell expedition under Dr. Kane. When last heard from, Dr. Kane was at Upernavik, which is within the Arctic circle, and in latitude about 73 deg. north; he then was on his way to Cape Alexander, which is in latitude about 77 deg. north, longitude about 75 deg. west, and intended to proceed thence as far to the north as the ice would permit, and then make his way by land toward the long and anxiously-sought geographical pole of our earth."

We perceive by the New York papers that the chamber of commerce of that city have adopted resolutions recommending to Congress that an expedition be sent in search of Dr. Kane.

The Baby Show.—The last scene in the Baby Show line came off at the Georgia Fair in Augusta, on Friday. Much anxiety was manifested by the crowd to see the fortunate little ones. The Constitutionalist understands that there were some seven entries, and that more premiums would have been awarded had the conditions of the Society been complied with requiring them to be dressed in homespun. Premiums were awarded to three in the following order:

1st. The daughter of Mrs Jackson Turpin, aged 2 years, a silver pitcher worth $50.

2d. A fine-looking boy of Mrs. G. McLaughlin, 18 months old, a silver pitcher worth $25.

3d. A fat, ruddy and handsome boy of Mrs D. B. Plumb, 10 months old, a silver goblet worth $10.

☞ The whig papers refer to Mr Hoke's declaration that there would be no danger of a charge of the basis of representation by an unlimited Convention; and Mr Graham stated that he apprehended no danger to the basis from such a Convention. Why, then, does not Mr Graham provide in his bill that the Convention he proposes shall not touch the basis? If there is no wish in the West to change it, why not calm the apprehensions of Eastern men by so amending the bill as to limit the Convention in this respect? Mr Cherry might vote for the bill with this amendment, but could Mr Gilmer? "There's the rub."—*Standard.*

Mount Vernon.—Mr John H. Washington declines the request of an association of ladies of Richmond and Manchester, to sell Mount Vernon, and enable them to secure to Virginia the "Home and Tomb of Washington." He says he is entirely unwilling that it should pass from his possession except to the State of Virginia or the United States.

Gen. Webb on the European War.

The New York Courier, whose editor (General Webb) returned home in the Pacific, presents his view of the war, and sets forth the British loss at Inkermann greater than that of Waterloo, considering the numbers engaged. The British race, he says, again demonstrated its predominance, but never did Russian troops fight better. No assault can be made without great reinforcements, the rear of the allies being too much exposed on their long lines. He further says:

"The battle demonstrated the invincibility of the allied army fighting side by side after centuries of hostility; and although thus far the English army, with less than half the strength of the French, has been compelled to do nearly all the fighting, incurred the greatest exposure, and won nearly all the glory of the campaign, there can be no reasonable doubt that in an emergency the French will nobly and gallantly do their duty. The English public are getting somewhat restive under the operation of the present alliance with France, and it admits of no doubt but that alliance is destined to be of much shorter duration than the press affect to believe.

"John Bull is made to stand the brunt of the fight, and to receive all the hard blows, while France claims equal honor and credit from battles in which the best blood of England is made to flow like water, while her ally is content with exposing to the fire of the enemy a few of her African guerillas. The English press feel with the people on this subject, but they also feel that in the present position of European affairs every sacrifice of feeling must be tamely submitted to, rather than incur the risk of a brush with France. Should the death of Louis Napolean, or the wily diplomacy of Russia, succeed in breaking up that alliance, the position of England would be fearful in the extreme; and then all classes in that country would feel the wisdom of those among her statesmen who now openly proclaim that the most necessary as well as the most natural policy of England is to build up the closest possible alliance with the United States."

Bunker Hill Truly American.

The election yesterday in Charlestown was a contest between the citizens with an open nomination, and the know nothings; and the former carried every ward. Timothy T. Sawyer was elected mayor by 361 majority; and the citizens's board of aldermen. This ticket also for common councilmen and other officers was carried, with few exceptions, in every ward.

A large collection waited upon the mayor elect; and he was congratulated in the name of the citizens, by H. C. Hutchins, Esq., in a happy manner, who stated that men of all parties had united to meet and defeat the inhospitable and proscriptive know nothing party. Mr Sawyer, in reply, said that so far as the rejoicing had reference to the defeat of the party of the know nothings, he was heartily with them; and was ready to thank God that one step had been taken to break up that dangerous association. In his opinion, know nothingism is founded upon selfishness and kept alive by narrow-mindedness and prejudice; and although it claims to be American, it is opposed to liberty and charity, without which the name American is an empty sound. Shall the noble and generous spirit of native born citizens be exchanged for servile submission to the dictation of a secret society? God forbid that it should be so! He was glad that in a place sacred to liberty, political and religious, such an inglorious idea should meet with its first decided rebuke; and he hoped that [illegible] for distant when the whole scheme would be effectually and completely overthrown. He rejoiced that it was decided that here the stranger even may still look for kindness and protection, because the heart of the people would be kept open and free.—*Boston Post, 12th inst.*

Narrow Escape of the Steamship Washington.—On the night of the 14th ult., as the U. S. steamer Washington was proceeding along the British channel, she was ran into by a brig under full sail, boring with its bowsprit a hole as large as a man in her left side, leaving therein the broken splinters of her bow. Striking again, her broken timber bored, in another part of the steamer, a second hole with such force, that the whole bowsprit of the brig remained in the steamer. Happily, this damage in the steamer was six feet above the water. A letter in the N. Y. Tribune says:

"You can easily imagine what an excitement seized upon everybody. But the officers did not lose their presence of mind; and the first thing ordered was to post a watch near the boats armed with loaded pistols, to shoot any one who should try to seize upon them without an order from the captain. In the interior of the vessel the chief engineer directed the necessary repairs, and by his orders the holes were stopped with mattresses outside. The captain himself, suspended on ropes above the water, worked for four hours, until the work was done. The brig was lost sight of in the darkness of the night."

Adulterated Brandy.—Prof. Mapes state that nearly all the French brandy now imported, is made of four-fifths beet root rum, and one-fifth grape brandy. The fashion used to be to import the brandy and mix it here with cheap liquor, but the French have taken the wind out of our sails. The Professor said there was a mistake about old brandy being healthy—the liquor least deleterious to the human stomach is pure spirit. He had tried all kinds enough, he thought, to constitute him a Judge.

Awful Death.—Early yesterday morning, a milkman who was coming into the city, saw a man hanging by one of his heels from the fence of the Catholic Cemetery, on the North side. On approaching him, he was found to be dead. His face had turned perfectly black. On subsequent examination, it was discovered that he had apparently been in the cemetery, had wandered around it, and was attempting to climb the fence, when he slipped, and caught one foot by the heel between two of the pickets of the fence. His struggles to release himself must have been desperate. He had torn off his coat and vest, apparently by pulling them over his head. The muscular contractions all over his body were very great. When discovered, he had the appearance of having been dead several hours. He is supposed to be a German.—*Chicago Trib., Monday 9th.*

A captain of a slaver, a few days since, having made a safe delivery of his cargo, on arriving at Havana, the agents declined paying his wages. This Yankee gentleman, who engaged in the business in New York, when the vessel was fitted and furnished, in great wrath at the dishonest treatment of his friends and employers, called on the Captain General with his complaint, requesting him to enforce the payment of his just dues. The General was a good deal surprised at the sturdy assurance of the private, and ordered him to prison, where he will remain perhaps until he is paid off.

There are seven Universalists clergymen elected to the next Massachusetts Legislature. They are all members of the Know Nothing order.

News Items, &c.

From Havana.—The steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on the 17th with Havana dates to the 12th. A Spanish war steamer arrived at Havana on the 8th with Capt. McCulloch, mate, and four men belonging to the American Schooner J. G. White, which was captured a few weeks since at Baracoa, having arms and munitions of war on board. The steamer had the schooner in tow. The prisoners were sent to jail to await their trial. Another account states that the Captain of the schooner is confined on board, and that the crew has been set at liberty.

Man Shot.—On yesterday, a man by the name of Seth Jones, while in a state of intoxication, shot another man by the name of Quinn, through the shoulder. Quinn, we learn is not dangerously wounded.—Jones has been arrested and confined in jail The affair happened above the Rail Road.—*Wil. Journal.*

Pork! Pork!—We have had any quantity of Pork offered to us within the last week. The article appears to be uncommonly abundant, and yet the farmers who have it, generally persist in demanding 7 cents, and in some cases eight. A great deal of bacon will be made for market, upon the supposition that high prices will prevail in the Spring. This expectation may not be realized, and those who are now refusing 6½ may regret it.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Suicide of a supposed incendiary.—The Charleston Standard says:

"The individual who threw himself before the up-passenger train of cars on Thursday, and was instantly crushed to death, is reported to have told a negro that he was the incendiary who caused the conflagration at Columbia, and knowing that he would certainly be hung if detected, he intended to commit suicide. He was a German cigar-maker, and was missed from Columbia on the night of the fire."

Shocking Homicide.—On Monday night the 11th inst., in Mecklenburg county, three brothers, John, James and David Sharp got into a fracas, at the residence of the former, which resulted in the death of John, who was horribly mangled with knives. One of the others got his arm broken, and both received several bad cuts. The survivors have fled, and the Sheriff and his posse are now in pursuit of them.

We forbear further particulars until the matter shall have undergone legal investigation.

Poisoning by Visiting Cards.—In a recent journal we have observed reports of four cases of poisoning in children by the introduction of visiting cards into the mouth. They all recovered, though the symptoms were of an alarming character. It should be generally known that in the manufacture of cards, in the enamelling and coloring, various salts of arsenic, copper and lead are used, which are capable of producing very serious sickness and even death. Children should not be allowed to play with them.

Florida.—Gov. Broome, in his recent message to the legislature of Florida, recommends a repeal of so much of the constitution and laws as renders ministers of the Gospel and bank officers ineligible to the office of governor, senator, or representative, and prevents a governor, judge, or chancellor from being elected to any office in the State or either house of Congress until one year after the expiration of their term of office.

Murder in a Ball Room.—The Macon (Ga.) Beacon, of Nov. 15, learns from a gentleman of Columbus that a most outrageous murder was perpetrated in that town, on Saturday night last, by Joseph Nash, on the person of a son of Judge Whitfield, It appears that young Whitfield was talking to a lady in the room, which roused Joseph Nash's anger, when he caught him by the hair and cut his throat, killing him almost immediately.

A mail contract has been made by the agents of the Post Office Department, to carry the mails between Charleston and Augusta, in four horse post coaches, from and after the 1st January next.

A Large yield.—We are informed that Col. Cathey, of Haywood Co., one of the most skilful and enterprising Farmers of the State, raised, during the past season, *ninety-five bushels and three pecks of corn to the acre!* This speaks well for the West.—*Ral. Register.*

From Oregon there is news that a powerful tribe of Indians had commenced war on the whites, by massacreing a whole train of emigrants.

Millard Fillmore.—A dispatch from Buffalo, dated the 12th inst. says:

"A gentleman of this city has positively asserted that Millard Fillmore is a member of the Know Nothing or American party. The question, however, notwithstanding this positive assertion, is open for disputation. The Ex-President makes no denial. Those best posted are silent."

Defining his position.—Commodore Stockton is out in a letter in favor of the know-nothing doctrines. None but native Americans, he says, should hold office, and foreigners should be required to reside here 21 years before naturalization.

Trial of one of the Ward Jurors for Perjury.—The regular term of the Harden (Ky.) Circuit Court is now progressing in Elizabethtown. Thos. M. Yates, one of the jurors who granted the verdict of *not guilty* in the Ward case, is upon trial for perjury. He was indicted by the grand jury, along with some several others of his precious confederates.

A Windfall.—Mr William W. Bilby, of this city, has recently received information of the death of an uncle in South Carolina, the Hon. John M. Purcell, who has left him a very comfortable legacy of $80,000. Mr Bilby is a gilder in the employ of Messrs. Ferris & Boyd, and a young man.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Henry Clay.—The Winchester (Ky.) Chronicle says that it was in the Winchester court that Henry Clay made his first and last speeches at the bar.

Hard times in New York.—In spite of the hard times in New York, a large dealer in laces says he has never before sold so many or such expensive laces as during this season. Owing to the numerous defalcations, undoubtedly adds the Boston Post.

Kossuth on the War.—Kossuth has delivered a speech in England on the war and the errors of the allies. His view is that the only means of securing the west of Europe against the encroachments of Russia is the reconstruction of Poland, followed by the restoration of the other lately subjugated and suppresed nationality of the continent.

A western editor, in answer to a complaint of a patron that he did not give news enough, told him when news was scarce to read the Bible, which he had no doubt would be news to him.

A mine of block tin is said to have been discovered in Upshur county, Virginia, the ore of which yields eighty per cent. pure metal.

Governor of Utah Territory.

We understand that the President has nominated to the Senate Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward J. Steptoe, of the United States army, to be Governor of Utah, in the place of Governor Young, who was appointed by President Fillmore. Colonel Steptoe, who is in lineal rank a captain of artillery, and who has been twice breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo and Chepultepec, is, of course, well known to the whole country in that relation. In addition to this, all who are acquainted with him, either personally or in his official capacity, bear testimony to the dignity and manliness of his character, his intelligence; his extensive information upon subjects not connected with his profession, his eminent discretion, and to the conscientious and religous temper of his mind. All these are qualities which signally fit him for the delicate and important duty of governor of a Territory so peculiar in its condition and population as Utah.

We do not apprehend that the substitution of Col. Steptoe for Governor Young will be attended with any inconvenience. We confide much in the practical good sense of the inhabitants of Utah, notwithstanding their peculiar institutions, and not less in the combined moderation, firmness, and sagacity of Col. Steptoe, who has been for some time encamped with his command near Salt Lake City.—*Wash. Union.*

NOTICE.

On Thursday 4th day of January, 1855, at the late residence of Wm. B. Ham, dec'd., on a credit of six months, I will offer for sale TEN likely NEGROES, 4 men, two Women and four Children—two men old and two middle aged—belonging to said Estate.

JNO. McNEILL, Adm'r.

Dec. 16, 1854. 2t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, qualified as Executor of Hugh McPherson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. A. McMILLAN, Exe'r.

Dec. 9th, 1854.

Further Notice.

Will be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, on a credit of six months, all the personal property of the late Hugh McPherson, deceased, viz:

1 Horse, buggy and Harness,
1 Cart and Harness,
Household Furniture, &c.

Will be rented at the same time and place, for one year from the 1st day of January next, the two brick Stores on the east side of Green street, and the Plantation two miles north of Fayetteville, containing about 15 acres.

C. A. McMILLAN, Exe'r.

Dec. 9th, 1854. 24-3t

A CARD.

The subscribers have sold out their stock of Goods entirely, with the express purpose of settling up their business. All indebted to us, by note or account, are notified that they must settle up by the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of officers for collection. We can be found at Mr A. M. Campbell's Office, and he is authorised to receipt for us in our absence.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1854. 2t.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing persons indebted to him either by note or account, that longer indulgence cannot and will not be given. All notes and accounts not cashed by the 16th of January, 1855, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

December 16. 1854. 24-3t

FOR SALE.

I will sell at public sale (if not privately disposed of) on Monday the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, a negro woman about 21 years old, with a likely boy child 4 years old.

Terms, six months credit—note with approved security will be required.

WM. J. TOLAR.

December 16, 1854 3t

FOR COUGHS! COLDS!!

Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
Rose and Lemon Gum Drops,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Pure Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)
For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Dec. 16. 24-1m

MEDICAL CHESTS,

Suitable for Physicians or Planters, a good assortment just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH,

Dec. 16. 24-1m

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE AND LOT opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq. now occupied by J. E. Bryan.

Also, three fine building LOTS on Haymount, joining the residence of T. S. Lutterloh and Wm. Broadfoot, Esq'rs, having on them numerous fine shade trees and convenient to the purest water in the county.

Apply to GEO. S. HODGES.

December 16, 1854 24-6t

WIDE AWAKE.

I have just received a few dozen "Wide Awake" HATS for men, boys and children.

DAVID GEE.

December 16, 1854 3t

NOTICE.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

The next session of this Institute will commence on the 1st Monday in January next, under the supervision of the Rev. G. B. Scott and Lady. His success during the former session has clearly evinced that he is second to none in his profession as a teacher, and his equal we have not found. Mrs Scott is an experienced and, we doubt not, an effectual teacher. Efforts will be made to have the Steward's Hall in the occupancy of a suitable incumbent.

Tuition payable one-half in advance.

W. H. WILLIS, Treas.

December 16. 1854 24-4t

GUANO.

60 tons PERUVIAN GUANO, just received, and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.

December 16, 1854 3t

NOTICE.

By an order granted at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held in and for the county of Cumberland, I will sell, on the second day of January, 1855, at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, a. 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.

Anderson and Ben are number one turpentine hands; Ephraim 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, notes and approved security will be required of purchasers.

J. W. McLEOD, Commissioner.

Dec. 9, 1854 23-4t-pd.

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. Cutts, 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