

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, March 1, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ROBESON.—In another column we publish the proceedings of a democratic meeting held in Lumberton, on Monday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 16th of April. The right spirit pervades the democratic party of Robeson, and our friends in that county seem determined to enter the approaching campaign with all the energy at their command in order to secure the success of democratic principles.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The time has arrived for the democracy to begin to take action in regard to appointing delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Cincinnati on the 24th of June next. The mode of representation is prescribed, three delegates for each Congressional District, and two for the State at large.

It will be seen that the meeting in Robeson county recommended that the delegates from this Congressional District to the State Convention, while in Raleigh, perform the duty of selecting suitable delegates from this (the 24th) District to the National Convention. We are decidedly in favor of this plan. It will save the trouble of holding a District Convention at a time of year when farmers cannot conveniently leave home, and it strikes our minds that no objection could be raised against the plan thus suggested.

WHO MEANS BY KNOW-NOTHING.—In accordance with previous notice, a few gentlemen (we understand about twelve) professing to be whigs, assembled in the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday last.

Daniel C. McNeill, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. J. C. McNeill, Esq., Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Col. N. A. McLean and T. J. Morley, Esq. How many of the gentlemen who composed the meeting belong to the know-nothing party, or how many of them tried that party, and after finding that it was not what it professed to be, left it, we are not now prepared to say; but one thing is certain, some of them did act for a while with the secret party. Col. McLean, we believe, was a member of the know-nothing party, but left it before the election, and we think he is entitled to a great deal more credit, and can with more consistency now claim to be what is called a "old line whig," than many others who acted with the secret party, but, finding it unsuccessful, left it and now call themselves whigs. Observation has convinced us that whiggery and know-nothingism are synonymous in one respect, that is, bitter opposition to the democratic party.

Resolutions were passed expressing a preference for Millard Fillmore for President, and George E. Badger for Vice-President. Col. McLean, in his speech, declared his willingness to support good and true men in the ensuing campaign, that, should Mr. Fillmore be nominated as an old line whig, with no new flags tacked to his mast-head, he would give him his support. We confess we cannot see how those whigs who have stood aloof from know-nothingism can consistently support Mr. Fillmore if he is a member of the know-nothing party.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.—We publish today the Platform adopted by the late know-nothing Convention in the place of the one adopted at Philadelphia in June last, and it is indeed humiliating to see such an instrument meeting the approbation of southern men. It will be seen that the 12th section of the old platform has been completely repudiated and the Rights of the South entirely ignored, or at least the subject has been passed over in such a way as not to commit northern members of the recent Convention, or northern men who support its nominees, to sustain or defend our rights in the least. It is evasive in nearly every particular. As the Fayetteville Observer, in its issue of Thursday last, truthfully remarks: "They abolished the 12th section of the old Platform against the strenuous and violent opposition of the South. They adopted a new Platform, based upon generalities, which may mean anything or nothing, according to the feeling of the reader."

FIRES.—A fire broke out in this place on Monday last, about noon, in the Kitchen of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, and despite the exertions that were made to arrest the conflagration, both the Kitchen and Dwelling of Mr. Whitfield were entirely consumed.

MURDER.—We learn that Mr. Theodore Barfield, of Wayne county, was found murdered on the road, on the 25th ult., a few miles from his home. The deceased had attended a wedding the night before, and while returning to his family, was evidently shot from his horse by some person yet unknown. Deceased leaves a wife and four children.

The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was observed in this place on the 22d, by a parade of the Independent Light Infantry Company, and by other appropriate demonstrations of respect for the memory of the immortal hero, patriot, and statesman.

We learn from the Observer that the Western Railroad Company has purchased 103 acres of land, just beyond the South Eastern corner of the town limits, with a front on the river for a wharf, depot, warehouse, and coal-yard. The price paid was \$50 per acre.

The difficulties between England and the United States will be adjusted.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Commercial Advertiser of this city, has the authority of a gentleman, who came passenger on the Asia, and states, that he saw Mr. Buchanan, on the very eve of his departure. He says that Mr. B. assured him that all points of the difficulty were in a fair way of adjustment, and would be settled in a few days.

Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The steamship Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 22d instant. Her news is important. On the night of Tuesday, the 12th instant, the Castle of San Juan de Ulla, pronounced for Tamarez.—There was some firing on both sides, with a slight loss of life until Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the Castle surrendered to the city. There is nothing of importance from the interior of Mexico.

The following are the Officers of St. Albans' Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M., at Lumberton, for the ensuing year:

J. R. Carter, W. M.; Eli Wishart, S. W.; Neil Regan, J. W.; James Brown, T.; Alex. McMillan, Sec'y.; J. A. Rowland, S. D.; R. E. Troy, J. D.; James Sealy, Tyler.

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

The National Know-Nothing Convention.

The National K. N. Council which met in Philadelphia on the 18th ult., adjourned on the 21st, to meet in New York in June next. The June Platform was rescinded and a new Platform adopted. On the motion to strike out the June Platform, the vote stood—Ayes 138, Nays 51, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Ayes, Nays. Includes New Hampshire (2), Massachusetts (13), Connecticut (6), Rhode Island (4), New York (33), Delaware (2), Maryland (2), Virginia (8), North Carolina (2), Florida (1), New Jersey (5), Pennsylvania (28), Louisiana (1), California (2), Arkansas (2), Tennessee (2), Kentucky (2), Ohio (23), Indiana (2), Missouri (1), Wisconsin (4), District of Columbia (2), Illinois (2), Iowa (2).

On the motion shall the substitute be adopted, the yeas and nays were called—yeas 108, nays 77.

A great deal of confusion existed and a number of votes were changed before the result was announced. Nearly all the States divided upon it. The new or Washington platform will be found in another column.

Previous to the adoption of the new platform, much angry debate occurred on a motion which was made to strike out the 12th section of the June platform. Mr. Reedy of Tennessee, took the floor. He was for harmony and union. There were things in the 12th section that he thought unwise; he was not tenacious for the section, yet he would not say that it was improper. The section was the great hope of the American party in the South; destroy it, and put nothing in its place, and the friends of the cause in that section must despair of success.

Mr. Sheetz, of Indiana, would assure the South that the 12th section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept the Washington platform, for if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage, that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about. Three Southern States had been carried on the 12th section; repeat it, (said Mr. S.) and we will give you the entire North.

The National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, assembled on the 22d. The number of delegates present was 227. Of these, six were from North Carolina. The Convention was temporarily organized by calling Isaac Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, to the chair. Much time was occupied in examining credentials, and difficulty existed in the Pennsylvania delegation in consequence of their being two sets of claimants for seats. The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, for President, and the names of 22 others for Vice-Presidents. J. H. Haughton of N. C. was one of the V.P's.

The Convention remained in session till two o'clock Saturday morning, when the majority report of the committee on credentials was adopted by a vote of 88 to 45, thus admitting the Edie delegation, who are abolitionists. The result occasioned the wildest excitement among the Southern members. Mr. Prickett, of Tenn., left the Convention, refusing to participate further in its proceedings. The excitement continued through the whole of Saturday morning, the dissatisfaction among the Southern members amounting to fever heat.

On Monday morning the Convention re-assembled. A resolution was offered that the national convention has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for the convention, and we will nominate no candidate for President or Vice President who is not in favor of interdicting the introduction of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table, and it was carried—yeas 141, nays 59.

Mr. Brownlow then moved that the convention proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President forthwith, and moved the previous question.

The motion was sustained by a unanimous vote. The resolution to proceed to ballot having passed, the convention was about to do so, when Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, announced the secession from the convention of the delegates of that State, which was followed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and portions of the delegations of Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for President, and on the first ballot Millard Fillmore, of New York, was nominated, having received a large majority over all the other candidates. The vote stood:

Table with columns: Name, Votes. Includes Fillmore (175), Law (24), Rayner (14), McLean (13), Davis (10), Honston (3), Stockton (3).

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President, which resulted in the nomination of A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee. The vote stood:

Table with columns: Name, Votes. Includes Donelson (181), Rayner (12), W. R. Smith (8), Scatterling (9).

Speeches were made by Mr. Donelson and others, when the convention adjourned sine die.

HON. HENRY M. FULLER.—We publish below a letter written by Mr. Fuller, in August, 1849. This is the same man who was supported by Southern know-nothings for Speaker, and who was so much praised by them for his devotion to the rights of the South.

To the tenacity with which they cling to him, is due the election of Mr. Banks, and the consequent defeat of Mr. Orr. But read his letter and judge what sort of man he is:

"You state in your letter that the free-soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th instant. There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free-soil, free speech, free labor, and free men, being a Wilnot-proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery. 'The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c., which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon.' Yours, truly, HENRY M. FULLER.

What do the southern know-nothings now think of their candidate for Speaker.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived at New York last Sunday morning, experiencing strong westerly gales for ten successive days, and three days in a field of ice. She brought no tidings of the missing steamer Pacific.

Peace negotiations are rapidly progressing. A preliminary protocol was signed at Vienna on the 14th Feb., by representatives from France, England, Turkey, Russia, and Austria, agreeing to open the compromise within three weeks.

There is much excitement respecting war with the United States, and it is reported that Buchanan demanded his passports, and that high words had passed between him and Clarendon. The English papers are silent, however, about this difficulty. The general tone of the Government press is insulting towards the U. States, but the popular feeling is friendly; and the Manchester and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce deprecate an American war. Matters seem about coming to a crisis.

LATER. The steamer Asia reached New York on the 24th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 9th, being three days later than the advices by the arrival of the Atlantic. The news by the Asia is important.

The London Morning Advertiser states that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated that he would like to act as mediator between the British Government and Mr. Buchanan. This movement is said to be at the desire of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the Embassy, when Sir Henry would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend.

In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Cobden, said that the correspondence with the American Government on Central American affairs would, when completed, be laid before Parliament.

Mr. Ballie remarked that he would postpone the motion which he had given notice of, relative to the enlistment difficulty with the United States, until after the correspondence had been made public.

A severe storm occurred on the English coast on the 4th, during which many American vessels were damaged.

Cotton was drooping in Liverpool. The market closed quiet at a decline of 1-16 a lb., mostly on middling qualities. Wheat had declined 8d. and 11d. Flour declined 3s., and corn 1s. a 1s. 2d. Naval stores were in better demand at improved prices.

The Black Republicans and Know-Nothings held a National Convention at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 22d ult. Francis P. Blair was elected President of the Convention, and on his taking the chair, made a speech in which he stated that the people of the South had been made to believe that the object of the Republican party was solely the abolition of slavery; but when it was understood that it was to prevent nullification at the North, a different feeling would prevail at the South. Men of character and of extensive wealth desired him to attend the Convention, and to present a paper which was to be considered by the Convention as a Southern platform, and which he intended to present as a member on the floor.

What that paper contained, we have not yet learned; but to know that Southern men were sitting in council with such fanatics as Giddings, Greely, Simeon Draper and Passmore Williamson, the nigger stealer, is indeed, humiliating. Nevertheless, it appears that there were delegates present from eight Southern States, as follows: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, Missouri and Texas. Sixteen free States were also represented.

During the session of the Convention, the Chairman read a dispatch from the Philadelphia know-nothing Convention to the effect that "the American party is now thoroughly united to raise the Republican banner. No further extension of slavery. The Americans are with you." Tremendous applause followed the reading of the dispatch.

Several speeches were delivered, breathing uncompromising hostility against the rights of the South. Passmore Williamson was introduced upon the stand, but he became embarrassed, "goin out," and begged leave to retire. We think it likely he had no stomach for the Southern delegates.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 15th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. Will the South be represented in the June convention? We fancy we hear know-nothingism answer "yes."

An Illinois paper says there is a man in Olney so dirty that he is taxed as "real estate."

From the Raleigh Standard.

Col. John I. Hoke. It will be perceived, from the following letter, addressed to the Editors of this paper by Col. John I. Hoke, that that gentleman has ceased to act with the Know-Nothing party, and his appointment as a delegate to Philadelphia does not meet his approbation; and that he has never even notified of his appointment:—

LINCOLN, Feb. 18, 1856. Messrs. Editors: In your journal of the 13th inst., I am called on to state whether or not I am a delegate to the Convention of the American party to be held at Philadelphia on the 24th inst., and to define my position on the principles of the Order. I do not recognize the right of any one to require me to give my views on any subject; but in this instance, to prevent misconception, I shall answer both questions. I am not a delegate to the said Convention. If such an appointment had been made, I have not received any authentic notice of the fact, or I should have respectfully declined it. Neither does the appointment (which I now take for granted) meet with my approbation.

My intercourse with the organization having ceased, I could not consent to take part in the deliberations of the Convention, when I do not expect to be bound in any way by its conclusions. My opinions on the platform of the American party were made public in a speech to the people of Lincoln last summer. They were:—

- 1st. Opposition to secret organizations.
2nd. Opposition to religious intolerance, and to mixing up religious with political controversy.
3rd. Regarding the immense number of emigrants flocking to our country as a dangerous and growing evil.
4th. Viewed the 12th Article of the Platform as a national and solvent, and approved it.
5th. Resolved to stand for the principle that only thirty members of Congress of that Order stand on national ground.
6th. The next Presidential contest will present sectional against constitutional issues.
7th. Sound policy dictates that national men should stand together. The loss of a single State may be a loss of the whole question, and a destruction of the Union.
8th. The small number of thirty men can only serve to distract. If the Democratic party, which is the stronger basis of operations, present a candidate whose antecedents are national and patriotic, who will guarantee constitutional rights to every section, it behoves the South to unite on him without distraction.

Here is another specimen of the honesty which characterizes the Know-Nothing organization in this State. It seems that Col. Hoke and John H. Haughton, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by the K. N. State Convention, which met here in October last, over which Gen. Dockery presided; and that Mr. Haughton was duly informed of his appointment, and that Col. Hoke was not. The secrecy, it was stated, was at that time entirely for the purpose of deceiving the public, and that Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton had been appointed. We called repeatedly for information on the subject, and indeed for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention, but to no purpose, as the proceedings of the State, though told that all secrecy had been thrown off, were still kept in the dark. At length, a short time before the period for the meeting of the Convention, we were informed that the names of Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton as delegates—but that was all. We respectfully called on that paper for its authority for making the announcement, but to no purpose, as the proceedings of the Convention, as on former occasions, injustice was thus done Col. Hoke, while at the same time his name, as that of a prominent Democrat, was freely used privately, for effect, to add strength to the existing and detestable organization.

Mr. Haughton is a Whig, and he was of course notified of his appointment and furnished with credentials. Their object in this course towards Col. Hoke, was two-fold: first, to injure him with the Democratic party; secondly, to use his name and his influence privately to bolster up their organization. But that gentleman has, for months, ceased to act with them, and we are confident that, for the future, they will feel the effect of his opposition.

Reader!—what do you think of such an organization? Is it not worthy the contumacious of honest men?

PLATFOAM Adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 22d, 23d, and 25th of February, 1856. 1st. A humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberty, the independence and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union and Constitution, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end, native born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government, employment, in preference to all others.

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens.

5. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation, of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress; Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the Constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. A enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all papers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interferences with religious faith or worship, or with civil or political rights.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in

principle from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subservience to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in re-opening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unmoralized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vacillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptions which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore, to remedy existing evils, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles herebefore stated.

15th. That each state Council shall have authority to amend their several Constitutions so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on the 25th, Mr. Jones, of Tenn., made a speech on the Kansas question, condemning the anti-slavery men. A communication was received from Secretary of the Navy, enclosing the report of the Naval Board, stating that it was unaccompanied by any journal, record, or other papers, and further, that the causes of action in the several cases were not made known to the Department.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all correspondence with Great Britain on the enlistment question, accompanied by such evidence and documents as he may deem proper to show the connection of officers or agents of the British government with this violation of our laws and national rights.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Thornton the military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Military Academy and School of Practice in the Valley of Mississippi.

Mr. Orr made an ineffectual effort to introduce resolutions instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam-frigates.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Weller from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the efficiency of the Army, in accordance with the recommendation of the President.

In the House, Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State Government.

Mr. Grow reported a bill annulling the acts of the Kansas Legislature, which require certain oaths of the officers of the territory, including the one to support the Fugitive Slave Law.

We have been informed that another seam of Coal, 20 inches thick, has been discovered at Egypt, 18 inches below the seam that we gave an account of some time ago. The aggregate thickness of the two seams is upward of six feet. Our informant also states that Coal is being thrown out of the shaft at the rate of a ton a minute.

We learn further, from the Observer, that the Egypt company have ascertained by the auger, that there is another seam of Coal about 40 feet below these two seams which are already open, and that it is at least six feet thick.

These facts, we think, should prompt our citizens to make vigorous efforts to secure an early completion of our Railroad to the Coal Fields. A rich prize lies within our reach, and we must not forego its enjoyment. Should the road be built, it would, undoubtedly, greatly enhance the wealth and prosperity of our community. Therefore, let the work be prosecuted with a degree of energy commensurate to the importance of the enterprise. The recent discoveries of Coal must have dispelled all doubts as to the value and extent of the Coal mines. And many who, in times past, turned the cold shoulder to our road are now friendly to the scheme. Even our sister town, Wilmington, has, at last, become to some extent its advocate. Will she not come forward and give us "material aid" as well as her influence? We think she will. It is her interest to do so; for whatever would benefit the trade of Fayetteville would likewise benefit the trade of Wilmington. We hope, therefore, the friends of our Railroad will exert themselves to secure means to complete the road, and let the work be accomplished as soon as possible.

No tidings of a missing steamer Pacific. She has been out five weeks.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE. Feb. 21.—Str Southern, with goods for C. Holland, J. H. & J. Martin, J. W. McLaughlin, J. T. Waddell, C. Godard, Pearce & Ferguson, Cook & Johnson, H. L. Myrover, T. J. Johnson, Council, Ray & Co, W. Draughon and T. 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J. & T. Waddell, C. T. Haigh & Sons, J. E. H. Hair, B. B. & Co, A. J. O'Hanlon, W. H. Carver, G. L. Johnson, M. Boyer & Co, S. M. Thomas, J. Johnson, J. G. Cook, Dr. Frazier, W. H. Lotteloh, R. Gray.

Feb. 26.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for C. W. Williams & Co, S. J. Hunsbuck, J. O. Ross, Murphison, S. Johnson, W. Draughon, J. M. Worth & Co, R. Long, J. Worth & Sons, Union Co. Worth & Utley, D. Murphy, J. Cowles Jr, J. Cowles Jr, C. W. Andrews, C. Godard, J. D. Jones, S. G. Gilmer.

Feb. 2.—Str J. R. Grist, with goods for C. T. Haigh & Sons, J. G. Cook, J. Sundry, A. W. Steel, A. J. O'Hanlon, Greenlee, Hester & Co, R. Jones, Worth & Utley, J. W. Lett, E. Trickett, S. C. Boney, E. H. Hall, J. H. Trickett, D. Jones, M. D. Evans, E. H. Wharton, M. A. Sidall.

Feb. 24.—Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for sundry Merchants.

Feb. 21.—Str Scotch Chief, with goods for Beasley & Houston, G. W. Williams & Co, P. Simpson, E. L. Winslow, E. H. Frith, J. W. Lett, J. H. Baker, W. A. Lash & Co, Worth & Utley, J. C. Melroe.

TAKE NOTICE. That I have been arrested by virtue of a Capias at Satisfaction, issued at the instance of R. P. Alston, and that I intend, at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsburg, on the 3d Monday of March, 1856, to move said Court for leave to take the benefit of the Acts of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

S. NATHAN KING. Feb. 26, 1856. 87-31

MARRIED. In Richmond, Va., on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. P. LeDoux, Mr. Louis Krambert, of Wilmington, N. C. to Miss Sallie F. Skinner, daughter of Capt. Samuel Skinner of Richmond.

DIED. In this town, on Thursday morning the 28th ult., Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of Capt. Jas. Campbell, dec'd., aged about 60 years.

In Raleigh, on Monday last, of paralysis, Walter J. Ramsey, Esq., aged 54 years.

In Raleigh, on the 24th ult., Mr. Louis Tumbo, aged one hundred years and two months.

Near Cypress Creek, Bladen county, 10th ult., of dropsy, Mr. William Reeves, sen'r., aged 77 years and 11 days.

In Bladen county, 20th ult., in the 66th year of his age, Mr. Stephen Peterson, a strict member of the Baptist Church for the last 30 years.

At Charleston, Chatham County, on Thursday the 12th ult., of pneumonia, William Farrer, Esq., a highly respectable farmer and citizen of that county.

In Bladen county, 6th ult., Sophie Blake, infant daughter of Dr. A. K. and E. C. Crosland, aged 6 months and 1 day.

At a residence of Col. A. K. McNeill, Harnett co., on the 25th ult., Thomas Addison, infant son of Emma Jane and Thomas R. Underwood, aged 1 month and 26 days.

A Democratic Meeting will be held in the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday evening next, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. March 1, 1856.

We are requested to state that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Summerville, Harnett county, on Monday, March 10th (County Court week.) Important business will be transacted, therefore a full attendance is desired. March 1, 1856.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby notified to come forward and settle by the 1st of April next, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. He can be found at the old stand where he has formerly done business. R. D. DAVIS.

CLOCK REPAIRING.—The Subscriber repairs Clocks at short notice at his old stand on Person street. He will warrant a Clock for twelve months, after passing through his hands. Give me a trial, and my satisfaction is not given I will make no charge. R. D. DAVIS. March 1, 1856. 86.

DISSOLUTION. The Firm trading under the name and style of SHEWELL & McDONALD, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Shewell having purchased the entire interest of Arch'd N. McDonald in the above said Firm, is alone authorized to settle the business of the concern. W. B. SHEWELL. ARCH'D N. McDONALD. Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1856. 87-14

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the late Firm of SHEWELL & McDONALD, are respectfully requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence will not be given. W. B. SHEWELL. Feb. 25, 1856. 87-14

BOARDING. Private and Transient, FIRST STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. L. MALLETT. March 1, 1856. 2m

SEED OATS at FAYETTEVILLE. Feb. 18, 1856. J. & T. WADDILLS.

FOUR SALE. 155,000 WELLSBURT BRICK. March 1, 1856. W. G. MATTHEWS.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Includes Bacon (11 @ 11 1/2), Beef (24 @ 00), Coffee (14 @ 15), Cotton (9 @ 34), Flour (7 1/2 @ 00), Sugar (50 @ 00), etc.

REMARKS.—No change in the price of Bacon. Sales of Corn at 75 cents per bushel—demand good. Cotton is lower—principal sales at 1. Flour is dull and unsettled—we quote super at \$7 25 per bbl.

Spirits Turpentine, 24 cents per gallon. Raw do. no change.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 28. 450 bbls. Turpentine were sold at \$2 per bbl. for Virgin Dip, \$2 50 for Yellow Dip, and \$1 50 for Hard. No sales of Spirits Turpentine for two days past that we hear of.