

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saturday, May 24, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR. THOMAS BRAGG, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic candidates for the Legislature. FOR THE SENATE. DANIEL McDIARMID.

FOR THE COMMONS. ELDRIDGE STEWART. J. G. STEPHENSON. JOHN L. BETHEA.

FOR SHERIFF. FRANK N. ROBERTS.

CAROLINIAN FOR THE CAMPAIGN. We will furnish the North Carolinian during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; twelve copies, nine dollars;—cash in advance.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville was held on Monday last, 19th inst. John D. Starr, H. L. Myrrover, E. J. Lilly, J. W. Powell, James Kyle, Daniel McDiarmid, S. T. Hawley, J. W. Pearce and Sampson Boon were elected Directors. A. E. Hall declined a re-election, and Mr Boon was elected to fill the vacancy. The condition of the Bank is very favorable. The surplus fund amounts to \$50,000.

NEW VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—We learn that a new military company has been formed in this town, to be called the Lafayette Light Infantry. It was organized on Saturday evening last by the election of the following officers:

- John H. Cook, Captain. W. G. Matthews, 1st Lieutenant. Joseph B. Starr, 2d do. F. N. Roberts, 3d do. J. A. Pemberton, Ensign. S. H. Pemberton, 1st Sergeant. C. E. Leete, 2d do. Peter Crow, 3d do. Bond F. Pearce, 4th do. A. W. Fuller, 5th do. Philip A. Wiley, 1st Corporal. W. W. McKenzie, 2d do. Charles Arcey, 3d do. George Sloan, 4th do. Geo. W. Johnson, Secretary.

SHOOTING BY A NEGRO.—On Tuesday night last, in Sampson county, Mr Fleet Cooper and another gentleman were traveling the road together, when they discovered a negro on the way side, when they accosted. The negro replied in an insolent manner, and Mr Cooper and his companion, supposing the fellow to be a runaway, dismounted from their horses and attempted to seize him. The negro immediately discharged a pistol at Mr Cooper, wounding him slightly in the left arm, and fled. The negro, who, it appears, was free, has since been arrested and lodged in jail.

Now, we put the question to every candid and fair-minded voter, what has Gov. Bragg ever done for the honor and prosperity of the State?—Raleigh Register.

What has Gov. Bragg ever done against the honor and prosperity of the State. He never tried to array one section of the State against the other by signing a public address as Mr Gilmer has done. He never joined a secret oath bound party that pledged its members to persecute their neighbors and brand them as perjurers and unworthy the notice of good men simply because they would not suffer themselves and the public to be deceived. Mr Gilmer has done so—Gov. Bragg never did.

Another thing Gov. Bragg has never done: he never opposed his country in time of war.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"The President's Message in regard to Nicaraguan affairs, and our interests in the Isthmian region generally, has been the engrossing topic of interest for the last two days. The more it is considered, the more it is approved. When it shall come up for discussion again in the Senate there will be little opposition to it from any quarter."

The Wake County democratic Convention has nominated for the Senate Gaston H. Wilder, and for the Commons N. S. Rand, A. M. Lewis, and M. A. Bledsoe; and for Sheriff, Wm. H. High.

Dan. C. McIntyre is a candidate to represent Robeson and Richmond in the senate. Jas. H. White, Esq., has been nominated by the democrats to represent Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston, in the next State Senate. This district was represented last time by John F. Hoke, Esq.

A democratic Convention will be held in Clinton, on the 31st inst, to nominate candidates to represent Sampson county in the next General Assembly.

Blown Up.—We learn that two know-nothing councils in Sampson, have lately dissolved and burnt the books, papers, &c., belonging to their respective councils.

Loss.—No insurance that we hear of.

A know-nothing meeting held in this town last week, recommended the holding of a county Convention at June Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

A meeting at Rockfish, recommended the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff as well as candidates for the Legislature.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Advice from Washington, of the 20th inst., state that Clarendon's despatch is understood there as neither positively refusing, nor assenting to the demands of our government for the recall of Crampton and the expulsion of the offending British Minister.

The National Intelligencer says that "the reply of the British Cabinet, while they decline according to the American demand for the recall of Mr Crampton, adduces a mass of testimony not before known to our Government, and a variety of elucidating circumstances and facts tending very much to mitigate the gravity of the offence charged against the British Minister, and altogether presenting so softened a view of the case as to justify our Government in not only insisting on the expulsion of the offending Minister, but accepting the expressed regret of the British Government for its unintentional offence as a sufficient reparation for the disrespectful act complained of."

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We return our thanks to Daniel W. Johnson of Richmond county, (member of the Senior Class) for a "Catalogue of the University of N. C., for 1855-'6." It contains much valuable information to those interested in the institution. By it we learn that the Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville, is the oldest member of the board of Trustees, he having been appointed in 1799. The board of Examiners for 1856 consists of Hon's. J. M. Morehead, W. A. Graham, Giles Mobane, Esq., Rev. Cushing B. Hassell, and Col. Walter L. Steele. The Annual Commencement is on the first Thursday in June. There are at present 380 students—From North Carolina 365, Ala. 25, Tenn. 23, Miss. 21, Texas, La., Va. 8 each, S. C. 7, Ga. 4, Fla. 3, Ark and Iowa 2 each, Cal., Ky., Mo. and New York 1 each. From Cumberland county there are 7, Moore 7, Robeson 6, Richmond 5, Sampson 3, Bladen 2, Montgomery 1—&c. The annual expenses of a student is \$186 to \$227. Books cost about \$50, more or less. From the Catalogue we extract the following:

"Every student is required on his arrival at the commencement of each session, to deliver to the Bursar, (Prof. Mitchell), the moneys and drafts for money which he has brought with him. It is the duty of the Bursar to attend to the settlement of the demands for board, &c.; as to pay into the hands of the student such sums as are required for other necessary expenses; and to render a statement of the same to the parent or guardian at the close of the session. The Faculty are authorized in all cases, where the applicant is a native of the State, to sustain a fair and moral character, is believed to possess good talents and studious habits, and is unable to defray the expenses of tuition and room rent, to admit him, free of charge, into any class for which he may be prepared.

HARD TO PLEASE.—It is a hard matter for the present democratic administration to please the opposition party, composed, as it is, of know nothings, abolitionists, free-soilers, &c. &c. The recognition, by President Pierce, of the Nicaraguan Minister, appointed by Walker, is now being made a subject of complaint by the know nothing press, and it is charged that the President is actuated by bad and selfish motives in pursuing the course he has. When Mr Pierce refused to receive Parker H. French (appointed by the same government that sends out Padre Vijil, the present minister) he was accused of acting cowardly and of being prompted more by fear than duty. Now, that the President has seen fit to recognize a representative of Walker's government, he is charged with aiding filibustering and thus endangering the peace of the country. So, it will be seen that there is no possibility of gratifying our opponents—it can't be done—and they have resolved not to be satisfied with anything emanating from a democratic source, however correct. But the recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister was right, and ought not and cannot justly be considered as encouraging filibusters.

We are sorry to see (says the Boston Post) that so many editors fail to draw a distinction between the reception of Padre Vijil and affording "aid and comfort" to Walker in his struggle with the Costa Ricans or anybody else. The two things have no more relation than the reception of the minister from France to this nation would have had, three months ago, to the war with Russia. From President Washington's day down to the present, it has been a principle always acknowledged by the United States to recognize the de facto government holding power and authority in any nation. This cardinal point in our diplomacy has been illustrated by recognizing the many forms of power successively adopted by France in the series of revolutions with which that country has been visited. The only question to be determined is, has the nation, so far as other powers are concerned, made a substantial change in its rulers or institutions? Such is, according to international law, the only question to be settled by the U. S., in the case of Nicaragua. When the first minister of the new government, Mr French, presented himself at Washington, it was not clear that the government he represented was anything more than a military irruption of a temporary nature. Subsequent events have shown that the existing government of Nicaragua has sustained itself for eight months and more, and that it is able to carry on a foreign war.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT.—The free girl convicted last week of burning Mr. A. H. Whitefield's dwelling in this town, was granted a new trial. In addition to the proceedings of the Court mentioned last week, we take the following from the Observer of Monday:

"The Solicitor for the State sent to the Grand Jury a Bill of Indictment against the Bank of Fayetteville for issuing such bills. The Grand Jury returned it 'Not a true Bill.' But under the instruction of the Court, that they were not judges of the law, and had no discretion in the matter if the fact of such issues had been established by testimony before them, they took the Bill back and found it 'A True Bill.' By agreement, the case goes at once to the Supreme Court, at its Term next month.

The charter of the Bank is not involved in this case, we learn, but only the penalty for issuing such notes.

In the matters of Harnett county, proceedings came up on a petition of a portion of the Magistrates and citizens, praying for an injunction against Paschal McKay, to prevent him from completing a Jail and Court House at Toomer; on the ground that the County seat had not been properly located, and that the Magistrates had refused to levy a tax to defray the expenses of erecting the said public buildings. For the petitioners, Messrs J. Winslow, Strass, Haigh, and Fuller; for McKay, Messrs Haughton and Howze.

His Honor declined to grant the injunction. Whereupon, the petitioners moved that a rule be served upon the Justices of Harnett, to show cause why they should not be attached and put in contempt for progressing with the buildings in defiance of the mandate of Judge Ellis; which was granted.

His Honor then, on motion by Messrs. Haughton and Howze, granted a rule upon the Justices of Harnett who had refused to levy a tax, to show cause why they should not be placed in contempt."

WATCH THEM.—As the canvass progresses in this State, we may expect to hear the opposition in some quarters harping on the Revenue Bill passed by the last Legislature, and blaming the democrats for the present high taxes. The Asheville News says that leading know-nothings in the Mountain District are attempting to excite the prejudices of the people against the democratic party on this account. They are complaining of the bill, and the News learns that their candidates generally are to take ground against it. What do those worthies, who wish to make capital for the know-nothing party out of the action of the last Legislature, want the democrats to do? Do they want a democratic Legislature to build Railroads all over the State, and then refuse to levy taxes to pay for them? Do they want the State to repudiate her debt, and thus consign her to everlasting disgrace? Or do they want merely to excite the prejudices of the people in order to injure democratic candidates? Either intention or desire is equally unfair as it is unworthy any set of men or a party claiming respectability.

If such tricks as this are not openly resorted to by the know-nothing press of the State, the cross road politicians of that party will use it if they can, by so doing, seduce a few democrats from their party. We warn the people on this point in time.

The Asheville News, speaking on this subject, says: "What is Mr Gilmer's position on this point? Is he like some of his friends hereabouts, opposed to taxing the people to pay for the Central Railroad and other works which he and they once claimed the credit of originating? The object no doubt in bringing Mr Gilmer here so early in the canvass is to enable him to make all the capital he can by pretending to favor Internal Improvements, and then to allow the small fry politicians of his party, time and opportunity to assail the liberal action of the last Democratic Legislature in favor of Railroads, by crying out against taxation, and thus slip into power upon an excitement which cannot fail to destroy all our hopes of having this section of the State penetrated by Railroads. We have heard it asserted by these know-nothings and their friends, that no man who voted for the Revenue Bill can be re-elected. We believe no such absurdity. But suppose it should be the case, in what position does it place men who may be elected by opposing it? Certainly it commits them against all further appropriations for Railroads, and leaves us in the West the victims of know-nothing trickery and demagoguism, with no alternative but repudiation of the honest debts of the State, or the payment of those debts without any hope of extending the works further than they have already progressed."

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, gave it as his opinion in 1847, that Congress had no power constitutionally, to introduce slavery into the Territories. As a fair inference, it was argued at that time, and is yet, that if Congress has no power to introduce slavery it of course has no right to prohibit it in the territories. But Judge McLean has now come out and avowed that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the territories. This is strange doctrine for a Judge of the Supreme Court to promulgate. If Congress cannot introduce slavery how can it interdict it? It is said Judge McLean will be a prominent candidate before the black republican Convention for the Presidency, and, it is well known, that circumstances alter cases.

Discussion in Cherokee.—We have received a full and interesting account, from a correspondent in Cherokee, of the discussion in Murphy, on the 8th inst., between Gov. Bragg and Mr Gilmer. Mr Gilmer opened the discussion. He endeavored to justify the "Western Address," and defended his votes in the Assembly in favor of the white basis, and the distribution of the School fund according to white population. He argued at some length in favor of this mode of dividing the School Fund. He said if Western men had been true to themselves on this question, Gov. Reid could never have been elected, holding as he did to the present federal basis of distribution! Mark these positions. He said he was not opposed to Free Suffrage, but only to the Convention. He said he voted against the present Free Suffrage act because, in his opinion, if passed, the lands would be unduly taxed. He had offered an amendment, which failed, providing that the lands and slave and white polls should be taxed alike. If this had been adopted, he would have voted for Free Suffrage. Now, what will our readers think when we inform them that this amendment, Mr Gilmer provided for an increase of the tax on slaves? [See Senate Journal, 1844-'5, page 100.]

He indulged, of course, in the usual slang against "Americanizing America." He said the slavery question was settled under Mr Fillmore; that he left the country quiet; that the two great parties in 1852, had pledged themselves to abide by the compromise of 1850, but had not done so, and hence the present agitation.

Gov. Bragg replied at length, and evidently with great power. We learn that he met Mr Gilmer at every point, completely and thoroughly exposing the unsoundness of his positions and their sectional character. He said he was against disturbing the basis on which the School Fund is at present distributed; that he would say so in Cherokee, and say so in the East; that his opinions were State and not sectional opinions; that he regretted that his competitor had revived this question, because it could do no good, and might injure the Common Schools now prospering under the management of our efficient State Superintendent; and he then called upon Mr Gilmer to say what he would do on this subject, if elected Governor. Mr Gilmer at first declined to answer; but at length said the opinions advanced by him on the subject were his private opinions, and that if elected Governor he would not recommend any change!! Then, said Gov. Bragg, there is practically no difference between us; but my competitor makes a public argument in order to express his private opinions, and makes it in such a way as he thinks will get him votes in this region.

Gov. Bragg then argued the question of Free Suffrage, the Kansas-Nebraska act, and bore down with much force on the K. N. platform and the opinions and practices of the organization in various parts of the country. His reply to Mr G. was overwhelming. We learn that the Democrats and anti-know-nothings were in the highest spirits; and that Gov. Bragg's vote will be largely increased in the mountain country.—Standard.

CONGRESS.—Last week the President sent a message to the Senate in regard to affairs in Central America and setting forth his reasons for receiving the Nicaraguan minister. Mr Crittenden denounced the act, and expressed a fear that it would cause war between England and this country. Mr Weller of California, sustained the action of the Executive, and reviewed Walker's history and his advent into Nicaragua. [If the action of the American Government is to be regulated by the opinions and desires of England, and nothing done (however right) for fear of offending her, it is time that the people should know it, in order that they may act accordingly. Great Britain has no right to take offence at the recognition of the Nicaraguan minister by this government, and her growlings ought not to influence action in the premises.]

Mr Mason, of Va., replied to Mr Crittenden's remarks as follows: "The President of Nicaragua has a right to put himself in communication with us, and to demand that we shall communicate with him politically if he can show that his government is a stable one—of a character which is entitled to our respect and consideration. Now, sir, I do not know what the senator from Kentucky (Mr Crittenden) means when he says that in the course of a week, the country will think itself on the verge of war because the government of Nicaragua has been recognized. With whom are we to go to war? What is the threat of war? It certainly does not come from Central America or from any of the nations adjoining it. Whence, then, is this cloud to arise? Am I to construe the honorable senator as meaning that, because another foreign transatlantic government has more than once intermeddled with the domestic as well as the political affairs of the State of Nicaragua, we are to be deterred from our course, or even to be in the slightest degree affected in the relations which we may think it proper to establish with her, because of any apprehension from that quarter? I confess that I entertain no such apprehensions; but if I thought that the recognition of this government would bring to an issue the questions which are depending between us and any foreign nation whatever, when we are right, I should then only be left to judge of the expediency of accelerating or retarding that issue. I should not be governed in my views of the propriety of the conduct of this nation by regard to what would be the opinions or obtrusive interference of any nation abroad.

Sir, we know very well that the government of the United States has not attempted, in any instance, to avail itself of advantages, far less to acquire rights, by negotiation with one of the American powers, which we may consider as domestic powers, that the governments, both of France and England, have not interfered, and successfully frustrated our efforts. We know, as is stated in the message of the President in relation to Nicaragua, that, although Great Britain has not asserted a right to take possession of the port of San Juan, she has effectually done the same thing under her alleged protectorate, by interposing the shadow of a Mosquito government between her and the State of Nicaragua, and has seriously embarrassed and crippled that weak State by her course of policy. We are no further interested in that than as our sympathies may be excited on the one side, or as our disgust and odium may be excited by seeing the overshadowing control that is without scruple exercised by a strong power on a weak one. But we have not attempted to interfere, as far as I am aware, in any form or shape."

On the 19th, the President sent to the Senate two messages vetoing bills for improving the Mississippi and St. Clair rivers. In the House, Mr Keitt moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of August. The motion was negatived by 62 yeas to 77 nays. The first part of the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee in Kansas, was received by Speaker Banks through the hands of Mr Cooper K. Watson, Mrs. Gov. Robinson having confided it to his care at Columbus, Ohio.

The President sent to the House a communication on the subject of the Coolie trade. He says the trade is illegal, and warns the Americans in China to desist, or suffer the penalties of the law.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr Sumner of Mass., finished his speech on Kansas affairs, which Mr Cass characterized as the most anti-American he ever heard. Messrs Douglas and Mason said that Sumner was unfit for the association of gentlemen and entirely destitute of truth. Sumner replied with great valour.

In the House, a bill was reported granting 1,048,000 acres of land in Wisconsin to aid in constructing railroads. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by 7 yeas.

VERMONT.—The Fayetteville Carolinian has no doubt of the re-nomination of Mr Pierce for the Presidency.—Wilmington Herald.

GREEN.—The Wilmington Herald has no doubt that Fillmore and Gilmer will be elected.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—A District Convention held for the 7th District, selected R. P. Warring, Esq. as Elector, and appointed Dr. P. C. Caldwell and Dr. Wm. Sloan delegates to the National Convention.

The Standard says that Mr Gilmer, in his speeches West, is attacking the State Directors in the N. C. Railroad—contending that they are incompetent—and when challenged by Gov. Bragg to specify the incompetent persons, he named Messrs Dick and Dortch, both democrats. Everything is resorted to for the purpose of gaining a few votes.

Massachusetts will vote the American ticket in November.—Wilmington Herald.

Very likely. She voted the "American ticket" at the last Congressional election, filling the House of Representatives with a horde of vile Abolitionists, whose Americanism was displayed in the election of N. P. Banks, a Black Republican amalgamationist, to the Speaker's chair.—Asheville News.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Canada reached Halifax on Wednesday last. The news by her mails is unimportant.

Cotton unchanged. Breadstuffs.—Wheat—prices have advanced 1d. to 2d. with a moderate business. Prices are unsettled. Flour has advanced 6d a Is with a fair business, many buyers holding back for lower prices. Corn advanced 6 d.

Great Military Parade in Wilmington.

Our sister town of Wilmington had a grand military display on Tuesday last, the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The Wilmington Light Infantry Company having invited the Fayetteville Independent Company and the Raleigh Guards to visit that town, they did so, and we copy from the Journal of Wednesday the following account of the proceedings:

Yesterday morning the battalion turned out to receive the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, and accompany them down to the intersection of Front and Market Streets, where John A. Baker, Esq., on behalf of the Light Infantry, tendered a hearty welcome to the visiting soldiers from our sister towns of Fayetteville and Raleigh.

O. S. T. J. Robinson responded on behalf of the Fayetteville Company, and Capt. Harrison on behalf of that of Raleigh. We did not enjoy the pleasure of hearing the remarks of any of the gentlemen, on this occasion, but have heard them very highly spoken of.

About ten o'clock, the companies commenced forming on Market street, above and below Second street. The Wilmington Light Infantry, preceded by the Cornet Band, took up their position on Market, above Second; the Oak City Guards next came upon the ground and performed some beautiful evolutions in fine style. Soon after, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry marched up, presenting a most soldierly appearance and full ranks. The Independent Light Infantry is the oldest company in the State, and one of the oldest in the Union; and, like good wine, it appears to gather strength from age. It is a corps of which our sister town may well be proud.

The Companies then marched to the place selected for target practice, at Green's Barn, below the lower mills; and it really seemed as though half the town had gone with them, at any rate it would have seemed so to any one seeing the display made on the field of contest if not of battle. Some very capital shooting was done all round, but all could not win, and finally the prize remained with our Fayetteville visitors, the medal being awarded to private Samuel G. Nott, for the best average of three shots. The Company Goblet, shot for by the members of the Wilmington Light Infantry alone, was won by Esigun D. G. White.

The Medal and Goblet were presented from the steps of the Bank of Cape Fear, the first by Adam Empe, Esq., to whom responded James Banks, Esq., on behalf of Mr Nott and the Fayetteville company generally; the Goblet was presented to Esigun White by Col. Cantwell, and received by that gentleman in person. This whole matter went off handsomely.

The Companies and invited guests closed the exercises of the day, by a dinner at Brown's Railroad Hotel. The decoration of the dining saloon, draped with flags, and adorned with flowers, was very fine indeed. We give the regular toasts as they have been handed to us. To the toast connecting Raleigh, Fayetteville, and Wilmington, as sisters, R. H. Cowan, Esq., responded in his usual happy vein. Robert Strange, Esq., was called upon, after that in honor of the Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration had been read, and made a most capital speech.—Captain Harrison responded on behalf of the Oak City Guards; B. R. Huske on behalf of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry; Seaton Gales, Esq., on behalf of the Press; Captain DeCarteret on behalf of the Independent Guards of Raleigh, who were toasted by a Volunteer, and James Banks, Esq., from whom something good is always expected, and who never disappoints that expectation, was called upon by numerous volunteer toasts. Lieut. Tucker, Mr Bryan, and other gentlemen were also called upon and came up to the mark manfully and well.

Where every body did so well, what can he say, or who can particularize? We, at least cannot. It was a pleasant occasion, and passed off without anything to mar its harmony. At an early hour, that is, within a very reasonable hour from the time of setting down to the table, the companies formed again and marched down town. To-day the companies started down the river on the "Spray," for an excursion to the Bar, Fort Caswell, the Fishing Grounds, &c. We trust they will have "a good time."

The Wilmington Herald states the shots as follows: "The first prize, the gold medal, was won by private Samuel G. Nott, of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, whose shots averaged 3 1/4-16 inches, and who also made the best single shot in that company. The silver goblet, shot for by the Wilmington Light Infantry Company alone, was won by Esigun D. G. White, whose shots averaged 5 1/2 inches. The best average shot of the Oak City Guards was made by pioneer Thos. Howie, 5-1/4 inches—the best single shot in the company by private Jno. Spellman.

POETICAL.—Our friends, Messrs. Brown & Anderson, have become poets, for force of circumstances. A portion of the inscription on the Medal, when filled up, as they are now engaged in doing, will make a fair rhyme, reading as follows: For the best shot, To Samuel G. Nott. Wm. Journal.

The St. Louis city Hospital was burnt on the 15th inst., and several of the inmates perished in the flames.

SAD CASTALTY.—On Monday last a young and valuable negro man named Edward, belonging to Augustus W. Steel, Esq., was drowned by the upsetting of a boat at the Cross Creek Lock, at which he was engaged as a laborer. Two other men in the boat were rescued. The body was recovered on Thursday and interred yesterday.—Observer.

LIVE GOAT.—This animal is lying on our table and looks as if the lovers of fun might make a good meal out of it. It is published weekly in Raleigh, by R. H. Whitaker, Esq. Terms: \$2 per annum, in advance.

LAW NOTICE. THE partnership lately existing between Robert S. French and Neill A. McLean, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lumerton, May 19, 1856.

ROBERT S. FRENCH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lumerton, Robeson County, N. C. May 19, 1856.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 22nd inst, by Rev. Mr Jones, Mr W. C. Troy to Miss Louisa Powers.

DIED.

At the Clinton Female Institute, on the 4th inst, Katurah, infant daughter of Lake C. and Charlotte C. Graves, aged 1 year and 10 days.

NOTICE.

On Saturday, the 28th day of June, at the store of Tristin Bostick, in Richmond county, I will sell to the highest bidder, Ten Shares in the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, belonging to John Morrison, deceased. Terms: Six months credit.

JOHN H. HALL, Assignee. May 19, 1856.

FOR SALE. Two STEAM ENGINES—one 20 horse power, and one 10 horse power. If applied for soon will be sold low. Terms accommodating. JOHN H. HALL.

Just Received and for Sale. Three Barrels Superior LINED OIL. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, Commissioners for that purpose, will let the building of a New Bridge over Rockfish, on the Wilmington Road, to the lowest bidder, at the Court House door on Tuesday June 2nd next, at 12 o'clock, p.m. Plans and specifications may be seen with Mr Edward W. Barge or at J. & T. Waddill's.

JONA. EVANS, JAS. A. BARNES, EDWARD SPEARMAN, EDWARD W. BARGE, JOHN WADDILL, JR. May 23, 1856.

LUMBER. A lot of Seasoned FLOORING BOARDS for sale. J. & T. WADDILL. May 24, 1856.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856. His Honor, David F. Caldwell, Judge presiding: It is ordered by His Honor, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday of June next ensuing, to be the 23d day of the month, and that the Clerk of said Court make advertisement of the same in the several newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville. All suitors, witnesses and others, having business to transact in said Court, are required punctually to attend. Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at 0'clock, the 7th Monday after the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1856. J. T. WARDEN, Clerk. May 20, 1856.

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE. Burning Fluid, Camphor, Potash, Snaps, Congress Water, Spirit and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Vanishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c., constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices. JAS. N. SMITH. North West Corner Market Square. May 12, 1856.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Table with columns for goods (BACON, BEESWAX, COFFEE, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for DOMESTIC GOODS, FLOUR, FEATHERS, etc.

REMARKS.—No change in the price of Bacon—fair supply on market and in store. The supply of Corn is small—stock in store not large; we quote at 72 to 75 cents per bushel. Cotton—sales at 10 to 10 1/2. The supply of Flour is equal to the demand—stock in Warehouse is large for the season. Spirits Turpentine is lower—30 5/8 3/4 cts. per gallon. Raw do. Yellow Dip \$1 85 per bbl. —

WILMINGTON MARKET, MAY 22.

2140 bids Turp. have been disposed of \$1 84 for old Virgin Dip; \$2 30 for Yellow Dip; and \$1 25 a 1 80 per bbl. for hard; 130 bids old Virgin Dip sold at \$1 87 per bbl. Last sales Spirits Turp. at 26 cts per gallon, 3500 bids No. 5 Roshn sold at \$1 20 per bbl. (bbls large) 83 do. No. 1, at \$3 3 7/8 per bbl. as in grade, 240 bids Tar at \$1 30 per bbl.—Cov.