Free Suffrage and Convention.

The following is the proceedings of the Senate on the 20th inst. in relation to the Free Suffrage Bill:

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the motion of Mr Graham to strike out Mr Boyd's Free Suffrage bill concerning a Convention.

Mr Lane called for a division, and moved that the question be first taken on striking out.

Mr Boyd demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted to strike out are Messrs Cherry, Christian, Davis, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins, Wiley, and Winslow of Pasquotank.—16.

Those who voted against striking out are Messrs Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Eborn, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder and Wood—31.

So the Senate refused to strike out.

Mr Gilmer now moved to amend the bill by adding the following:

Be it further enacted, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) that the third section of the fourth article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the vote of the people on the second Monday of November, 1835, be repealed, and that the following be inserted in its stead: Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property other than slaves shall be taxed in proportion to its value; which shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Every slave who has attained the age of twelve years shall be assessed with a tax equal to, and not exceeding that assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars. Slaves under that age shall not be subject to taxation; and other taxable property may be exempted from taxation by the vote of a majority of the whole number of members elected to each House of the General Assembly. A capitation tax equal to the tax assessed on land of the value of three hundred dollars, shall be levied on every white male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years; but nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls in cases of bodily infirmity, or prevent taxes on incomes, salaries and licenses.

The question on said amendment was decided in the negative, yeas 11, nays 35.

Mr Person now moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the words "as follows" in the 9th line of the first section of the printed bill, and inserting the following: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of this State, and who have been inhabitants of the same for one year immediately preceding the day of any election, and who have paid public taxes within the same time, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate in the district in which they reside.

The amendment was rejected.

Those who voted for it are Messrs Cherry, Christian, Clark, Davis, Eaton, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Hoke, Lane, McCleese, McDowell, Mitchell, Morisey, Person, Rayner, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins, Wiley, and Winslow of P.—22.

Those who voted against it are Messrs Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Jones, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder and Wood—25.

Mr Haughton then moved to amend as follows: Provided that no one but a naturalized citizen shall be entitled to vote for a member of either branch of the General Assembly of this State.

Those who voted for this amendment are Messrs Cherry, Christian, Cunningham, Davis, Eaton, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Rayner, Thomas of Davidson, Wiggins, Wiley and Winslow of P.—20.

Those who voted against it are Messrs Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Coleman, Collins, Drake, Faison, Fennel, Fisher, Fonville, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Person, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder and Wood—26.

Mr Mitchell then moved to amend the bill by striking out and inserting a bill offered by him. [It is the same bill offered by Mr Graham, with the exception of the preamble, and with the further exception that it provided for a Convention on the two-thirds principle.]

Mr Cherry moved to amend the amendment of Mr Mitchell by adding the following as an additional section, to wit: *Be it further enacted*, That no delegate elected shall be permitted to take a seat in the Convention called by the provisions of this bill, until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I (A. B.) do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will in no manner whatever alter, change, or amend the basis of representation in the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina as it now exists.

The amendment was rejected, yeas 17, nays 31.

The amendment of Mr Mitchell, the question being on striking out, was also lost, yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr Ashe moved as an amendment "that no tax shall be imposed and levied by the General Assembly on real estate, which shall exceed the proportion to the capitation tax of six cents on the hundred dollars value of land to twenty cents on each poll." Negatived, yeas 19, nays 29.

The question now recurring on the passage of the FREE SUFFRAGE BILL its first reading, it was determined in the affirmative, three-fifths of the whole number of Senators voting for it.

Those who voted for it are Messrs *Ashe*, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, *Christian*, Clark, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, *Davis*, Drake, *Eborn*, Faison, Fennell, Fonville, Fisher, *Freeman*, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Thomas of Jackson, Walker, Wilder, and Wood—34.

Those who voted against it are Messrs *Cherry*, Eaton, *Gilmer*, *Graham*, *Haughton*, *Lane*, *McCleese*, *Mitchell*, *Morisey*, *Rayner*, *Thomas* of Davidson, *Wiggins*, *Wiley* and *Winslow*, of Pasquotank—14.

[Democrats in Roman, Whigs in *Italics*.

On motion of Mr Wilder, the bill was now taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday the 8th day of January next.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. KANE.—We find the following in the Baltimore Sun:

"It is stated that a son of Judge Kane, who on Tuesday last reached his majority, will offer his services to the President to go in search of his absent brother. Commodore Paulding tenders his services in any capacity the Secretary of the Navy may please to designate. Lieut. Griffin, who commanded the Rescue in the first expedition, also offers his services, as do many others. The expedition will be made up of volunteers."

Late from Europe.

The Steamer America has arrived from Liverpool. The following is an abstract of her news:

Later accounts from Sebastopol leave affairs there, in reference to the allies, about as they were before. There had been no further fighting, though the bombardment was continued. Reinforcements were almost daily arriving. The condition of the troops was favorable, and the siege still continued. The Russians were also being largely reinforced, and were busily engaged in strengthening their positions; so, also, were the allies.

The weather was very cold and unpropitious. Heavy storms continued in the Black sea, and there were further accounts of shipwrecks.

The most important news by this arrival is the fact that Austria has at last determined to join the allies. She has already consumated the alliance and joined England and France against Russia Prussia, it is said, will also do the same. This gives a new and decided feature to the whole question. The fact of this alliance has caused much rejoicing throughout England and France.

Accounts from Spain represent affairs as comparatively quiet. Mr Soule had reached Madrid.

Affairs on the Danube were quiet. Omer Pasha was still operating in Asia.

Affairs in Hungary were much agitated, and the recent alliance of Austria is not relished.

It is expected that Poland will be aided by the allies, and brought to act with them.

The greatest activity was displayed in the war and navy departments both in France and England.—Turkey had also despatched more troops to the seat of war. The French government had, however, been put to the greatest strains for the want of vessels. Several thousand additional troops had embarked at Toulon, and it was believed that the allies would have 100,000 men in the Crimea by the middle of December.

The Russians have been entirely driven from the dominions of Turkey.

It is stated that the Russians in the Crimea were suffering terribly for the want of supplies. Great distress during the winter is predicted.

Five divisions of troops are to be sent to Omer Pasha.

It is believed that Prussia has consented, or will consent, to join the western powers.

The report is again renewed that the Czar is desirous of opening negotiations for peace.

Beyond the alliance between Austria and the allies, the news is not of an important character.

It is reported that one of the conditions of the treaty between Austria and the western powers is that she shall declare war against Russia within four weeks.

Increasing the Pay.

The last Argus has a very sensibie article on the proposition to increase the pay of members of Congress and Supreme Court Judges. The Argus expresses our sentiments exactly. We make the following extract from the article:

"The pay already received by those in the employment of the general government, whether on the Bench, in the halls of legislation, or elsewhere, is sufficiently high to secure the services of the best talent in the country: and to increase that pay, we fear, would be but holding out temptations to demagogues and unprincipled schemers to supplant the meritorious and deserving, and worm themselves into place and patronage.

No doubt gentlemen of a liberal turn who go to Washington as members of either house of Congress, find their *per diem* insufficient to support themselves and families, as they could wish, in that expensive metropolis: but they are not sent there, as we take it, to exercise the rights of hospitality, or to vie with the minions of aristocratic governments in princely expenditure. The offices of Senator and Representative were created for the benefit of the people, not for the profit and convenience of the incumbents: and while we regard the present compensation provided by law as amply sufficient for those who may fill those offices, we do not think it by any means too high. True, many go to Congress at the present rates of pay, for no other purpose than to make money—and they accomplish their object. Others spend all, and more than all, that they get: and this they would do if the compensation were three times as high as it is. It is just, wise and proper, then, to observe a reasonable mean—neither raising the pay too high on the one hand, nor depressing it too low on the other.

In England, we believe, the Members of Parliament receive no compensation whatever, out of the Treasury; and in the better days of the Roman Republic Members of the Senate received nothing for their services but the salt that seasoned their porridge: and hence the word *salary*, from the latin *sal*—salt. But avarice and luxury have increased, and the meaning of words has been changed, until *salary* signifies not only an annual allowance of salt wherewith to season a public agent's food, but the food itself—and a good many *extras* besides.

Upon the whole we think the architects of our Constitution hit upon a more happy design in this respect than the English or the Romans. They provided that "Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States," and that "the judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office" —wisely leaving it to Congress to fix the rates of these compensations under the salutary restraints of enlightened public opinion. This has been done: and the rates fixed upon we repeat, have secured the best talent of the country—and why raise them?—As a general rule, the best services will be secured to every government by the payment of such salaries and fees as shall be sufficient to furnish a comfortable and economical livelihood, but not a luxurious abundance, to those in public employment. He that dines like Lucullus labors not like Cato."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.—Gov. Lampstead, of Iowa, in his annual message, strongly urges the prohibition of all bank notes under $10; cautions the legislature against granting unnecessary bank charters; recommends a stringent liquor license law in preference to prohibition, and suggests the endowment of a State lunatic asylum.

[illegible]

A French paper thus traces the sensations of a reader of advertisements:

The first advertisement.—He don't see it.

The second insertion.—He sees it, but don't read it.

The third insertion.—He sees it.

The fourth insertion.—He looks at the prize.

The fifth insertion.—He speaks of it to his wife.

The sixth insertion—She is willing to buy.

The seventh.—He purchases.

The Initiation.

We have seen nothing to cope with the annexed among the literary productions of this remarkably productive age. A foreigner whom a few old fogy book-worms know as William Shakspeare, attempted to describe a similar scene which once occurred in presence of an excellent individual named Macbeth; but the operators in his case being mere old women, who ought to have been burned as witches, Shakspeare's bungling attempt to describe their ceremonies must fall before the labors of a genius which is excited by the sublime spectacle of an initiation conducted in impressive and manly style by MEN and PATRIOTS. We borrow the poem from the Nashua (N. H.) Gazette:

SCENE—*Interior of a Lodge of Know-nothings—Time, Mid-night—Grand Master in the Chair—Candidates supported by two ushers—Tin shaving-pot boiling over a spirit lamp, on a table, beside a marrow-bone and cleaver.*

MASTER OF CEREMONIES, RISING.

Brothers! 'tis the mystic hour
For the exercise of power,
Lo! the sacred fire is hot—
Boils the sacred shaving pot,
As within its brim I fling
Every native offering;
Bunch of wool from Afric skull—
Feather from a full-fledged gull—
Down new plucked from callow-goose—
Emblem fit for us to use.—
Double, double, toil and trouble
In the tin pot squeak and bubble
OMNES *solemnly*
Bubble!

MASTER.

If I read the omens clear,
Happy auspices are here,
Let the candidate appear.

(*The Candidate is brought forward*)

Stranger—ere you swear obedience
We must know your antecedents.

CANDIDATE.

If it's politics you mean,
Everything by turns I've been—
I have been a locofoco,
But I found that that was *no* go—
Wooley-head and silver gray,
Putty-head in a small way,
Wild-cat, Pizzarinctum, too,
And free-soiler.

MASTER.

That will do.
Brother renegade, I greet you—
Joyed I am as such to meet you.
Now mark my words and their intent,
And bow your head if you assent.
Can you a questioner put by?
And can you on occasion lie?

(*Candidate bows.*)

Can you all orders blindly follow?
And have you a capacious swallow?
Don't you believe that some years hence
Popes will appoint our Presidents?
Don't you believe the Jesuits thrive
Because in secret they contrive?
You hate confessionals?—I see
You do—but you'l confess to me.
Don't you believe the Romish priests
Are sworn to slaughter us like beasts?
That all the Irish arms are hiding
In all the shanties they abide in?
That all the Irish girls combine
To purchase arsenic and strychnine?
That in know-nothings lies our hope
To fight the Devil and the Pope?

(*The Candidate bows repeatedly.*)

Now lift the bone and cleaver high in air
And full obedience to our order swear.

(*Candidate obeys.*)

The ordeal's past—and you I here proclaim
A know-nothing in intellect and name.
Around you see a band of brothers true—
None of these honest men know more than you.
From different parties they have fallen away,
And now go in for plunder and for prey;
Like you they're bound our lead to blindly follow—
Like you, they have a most capacious swallow;
They bolt whatever prodigy we name—
A gate or saw-mill, it is all the same,
Honors we'll make as equal as we can;
Where each expects to be a congressman
If not a governor. Our signs are few
And easy to be learned—even by you.
The grip is this—you'll get it in a minute:
Then you must shake your head—there's nothing in it!
Next a wise look—for wisdom's our profession—
A good stuffed owl will aid you in expression—
Minerva's bird and ours—no soaring lark—
But one that goes a mousing in the dark.
But lo! the night is verging into day—
Freeborn Americans! let's sneak away
Down the backstairs, and then we'll cut and run,
And vanish through dark alleys, one by one.
Exeunt omnes.

TROUBLE FEARED IN THE M. E. CHURCH.—Another breach is expected in the Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Bond, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, in noticing the opposition to the appropriations of missionary money to the preachers laboring in their slave-holding conferences, says:

"We have seen strange things in the lapse of three score years and ten, but this caps the climax of the marvellous; and though we are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, we venture to predict that mischief is now brewing in our church—agitations, convulsions and disruptions, such as we have never witnessed before."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—The Easton (Pa.) Argus says:

"Mrs Samuel Grotz, of this borough, was found dead in the attic of her late residence Tuesday last, with evidence of self-destruction. Her mind, it is said, was impaired by a long-continued melancholy. She was the mother of two small children, whom she guarded with maternal solicitude even at the moment when her anguished heart contemplated death. They were found by the neighbors securely fastened to chairs, out of the way of harm by fire. How great must have been the burden of that grief—whether from real or fancied causes—which proved stronger than a mother's love for her babes!"

WHAT THE LAW DEEMS LUXURIES FOR A WIFE.—A novel case has just been decided in New York, which involves a curiosity in medico-jurisprudence. A mesmeric physician sued a husband for services rendered the wife in his absence, and the supreme court say that in the 8th act of Cushing's Reports is their opinion in the case, viz: that the law does not recognise the dreams, visions, or revelations of woman in a mesmeric sleep as necessaries for a wife, for which the husband, without his consent, can be made to pay. These are fancy articles, which those who have money of their own to dispose of may purchase. [illegible] they are not necessaries, known to the law, for which the wife can pledge the credit of her absent husband.

ANOTHER GUANO ISLAND.—The New York Post announces the discovery of another guano island with at least a million of tons on it, the locality of which is yet a secret. Measures are now taking for the organization of a company to bring the guano to market. We hope it will make the article a little cheaper and more accessible to the American farmer.

Free Suffrage.

Extracts from the speech of Hon. Asa Biggs, delivered in the Senate on the 13th inst., in opposition to Gov. Graham's bill calling a Convention, and in reply to the speech of that gentleman in favor of the bill:

"The Free Suffrage bill is now under consideration. The Senator from Orange proposes to strike out that bill and substitute the one he has proposed; which provides, first, to submit to the people the question of Convention or no Convention, and secondly, if a majority of the people decide in favor of Convention the Governor is to issue writs for the election of delegates, a Convention is to be organized, and the delegates are to have *unlimited power* to alter and amend the Constitution in any and every particular; and this bill of his the Senator contends can be constitutionally passed by a *majority* of votes in each house of the General Assembly.

If never before, certainly now the question is fairly presented between Free Suffrage and an open, unlimited Convention, as proposed by the Senator. Much has been heretofore said about limited Conventions, and excuses have sometimes been attempted for opposition to Free Suffrage, by the argument that it can be better done by a limited Convention than legislative enactment. Such issues cannot now be made, such evasions cannot now avail any thing. This Convention question is now placed antagonistic to Free Suffrage."

"I thought it was our boast in North Carolina that we were a law-abiding people. I do not deny the power of the people, as was so forcibly said by Mr Gaston, "of rising in their might and upturning the fundamental principles of government—the sacred right of revolution," but I suppose the emergency ought to be great to justify it. Has that emergency arisen in North Carolina? Can it be that because one party, so long in power in the State, has been turned out and another put in, the sacred right of revolution is to be exercised? Is it expected that this appeal to North Carolinians in the west is to be favorably responded to? They have to change their whole character if they can be brought into line to follow in the lead of the Senator from Orange in this revolutionary movement."

"And now in regard to my Eastern friends. What does the Senator's bill propose? An *open unlimited Convention*. Are you prepared for this? Will you be satisfied because the Senator from Orange tells you he don't think there is any danger of changing the basis? How long since a certain address issued from this City on the subject of a Convention, signed by a large number of distinguished men, the larger portion of which was devoted to a denunciation of the present basis, and a Convention desired to change that basis? It is evident that there was a "treaty of peace," in the language of the Senator, between the east and west in 1835. It was not a treaty made between landholders and non-landholders, or between landholders and slave owners, as he would have us believe, but a treaty between east and west on the basis question, and can not but deprecate the attempt to break that treaty, coming as it does from the distinguished gentleman from Orange. It is not significant of good for the character of the State if it shall be countenanced. Ill feeling will be engendered, sectional strife will once more be heard, which all supposed had been buried by the compromises of 1835."

"But it may be said that I am endeavoring to stir up party feelings unnecessarily. Far from it. The subject of Free Suffrage has been urged, it is true, generally by the Democratic party, but it is well known that a large number of Whigs have cordially approved it. Is there any doubt in the mind of any gentleman that a considerable majority of the people desire it, and am I to be told that I am against the people when I advocate this measure so ardently desired by them, and contest a measure intended to defeat it? It will not satisfy me for the Senator to say that he is not against Free Suffrage, when he says so with certain qualifications, which he must know are impracticable. He says the land holder is now protected, then for what does he want a Convention? But sir, the Senator has argued the question by separating the people of the State into three classes, land-holders, non-land-holders, and slave-owners, as though we had three separate and distinct classes of the kind. Is it not true that many of these landholders are slave-owners, and many of these non-landholders are slave-owners, and does land pay all the tax? Why he would make the landholders only his English squire, who *pays all*.

How is it as to the amount of public taxes paid by land and other subjects of taxation. I have not been able for want of time to get the aggregate from the Camptroller's report for this year, but I refer to his report of 1850, and I suppose this will as well show the relative amount. The aggregate tax collected from land is $33,405 94, from other subjects $123,731 77. There is some difference between this and *paying all*, and how is it when a comparison is made between the tax collected from land and slaves? Slaves by the Constitution pay a tax as persons and property."

"And is the State of North Carolina to be agitated, is the strife engendered for many long years before 1835 to be again stimulated, are we to have the bitter excitement which preceded the Convention of 1835 again, and for what? Because of the fear entertained by the Senator, that if Free Suffrage passes without some other security to landholders, there is danger to them? Why the landholders pay not one-fourth of the aggregate of taxes, and can it be seriously supposed that the representatives of the people paying on other subjects of taxation the other three-fourths with landholders, who make up the aggregate, will be induced to single out the land, and place upon it "unreasonable exactions?" And are we to have a new element in this agitation to distract and disturb the feeling naturally arising, that to attain the end in view, the Constitution is *trampled down?* Has any great emergency arisen to require revolution? Entertaining therefore the opinion I do, that the measure of the Senator is wrong and unconstitutional in principle, that it is altogether calculated to stir up strife without yielding any benefit or advantage to the State, I conclude by earnestly repeating my protest against this *revolutionary movement*."

ARE KNOW NOTHINGS ABOLITIONISTS?—The following is the response which the Maine Temperance Journal, a Maine Law, abolition paper, gives to the above question:

"The anti-slavery element has controlled the machinery of this order in [illegible] and a large number of anti-Nebraska men will take their seats in the next Congress who but for this order, could not have been elected. If the conductors of the Tribune do not know this fact, they are know-nothings in reality. If they will take time to inform themselves with regard to election returns in Maine, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin, to say nothing of Massachusetts and New York, they will see, unless they are as blind as bats, that the '*pro-slavery wire workers*' do not control this new party.

Singular Rail Road Accident.

A singular accident occurred at the Depot of the W. & R. Rail Road Company last night. The evening train came in as usual, and on arriving at the very heavy grade just north of the depot. the brakes were attempted to be applied and the motion reversed, so as to stop the progress of the cars; but some accident occurring to the machinery, it was found impossible to do so, and the train came rushing down the plane, past the depot, and so on to the wharf, where, meeting a piece of timber placed at its edge for the prevention of just such accidents, the Locomotive and tender bounced over into the River, thereby breaking the connection with the train, and opposing such other obstacles as to arrest its progress. It was most fortunate and providential that the coupling irons connecting the engine with the cars broke, else the entire train, loaded with passengers, would have been probably precipitated into the River, causing a fearful loss of life. As was, however, but one person received injury.—Mr Quarles, the Mail Agent, who sprang from the car and broke his arm. One man went over with the Locomotive into the River, but was saved.—The engineer and fireman jumped off before reaching the wharf.

An examination into the causes of this accident will, of course, be had, and the guilty persons, if any, will be promptly discharged. When an accident on a Rail Road occurs through the wilful negligence, or default of the engineer, it is our opinion that he ought to be hung.

Efforts will be made to recover the Locomotive and tender from the bed of the River, where they now lie.—*Wil. Herald, Dec. 23.*

Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company will be held at the Town Hall, in this place, on Thursday the 4th day of January, 1855, at 12 o'clock, M.

Applications will be received for Toll-keepers, by the board, for both Toll Houses.

WM. McL. McKAY, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Dec. 22, 1854. 2t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle by the first of January; otherwise they will find their accounts in an officer's hands.

W. S. FOWLKES.

December 2, 1854 3m

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Elijah Fuller, dec'd, are requested to make payment by the 15th Jan'y 1855, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

D. A. RAY, Adm'r.

Dec. 20, 1854. 2t

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

Will be given for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in the Jail of Cumberland county, of DAVID BOOKER, who runaway from me about the middle of last June. Booker is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has fine white teeth, speaks pleasingly when in conversation, is about 40 years old, and in walking bends forward considerably. He is a blacksmith by trade. I have his Indentures for two years from first of May, 1854, for costs and charges in a State case agaiast him in the Superior Court of Cumberland county. All persons are cautioned not to employ him without my consent.

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

December 23, 1854 tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber designs changing his present business, and takes this method of notifying all those indebted to him to come forward and settle up by note or otherwise, or they will find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

D. T. TAYLOR.

December 23, 1854 2t

DOBBIN HOUSE,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.,

Will be open for the accomodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accomodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.

Dec. 23, 1854. 25-3m

CLARENDON BRIDGE.

I am now ready to receive from all persons who NOW PAY BY THE YEAR for crossing the Clarendon Bridge, the next year's pay; and they are notified that unless payment is made by the 15th day of Jan'y next, they will be excluded.

No person who has not PAID UP the last year's Toll, and all other dues to the Company, will be allowed a yearly contract after the 15th of January next.

☞NEW APPLICATIONS will be received until the first day of January next.

JNO. M. ROSE,
See'y F. & N. P. R. Co.

December 23. 1854. 2t

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

The undersigned will sell, on accomodating terms, all their TURPENTINE LANDS AND FIXTURES, situated near the Centre Plank Road and convenient to Little River. The above Lands comprise a body of 5,000 acres—one hundred and fifty thousand first year's boxes being cut thereon—and some of the finest Timber Land in the country. They will sell with the land a TWENTY BBL. STILL of best quality. Also, Shanties, Stables and all other conveniences necessary for carrying on the business. A bargain can be had by applying soon. For further information address John B. DeGraffenreid, Pittsboro.

PALMER & DEGRAFFENREID.

Dec. 19, 1854. 25-tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools of the County are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, on Thursday, the, 4th day of Jan'y, 1855, (that being the 1st Thursday,) at 12 o'clock.

ED'W. LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Returns of the number of children in the several districts, for the year 1854, must be handed to the Chairman before or by the 4th Jan.

Dec. 16, 1854. 2t

NOTICE.

On the 27th of November last a negro who calls himself JACOB was taken up and committed to the Robeson Jail. Said negro is about twenty years old, low and thick set; he says that he belongs to Dr. Thos. Smith of Bladen county. The owner will please come forward, pay all charges, and take his property.

R. KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 11, 1854. 3t

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER

Would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, [illegible] Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 23, 1854. 25-tf

GUANO.

[illegible] tons PERUVIAN GUANO, just received, and for sale by

RAY & PEARCE.

December 16, 1854 3t

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.

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.

A. McMILLAN, Exe'r.

Dec. 9th, 1854. 24-3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing persons indebted to him either by note or account, that longer indulgence cannot be given. All notes and accounts not cleared by the 10th 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

FOR COUGHS AND 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

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. Peterson 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 24-3t

WIDE AWAKE.

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

DAVID GEE.

December 16, 1854 3

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. E. 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 excellent 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 24-3t

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 12 o'clock, a. m., the NEGROES Ephraim, Anderson, and Ben, belonging to the minor heirs of Jno. Green, on 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. Ray 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 23-4po.

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 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

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 paper 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.

MEDICAL CHESTS,

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

J. N. SMITH,
24-1m

Dec. 16.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly to charter a Bank to be located either in Fayetteville, Wilmington or some other eligible and suitable place, to be called "The Bank of Sand," *alias*, "The Wilderness Bank;" to be a bank of discount and deposit. It will be organized as follows: After the stock has been taken, each subscriber shall assign over to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, certificates of stock to the amount of his subscription, in any one or more of the following companies: The Western Railroad Company, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the Tar River Navigation Company, the Carolina City Land Company. These certificates of stock are to remain in the Office of the Comptroller as security for the ultimate redemption of all bills put in circulation by the Bank. In addition to this, each subscriber of stock will be required to pay the entire amount of his subscription into the hands of the Public Treasurer in specie except ninety-nine and three quarters per cent. The Public Treasurer will upon the organization of the Bank proceed forthwith to sign and transfer to the President and Directors of the bank bills to the amount of its Capital stock, and such signing shall be deemed and declared an assumption on the part of the State to pay six and a quarter per cent. on the amount called for on the face of the bill, in case the Bank should become insolvent. A provision will also be inserted in the charter allowing the Bank to redeem its notes in copper cents. This it is thought will prove of great service [illegible] in the money market. In [illegible] will require much time to count out [illegible] Bank might [illegible] to rally from the effects [illegible] place [illegible] Secondly, brokers from the North would find it expensive to transport such large quantities of the precious metals, that they would present but little money at its counters for redemption. They would find it cheaper to transmit their funds to the North in the shape of exchange purchased at almost any price at which it is likely to rule. It is evident that the plan proposed would go far to make money plentiful, which all will admit to be the great *desideratum* at this time. This will be fully accomplished by allowing the issue of one hundred dollars in bills for every quarter of a dollar in specie deposited with the Public Treasurer. It is evident that these bills would readily circulate at their par value, since the security for final redemption would be ample.

Dec. 23, 1854. 1t