Jas. S. Barrington
J. Barrington
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

# THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER-----Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, Agriculture, and General Information----TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1855. | VOLUME XVI—NO. 845.

TERMS
OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAROLINIAN.

For a single copy, if paid in advance, per annum, $2 00
" " " at the end of 3 months, 2 50
" " " at the end of 6 months, 3 00
" " " at the end of the year, 3 50

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than one year unless paid in advance.

With the view of extending the circulation and enhancing the usefulness of the paper, the proprietor offers the following remarkably low

CLUB RATES, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE:

5 copies of the Carolinian, 1 year, $8 00
10 " " " " 15 00

Letters on business must be addressed to the undersigned, and *must be post paid*.

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square of 16 lines, or less, for the first and 30 cents for each subsequent insertion, unless the advertisement is published for more than two months, when it will be charged

For three months, - - - - $4 00
For six months, - - - - 6 00
For twelve months, - - - - 10 00

☞ All advertisements must be handed in by Friday 10 o'clock, a. m., to ensure their insertion in the next day's paper, and should have the desired number of insertions marked on them, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WM. J. YATES.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.
SPRING, 1855.
R. W. KINLAW & CO.,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of coffee, sugar, molasses, candles, raisins, pickles, BOOTS and SHOES; a fine lot of spring and summer fashionable Hats; hollow-ware; a good assortment of tallow, sperm and adamantine candles; wooden ware; a good lot of mackerel, herring and mullets, all new, warranted good, and of the latest catching; corn, peas, meal, flour, lard, iron and nails, tobacco and snuff, and some Dry Goods.

They return thanks to their customers and the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and solicit a continuance of the same.

R. W. KINLAW & CO.
Fayetteville, March 31, 1855 36-tf

1855
NEW STORE.
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE! OPENED OUT AT LAST!!

All hail creation! far and near,
OF THOMAS' STORE you now shall hear;
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore!

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has located himself in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business; and is receiving direct from New York,

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ready Made Clothing—a choice selection for Men and Youth's Wear. Hats of all kinds, and the very latest style. Boots and Shoes—a beautiful stock. Hardware and Cutlery, and a choice selection of Groceries.

Advantage of the hard times was taken in purchasing the above stock, and the same will be extended to those who favor me with their patronage, for CASH or on time to prompt payers.

A word to the Ladies: I am sure that you fancy something that is handsome, beautiful; also, wish to take advantage of the hard times too. If so, I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find a beautiful assortment in your line.

N. B. My Groceries, &c., will be kept entirely separate from the Dry Goods Department.

Remember that this is the New Cheap place, where Bargains can be obtained. The one price system will be inflexibly adhered to, the proper deduction made for Cash paying Customers.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. M. THOMAS,
formerly of Richmond County.
Dobbin House Building, Hay Street.
March 28, 1855. 39-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,
BY GEO. LADER.
Nearly opposite to E. W. Wilkings' Auction Store.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1853. y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
*East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.*

The Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 31, 1855. 39-6m

GILES LEITCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON,
Robeson County, N. C.
January 3, 1855 1

SPRING GOODS, &c.

The Subscriber has in Store and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it.

HO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 42-tf

WILLIAM BOW,
Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
FAMILY PROVISIONS, &c.
*Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C.*
October 7, 1854 1

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.

Nov. 17th, 1854.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue the Grocery and Hardware Business at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov. 17th, 1854. 20-tf

SPRING, 1855.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

Are now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple
*DRY GOODS,*
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
March 15, 1855.

*TO MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS OF TIN WARE.*

I have on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 37-tf

*SPRING GOODS,* 1855.
JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are
Printed Lawns, Brillionteens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpen, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prin's,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.
March 20. 1855.

TAKE NOTICE.

Having bought the entire interest of Mr Reuben Jones, in the firm of Jones & Lett, I shall continue business at the well known stand on Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on my own account, where all my friends, the trading public, and the "rest of mankind," are respectfully invited to call and make their selections from A NEW STOCK of superior FAMILY GROCERIES, Confectionaries, SPRING AND SUMMER DRY-GOODS, &c., &c.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

April 6, 1855. J. W. LETT.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DOCTOR BASON

Has the pleasure and begs to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of FAYETTEVILLE and vicinity that he expects to make his annual visit in March.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.

"Mark well the hour when nature's rights demand
The skillful practice of the Dentist's hands."
March 3, 1855. 35-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION
AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Pension and Bounty Land Claims Prosecuted

For military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
March 3, 1855. 6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a., Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.*

Such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking, or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, & great depression of spirits.

In attributing such valuable Medical properties to this remedy, no rash or unwarrantable assertion is made, but is simply stated a fact; proven undeniably and conclusively by the extraordinary cures, and benefits derived from its use, under the direction of its illustrious origina or, Dr. Hoofland, among all classes of European societies and from the immense mass of testimony, from all parts of the American continent, accumulated during the last ten years, in the hands of the present proprietor. The prevalence of diseases to which the German Bitters are adapted, it is with sorrow we say it, is almost universal, indeed there is scarcely a family throughout the whole extent of our country in which there cannot be found among its members that peculiar *sallow and languid appearance* denoting a diseased Liver, or an emaciated and suffering Dyspeptic.

Then of what immense importance to this class of invalids that a certain and reliable remedy should be placed within their reach; one in which no baneful or injurious drug enters into its composition; a remedy on which the patient can rely with the utmost confidence and certainty and be assured from actual and tangible proofs, that the article he is using really possesses the virtues attributed to it. Such a remedy is "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" Thousands of dollars have been expended in its manufactury and diffusion throughout all parts of this continent, and the proprietor feels the greatest satisfaction in stating, that there is no state, county or even village where the Medicine has been introduced, that there cannot be found numbers, willing to testify to its virtues.

It is used constantly in the practice of a lage number of the most prominent Physicians in the country, who have also added their written testimony, in evidence of its great virtues. In conclusion then, we would respectfully ask of all those afflicted with any of the above diseases to give the Bitters a trial, and rest assured it will never be regretted. In proof of the statements above made, all are invited to read attentively, the "Memorabilia," or "Practical Receipt Book," for Farmers and Families, containing a great number of useful receipts, in addition to the testimony, in favor of the Bitters, from the most prominent and well known individuals, in all parts of the Union. All Agents for the Bitters are authorized to distribute the "Receipt Book" gratuitously.

Principal office and Manufactory, 120 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the principal cities, and at retail by apothecaries and storekeepers in every town in the United States, and Canada.

For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.
February 20th, 1855 1y

March 19, 1855.
STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF
*SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,*
Bonnets, Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;
Hats; Shoes: and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

Our Goods are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

*DRY GOODS,*
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.
March 31, 1855. 39-tf

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
S. S. AREY

Is receiving from New York a beautiful supply of
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Silks, Ribbons,
Dress Trimmings, Buttons,
Lawns, Prints, Chemizetts, undersleeves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Grass and Muslin Skirts, Fans, Parasols, Ladies' and Miss' Bonnets, Gent's Straw and Legborn Hats, Boots and Shoes.

South-west corner Market Square, Gillespie street.
March 30. 1855. 39-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 20, 1855. 1y-pd

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
March 12, 1855. 37-tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Council, Cain & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.
March 12, 1855. 37-tf

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, AND
*House-Furnishing Goods.*
HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and common Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

*CUT, MOULDED AND PLAIN GLASSWARE IN GREAT VARIETY.*

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Bruskes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the parties were present.

March 17, 1855. 37-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 20, 1855. 38-tf

TRUSSES.

Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces,
Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments,
Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandges; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Eucma apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.
March 12, 1855.

☞ Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of Glue for Distillers' use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 17, 1854 tf

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, April 27th, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State the sum of ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents, as by annexed table, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year. The amounts respectively due to the Counties will be paid at the Treasury Department on application by the persons properly authorized to receive the same. It is expected that an equal or larger amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Barnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't. Ex. officio of Literary Board.

| Counties. | Federal population. | Distributive share. |
|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 10,166 | 1219 92 |
| Alexander, | 5,003 | 600 36 |
| Anson, | 10,756 | 1290 72 |
| Ashe, | 8,539 | 1024 68 |
| Beaufort, | 11,716 | 1405 92 |
| Bertie, | 9,973 | 1196 76 |
| Bladen, | 8,024 | 962 88 |
| Brunswick, | 5,951 | 714 12 |
| Buncombe, | 12,338 | 1480 56 |
| Burke, | 6,919 | 830 28 |
| Cabarrus, | 8,674 | 1040 88 |
| Caldwell, | 5,836 | 700 32 |
| Camden, | 5,174 | 620 88 |
| Carteret, | 6,208 | 744 96 |
| Caswell, | 12,161 | 1459 32 |
| Catawba, | 8,234 | 988 08 |
| Chatham, | 16,055 | 1926 60 |
| Cherokee, | 6,703 | 804 36 |
| Chowan, | 5,252 | 630 24 |
| Cleaveland, | 9,697 | 1163 64 |
| Columbus, | 5,308 | 636 96 |
| Craven, | 12,329 | 1479 48 |
| Cumberland, | 17,723 | 2126 76 |
| Currituck, | 6,257 | 750 84 |
| Davidson, | 14,123 | 1694 76 |
| Davie, | 6,998 | 839 76 |
| Duplin, | 11,111 | 1333 32 |
| Edgecombe, | 13,770 | 1652 40 |
| Forsythe, | 10,627 | 1275 24 |
| Franklin, | 9,510 | 1141 20 |
| Gaston, | 7,228 | 867 36 |
| Gates, | 6,878 | 825 36 |
| Granville, | 17,303 | 2076 36 |
| Greene, | 5,320 | 638 52 |
| Guilford, | 18,480 | 2217 60 |
| Halifax, | 13,007 | 1560 84 |
| Harnett | | |
| Haywood, | 6,907 | 828 84 |
| Henderson, | 6,883 | 825 96 |
| Hertford, | 6,656 | 798 72 |
| Hyde, | 6,585 | 790 20 |
| Iredell, | 13,062 | 1567 44 |
| Jackson, | | |
| Johnston, | 11,861 | 1423 32 |
| Jones, | 3,935 | 472 20 |
| Lenoir, | 6,182 | 741 84 |
| Lincoln, | 6,924 | 830 88 |
| Madison, | | |
| McDowell, | 5,741 | 688 92 |
| Macon, | 6,169 | 740 28 |
| Martin, | 6,961 | 835 32 |
| Mecklenburg, | 11,724 | 1406 88 |
| Montgomery, | 6,163 | 739 56 |
| Moore, | 8,552 | 1026 26 |
| Nash, | 9,034 | 1084 08 |
| New Hanover, | 14,236 | 1708 32 |
| Northampton, | 10,731 | 1287 72 |
| Onslow, | 7,040 | 844 80 |
| Orange, | 14,957 | 1794 84 |
| Pasquotank | 7,708 | 924 96 |
| Perquimans, | 6,030 | 723 60 |
| Person, | 8,825 | 1059 00 |
| Pitt, | 10,745 | 1289 40 |
| Polk, | | |
| Randolph, | 15,176 | 1821 12 |
| Richmond, | 7,936 | 952 32 |
| Robeson, | 11,080 | 1329 60 |
| Rockingham, | 12,363 | 1483 56 |
| Rowan, | 12,329 | 1479 48 |
| Rutherford, | 12,388 | 1486 56 |
| Sampson, | 12,311 | 1477 32 |
| Stanly, | 6,348 | 761 76 |
| Stokes, | 8,490 | 1018 80 |
| Surry, | 17,643 | 2117 16 |
| Tyrrel, | 4,452 | 534 24 |
| Union, | 9,258 | 1110 96 |
| Wake, | 21,123 | 2534 76 |
| Warren, | 10,366 | 1243 92 |
| Wilson, | | |
| Washington, | 4,780 | 573 60 |
| Watauga, | 3,348 | 401 76 |
| Wayne, | 11,478 | 1377 36 |
| Wilkes, | 11,642 | 1397 04 |
| Yadkin, | | |
| Yancey, | 8,068 | 968 16 |
| 44-3t] | 753,542 | $90,425 04 |

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
19th April, 1855.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House on the 21st May, at 12 o'clock, M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
42-5t]

Office Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company,
April 24, 1855.

The annual meeting of the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company will take place at the office of the Company, in the Town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on the 24th May.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
May 4, 1855. 3t

BOWMAN, SELLERS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
*And Cotton Factors,*
34 1-2 Pine Street, NEW YORK.

D. W. BOWMAN,
W. H. SELLERS,
EDW'D. McPHERSON.
May 1, 1855. tf

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held on Friday 1st June, 1855, in the Town of Fayetteville.

JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.
44-4t

FANCY STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received a good stock of FANCY ARTICLES and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at his Store east of the Female Seminary. Among his stock are *Accordeons, Banjos, Violins, Flutes, Claronets, Tamborines, &c.; Guns and Pistols.*

Also, a large lot of JEWELRY for sale cheap.

He would also inform his friends and solicit a continuance of patronage, as he means doing his business on the cash system, and will sell at prices to suit the hard times.

☞ Musical Instruments will be sold at wholesale or retail.

May 4, 1855. y B. KAYTON.

### A Picture of Henry A. Wise.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise lately made a speech at Parkersburg, Va. A correspondent of the McConnellsville Enquirer, who heard him, thus writes his impression of the man. He says:

I was disappointed in the personal appearance of the man. I had expected in Henry A. Wise to see a person of commanding stature, upright bearing, with flashing eyes and noble forehead; but he is no such man. He is below the medium height; not more than five feet seven or eight inches, very spare, would not weigh more than a hundred and thirty, probably not that.

There is nothing prepossessing about him. He is, in fact, positively ugly. Very gentlemanly and courteous in his bearing toward others, but in his dress he is almost slovenly. His cravat was awry, his linen was soiled with tobacco; his chin unshaven and flanked with streaks of yellow saliva; his clothing, rather hung around him than otherwise. I could see no physical indication of greatness. A low forehead, overshadowing a pair of dull, lusterless gray eyes; that rolled with a nervous uneasiness in their deep sockets; high check bones, and a complexion saffron hued from his inordinate use of tobacco; a stooping carriage and trembling gait did not indicate the great man.

When I first saw Wise on the stand, during the few moments of his opening remarks, as he stood before us, his shoulders drooping and bent forward, his chin and shirt-bosom spattered with yellow saliva, those dull eyes rolling expressions in their deep sockets, his long gray hair tossed unkempt about his temples, his arms hanging listlessly by his side, looking for all the world like a resurrected mummy, I thought that he was the most uncomely specimen of humanity that I had ever seen attempt to address any audience.—But when, with a voice that rung as clear as the notes of the war clarion, he made his thrilling appeal with a passionate intensity of manner, I thought him eloquence incarnated. Never in my life have I listened to such an appeal; it set the blood dashing through my veins like a mountain torrent. It went right home to the hearts of every Virginian present. You could see in their glistering eyes and heaving chests, and could hear in the response that made walls tremble to their very foundations, the effect that it had upon the multitude. There was not one there who did not long to lend a helping hand to lift the head of the eldest sister of the commonwealth from the ground and brush the dust from her aged locks.

### Idiotic And Feeble-Minded Children.

A school for idiotic and feeble-minded children is located near Germantown, Pa, under the management of James B. Richards. The number of pupils admitted during the year was sixteen; discharged and returned home, five; remaining in the school on the first of January, twenty. Says Mr Richards:

"I never yet, during my whole intercourse with these unfortunates, found one too low for improvement. The age at which children should be admitted can hardly be too early; indeed we would be glad to see half a score or more of infants in our nursery, while none should be admitted after twelve or fourteen years of age."

To show what desperate cases have been successfully treated, and what patient care it requires, we will give one which came under Mr R's. own charge, some five years ago. It was that of a little boy five years of age, who neither walked, crept, nor even rolled over, when placed on the floor. He could not distinguish his mother from a stranger. The sentiment of affection was still dormant, and the following is Mr Richards' account of the treatment pursued by him:

"Having often noticed that an experienced nurse would endeavor to arrest the attention of a new born infant, not by showing it some pretty toy but talking to it as if it were an intelligent being, I took this for my guide; and preparing myself for the task, laid upon the floor an hour each day reading aloud to this imbecile boy, as if he understood me perfectly. This practice was persued for several weeks, till one day, instead of lying on the floor, I sat in a chair. In a few minutes I saw, by his making an effort to move, that he had missed me. As soon as I again placed myself by his side he stopped fretting and appeared pleased. Here, then, I had a 'fulcrum on which to rest my lever.' At the next lesson, instead of reading aloud, I read to myself. He noticed my silence, and slowly putting his hand to my mouth, attempted to open my lips. Upon reading aloud again he expressed his pleasure by a smile. This practice of reading and talking was steadily persevered in for a number of weeks, during which time I was enabled to gain his confidence little by little; and during the four years which followed he more than answered my highest expectations, becoming a marvel to his friends and those who had previously known him. At the end of that time, he could read intelligently and walk about like other children. As he never yet had manifested an idea of a being higher than his teacher, I tried to give him one concerning God, by telling him that God made the apples, peaches and pretty flowers; that he made the sun, and that he gave us the rain. I then asked him what he thought of God? His reply was 'good God.' I then asked how he felt towards that 'good God.' His answer was as natural as it was beautiful, 'I should like to kiss Him!'"

A GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTION.—A western correspondent of the Zion's Herald, in describing the stingy habits of the people of his Elk, when called upon to assist in benevolent works, relates the following amusing story:

One of our friends was called on by a railroad agent, who was soliciting stock along the line. He had a fine farm and plenty of money, and listened with an animated countenance to the glowing detail of blessings likely to be realized from the proposed railroad. The agent made an eloquent palaver, and thought he had won our friend and his money, when he suddenly got his eye-teeth cut in this wise. "Why, yes," said the good old farmer, "I know it is wonderful, it must be a powerful thing, *them air railroads*—they run like jehu. Surely, I go in for it. I subscribe something, also, such things. How much stock will you take sir?" said the elated solicitor. "Why, you may put me down fifty cents," was the magnificent reply.

### Fish Breeding &c.

It is a well known fact that there are some various kinds of fish which are able to live and propagate their species both in fresh and salt water. Among them are the smelt, the perch, the cod and trout; and it is probable that many of our most valuable salt water fish might be imported to our inland ponds, and raised in abundance for marketable purposes. Smelts, particularly, thrive well in fresh water, and grow to a very large size; and it is not improbable that cod, haddock, flounders, and even mackerel might, with proper care, be made to do as well.—*Journal.*

The above suggestion is valuable, both to the people of the seacoast and upon the interior rivers, lakes and ponds. Fishes can be transported and transported along the same shore and from salt to fresh waters, or the opposite. Why then should there be any bay, or pond, that will not afford food for fish? Why should not fish be domesticated, increased in size, and improved in quality, by bringing them under culture, and furnishing, where food cannot be had otherwise, with proper food? The fowl and the beast have thus been turned to better uses than otherwise they would have had, and the dominion of the sea, as well as of the earth and air, is given to man.

Gradually the fishes of our streams and shores are disappearing. The little brooks and ponds of the country were once all alive with them—and the pickerel, the perch, and the trout were very handy when it did not cost more time to take them than they were worth. So, too, on the sea shores, we had an abundance of codfish, shad, salmon, herring, and others covered with scales or shells; but gradually they have decreased, and some of them almost disappeared. In both instances we have disturbed and destroyed them; we have paid no regard to their wants, and the ways and times of their increase; and hereafter we shall suffer their loss, or by proper attention and provision must secure their continuance.

By changing fishes from one locality to another we can habituate them to new homes where they may turn to pleasure and profit. We have seen this done with oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish; and just as well it has been and may be done with other species. You can seed the waters with what they are fitted for, as well as you can the land. We have an example of this in the tautog, which is highly prized about Plymouth. They were unknown in Massachusetts Bay till 1790, when a fisherman took a load from Farraganset to Boston to sell; but as they had not been in the market before, nothing could be obtained for them, and they were finally loosed from the well of the boat near Charles River bridge, and have since that time stocked the coast.

In the same way any fishes may be transported from one shore to another adapted to their habits; and where they will live in fresh water, from the oceans to the ponds. The rivers a hundred miles in the country might be filled with bass, or others that line the running waters; and ponds, like Winnipisseogee for instance, might furnish cod, pollock, haddock and mackerel. It were certainly worth the experiment. It would be an easy thing for the farmer, if he could run to his little brooks for his dinner, as he does to his barn-yard; and so it would to persons on the sea-coast, if they had their fish where they could always be taken. In the Sandwich Islands the natives form fish-ponds all along the shores, and they are a source of revenue to the owner. They leave a channel for the fishes to enter that would be drawn, and then close the mouth so as to retain the big ones and let the small ones go free. Those retained, become by care large and fatty. If, however, fishes could not be transported from the ocean to the ponds, they could from our western lakes, and thus the whole country might be supplied without going abroad.—*Newburyport Herald.*

ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE.—A private soldier, writing from Fort Laramie, March 12, mentions the following incidents of the massacre of Lieut. Grattan:

"I will give you two facts connected with the massacre which I have never seen in the papers. A musician—one of the party—owned or married a squaw, and on that unfortunate day when she saw danger threatening the troops, she rallied her father and brother to preserve her lover. When he fell wounded she rushed to him to protect him from the arrows or perish with him. Her father shot several arrows at the other Indians, and was wounded himself in the zealous defence of the soldiers. Then he sat down and wept, as he could do no more. The hostile Indians then rushed on the wounded soldier, tore him from the embrace of his faithful squaw, and scalped him before her eyes. After this she could not be prevailed upon to eat or drink, and starved to death, dying in nine days, and glad to go to regain the presence of him she loved so dearly."

Professor Bollman, of the Russian Agricultural Institute has published a pamplet on the potato rot, and he announces to the world that mere drying, if conducted at a sufficiently high temperature, and continued long enough, is a complete antidote to the disease. This result was ascertained by repeated experiment conducted for a series of years. The temperature required to produce the desired result is not very clearly made out. Mr Bollman's room, in which his first potates were dried, was heated to about 79 degrees, and much higher. By way of experiment, he placed others in the chamber of the stove itself, where the thermometer stood at 136 degrees, and more. He also ascertained that the vitality of the potato is not affected, even if the rind is charred. This hint may be useful, and with similar experiments, carefully conducted, the fact may be established.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring term of Pasquotank Superior Court was held last week, His Honor Judge Person, presiding. The Judge, though quite a young man, has acquired an enviable distinction, as a jurist of fine legal attainments; while his impartial decisions, his clear judgment and courteous bearing have won the undivided regard and confidence of the members of the bar, all of whom speak of him in the highest terms.

We did not hear His Honor's charge to the Grand Jury upon organizing the Court, but we have heard it complimented by members of the bar and others, as an effort of more than ordinary merit.—*Elizabeth City Pioneer.*