

IOUS ITEMS.

pendent of the Mont-... after his death, the re-... the common sensibilities... Judge... and he seemed... the death-sweat still stood... "My boy, my boy,...



North Carolinian

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Saturday, February 21, 1857.

C. C. McCORMY is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

Persons desiring the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week.

The progress of our enterprise is onward and still onward. The people of Fayetteville, backed we trust by the unanimous vote of old Cumberland, are resolved to push the road through, and wait for no more state aid in the prosecution of this enterprise.

Perhaps we ought, with all our democratic temporariness, to pass by with contemptuous silence the animadversions of some, if not all, of the know nothing press upon Mr. Buchanan's friendly sentiments towards Col. Forney.

As to Mr. Forney, the "head and front of his offending" is his active, zealous, untiring Democracy. The result of the October elections in Pennsylvania is mainly attributable to Col. Forney's herculean efforts in the great cause of the Union and Constitutional democracy.

On last Sunday evening one of the town guards hearing a noise in a house in the lower part of town, where several friends were carousing, without, however, quarrelling or otherwise disturbing the public peace, went down to stop it.

Our thanks are due the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman for a copy of his truly able and instructive speech upon "British Policy in Central America and Cuba."

We occasionally receive scurrilous anonymous letters, dropped in the office at this place, and should not notice the matter at all were it not to intimate to the writers that they would require no very great exertions to discover his or her identity, and that if we should happen to institute certain little investigations and fix the cowardly fact on the perpetrator, he would have no reason to "bless his lucky stars."

Complaints are constantly reaching us of the irregularity in the reception of our paper at the different country post offices. We tell our subscribers that it is not our fault. We cannot help it. Our paper is regularly and infallibly mailed here in proper time, and leaves this post office with unchanging regularity.

LAW, ORDER, &c. Two jovial fellows, good fellows, are enjoying a little frolic to themselves, "at last" as the saying is, and mayhap somewhat boisterous in their hilarity.

Our REEDY BRANCH PACKAGE.—We send a large package of papers to Reedy Branch, Moore County, and a week passes by that we do not receive complaints, loud and menial, from our subscribers at that office, because of the non-reception of their papers.

What a world of feeling and emotion is conveyed in this single paragraph: "One moment! What an effect it produces upon you! One moment! Virtue, crime, shame, glory, we, rapture, rest upon it! Death itself is but a moment, yet eternity is its successor."

The wealth of the universe cannot re-purchase the life treasures wasted in a moment. Long, weary years of toil and ceaseless struggling cannot replace in the casket of character the lost jewel of honesty.

Each fitting atom of the hour, Each unit of that priceless time Which marks the minutest sixty lives, Each moment, gone ere yet we know 'Tis here, is worth a thousand fold All, all of glory gold and gem That earth has ever known.

For the benefit of some who predicted our "utter ruin" &c., because of our strictures upon the River improvement, we append the following letter (one of many which we have received) from a gentleman who lives immediately upon the Cape Fear!

Mr Editor:—I discontinued your paper in October to take the Western Democrat; and I understand that some of your subscribers at this office have discontinued your paper because you denounced the Infernal improvement (Deep River &c.) and I think those who endorse your course, regardless of party, should subscribe now. Enclosed is two dollars.—Send your paper.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 8, will lay the cornerstone of their new building with appropriate Masonic ceremonies this afternoon. The military will be in attendance, and the celebration of the 23d, (which is Sunday) will take place to-day.

Young Snodgrass, whose suspected complicity in the Burdell Murder in New York, has caused his arrest and imprisonment, is said to have been raised in Fayetteville. He is of a very respectable family, if such is the case; and should he be proven an accessory before the deed, as is charged upon him, it will be a sad blow indeed to his relatives, who, however, do not reside in this place at present.

We are informed by Mr. Henry Krambert that he has a large lot of Garden seeds of all kinds on hand which he desires to give away to needy persons having land on which to plant. The seeds are good and Mr. Krambert's kindness should be appreciated by those to whom it is extended.

The Burdell Tragedy. Highly Important Evidence—Close of the Investigation—Verdict of the Jury against Mrs. Cunningham, Eckel and Snodgrass. The coroner's jury in the Burdell murder case in New York re-assembled on Saturday, and an immense throng of persons congregated in and about the premises.—The New York papers of Saturday afternoon have the following report of the proceedings:

At a quarter before 12 o'clock the coroner said that he was of opinion when they last adjourned they had no more witnesses, but he had since heard of other witnesses, and two or three would be examined to-day.—He had been called upon by six gentlemen who were ready to testify to Farrell's good character. He had been informed also by two or three that they had heard Farrell was a drunkard. But this point of character, he said was not within the province of this inquest. It could be probable spoken of in a court when the parties should be brought to trial.

George Vail Snodgrass re-called—I have never, or at any time gone out with Mrs. Cunningham to buy a dirk, dagger, or sword cane, nor have I gone out to buy any pistols. [These avowals in response to questions were given with a decided emphasis.] Margaret Aldret sworn—I live at 590 Broadway; about two or three days before Dr. Burdell was murdered I saw a man whom I soon recognized as George Vail Snodgrass; he came to our place and bought a sword-cane; he objected to one that it was not strong enough; he bought an old one for eight dollars.

The witness told a long story of the manner in which she recognized Snodgrass, since he came to the house. She swore positively that he was the man. A dagger was shown the witness, which she said had the same blade as the one she sold to Snodgrass. She afterwards said it was like the blade. The dagger has a straight strong blade about six inches long.

Snodgrass was at this time absent from the room. The coroner went out, leaving the witness in conversation with the jurors. When he returned he said to the witness: "Now madam, go that door (the folding doors between the front and back parlors) and see if you can recognize any one." The witness went to the door where Snodgrass was standing in a crowd of twenty or thirty persons, and at once pointed out Snodgrass with a cane, exclaiming, "That is the man!"

Coroner.—Captain Dilks, you will take Mr. Snodgrass into custody here is your warrant. The witness was further examined by Judge Capron. She is a German woman and speaks broken English, she said at the time Snodgrass bought the knife, she remarked him particularly on account of his rough manner; he offered bills in payment which they closely scrutinized to see if they were good; he said, very roughly, "are you satisfied now? are they good?" She remarked at the time, that he had not long been away from his father's house, he spoke so rough.

Coroner.—There, Gentlemen that settles Mr. Evans at once. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham express themselves as confident of a triumphant acquittal, Mrs. C. (the Herald says) is confined in an ordinary cell though apart from the other prisoners. She is provided with two good beds, a carpet on the floor, a writing desk and chairs. The cell door is left unlocked, as she is not troubled with visitors. Mr. Eckel is confined on the second corridor, commonly called the "Murderers' Corridor." His cell has in it a good bed, conveniences for writing, and chairs, bearing generally an air of comfort.

Don't Expense.—A St. Louis paper characterizes the custom of endorsing what is called accommodation paper as la grande folie of the age. In the first place, it may be set down as a general principle that no man who can raise money on bona fide securities, will stoop to the despicable meanness of begging his friend's endorsement. What right has any man to ask us to shoulder his responsibilities? To take all his risks without any of his profits—to fortune on fortune, till his name became a synonym of success, was stricken down in a moment and plunged into irretrievable bankruptcy by an endorsement. But if this habit of mutual endorsements among business men, which in fact constitute a sort of partnership in which each gambles on the credit of the other—if this deserves denunciation, what shall be said of the consummate impudence of the man who takes advantage of your private friendship to entangle you in the snarl of his financial embarrassments? That man ceases to be my friend, who asks me if I will be good enough to allow him to ruin me. Every man has risks, cares and anxieties enough of his own. It requires all the prudence, caution and foresight which the gloomy lessons of the business records of the country are constantly teaching us, to enable one to steer clear of the disasters which lie thick in one's path.—The man who would entangle his own perils on his friend's head, is not a friend, but a—well, yes—a fool or a rascal.

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Cuban Sugar Plantation. A correspondent of the Syracuse Courier gives the following interesting account of one of the largest sugar plantations in Cuba: "This estate is very properly called the 'Flor de Cubas' (Flower of Cuba.) There are other estates as large and larger, but none that have such perfect machinery, and which have laid out so much money for that and on buildings. There are about 1,000 acres of land, nearly three-quarters of which are under cultivation with sugar cane, the balance being devoted to grazing and plantain fields. The product of this estate, of course, varies with different years thus, last year owing to the rains, they could not cut all their cane and it fell short, but its present average crop is 10,000 boxes and 1,000 hogheads of sugar, and its gross income at present prices, will be from \$320,000 to \$350,000. Of this enormous sum about one-half is absorbed by interest on its debt and by its annual expenses. There are 650 hands—350 negroes and 250 Chinese. The rest are overseers, cartmen, cooper, engineers, &c.—There are 80 ox carts for drawing the cane to the mill, and 200 oxen, four being used to every cart, and they are relieved twice a day. There are many buildings in this village for it is almost like one. Besides the sugar house, there is the dwelling houses for the owner and for the overseers, the drying houses, the hospital, the barracks for the slaves, and even a nursery for the children of the slaves.

"The sugar-house here is the principal attraction, and it is an enormous affair. It is all the floor and covered by a single roof, and its interior is somewhat similar to that of some of our large sugar refineries in New York. There are two large rolling mills for crushing the cane each with three rollers six feet long, and placed one at the top of two, the cane feeding itself and passing under one and over the other two rollers, it comes out squeezed almost dry and as flat as a sheet of paper, the juice runs down into troughs. These rollers are set very close, within an eighth of an inch of each other, and the pressure is enormous. To drive these rollers there is an engine of fifty horse power. The juice then is carried by pumps to a set of fourteen kettles, where by steam it is condensed, and then it runs through a body of carbon or burnt bone in another set of cisterns; it is then carried to a vacuum pan, where it is evaporated, then over a set of copper pipes for condensation, again through the charcoal for discoloring, then into another vacuum pan where it is boiled to a crystallizing point.—It is then carried off to another part of the building, and by copper ladles is emptied into the sugar molds, holding about sixty pounds each, where in another day it is ready for claying.

This process is only followed where it is intended to make box sugar, which is always clayed, while that packed in hogheads is called muscovado, and is packed into the casks in a green state, where it is then allowed to purge itself for fifteen or twenty days, and is then ready for shipment. "On this estate they make mostly clayed or box sugar, and the process of claying is this. The molds containing the green sugar are placed on a long floor in a room holding from 800 to 1000 molds; the point of the mold is below the level of the floor, which is made with square holes for their support. After the sugar has set in the molds the plug at the bottom is taken out, and on the base or upper flat surface of the sugar is placed a quantity of black pasty clay, which has the property of distributing the water very equally through it. This clay is wet and the water filters slowly through the body of the sugar, carrying with it all color and leaving the base of the cone perfectly white. This process is repeated several times and the sugar is kept in this house for about twenty days. It is then turned out of the molds into large, open, flat, wooden trays, and the different layers of strata of sugar is divided by a negro with a large cleaver into white, brown and yellow, that nearest the point is still colored with molasses and not very dry.—These several classes are all kept by themselves, and the sugar is dried either by the sun or by ovens, and then packed into boxes holding about 400 pounds each. These are then nailed and strapped by pieces of green cow-hide in narrow strips, the boxes weighed, branded, and ready for transport to market."

Another heartless proceeding has been chronicled at New York city among the higher circles. It appears that a merchant repaired to New York city last week, and stopped over night with an intimate friend (a widow lady) in West Washington Place. Next morning, in company with a daughter of his hostess, he went out, ostensibly to pay a visit to some friends living in Brooklyn; since which time no tidings have been received of the missing parties. It has been ascertained that, previous to leaving New Brunswick, he defrauded his partner and other confiding friends out of large sums of money. His wife followed him to New York, and is stopping at a friend's house, in a state bordering on distraction. The poor widowed mother of this detestable merchant's victim is bowed to the earth with grief and shame.

MARRIED. In Cumberland County on the 12 inst. by Edward Spearman Esq. Mr. W. G. Davis to Miss Mary J. Springs daughter of Mr. Ezekiel Springs. In Sainton County Ala. on the 1st inst. Mr. James Mitchell of Marion Ala. formerly of Fayetteville N. C. to Miss Kate daughter of James Hutchins Esq. on the 2d January 1857. Mr. A. J. Stone to Miss Emily H. Elkins daughter of Joel Elkins Esq. on the 5th January 1857. Mr. Daniel Elkins to Miss Nancy Evans daughter of Aaron Evans Esq. all of Christian co., N. C. Near Hancock Md. on the 5th of Jan. S. W. Jordan of Charleston Va. to Evelyn B. Watt of Chatham Co. Ga.

DIED. In this County on the 14th inst. at the residence of his parents, Joseph A. Infant son of Major and Mary Mitchell aged about 11 months. On the 2d January 1857. Mr. A. J. Stone to Miss Emily H. Elkins daughter of Joel Elkins Esq. on the 5th January 1857. Mr. Daniel Elkins to Miss Nancy Evans daughter of Aaron Evans Esq. all of Christian co., N. C. Near Hancock Md. on the 5th of Jan. S. W. Jordan of Charleston Va. to Evelyn B. Watt of Chatham Co. Ga.

REMARKS.—Beacon no change. Cotton we report in advance of a 4 on all grades. Receipts to-day large, market well animated. Flour—No change to report. Corn full up to quotation. Oats finds ready sale at market prices.

HAIR OYLE. SKE ENLARGED, STYLE IMPROVED. It has double the quantity and strength of any other. It gives a perfect natural color. It colors every shade from jet black to the lightest. It is perfectly harmless to the skin. It is the best, cheapest, choicest, and safest ever used. DIRECTIONS for use accompany each box. Price—1 oz. \$1—2 oz. \$1.50—4 oz. \$2—8 oz. \$3.50. [Entered according to the Act of Congress, the year 1854, by A. W. Harrison in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of North Carolina.] Made by JAS. F. FOLKES, Fayetteville N. C. Manufactured by APOLLONIS W. HARRISON, No. 10 South 7th St. PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 21, 1857. 17

THE GREAT TEN CENT INSOLVENCY. The following small piece of business was sent to me by the honest debtor for whom the law was made, and who owed me just five cents and fifty mills. I speak for myself. Hermann D. Davis: "I have been arrested by virtue of a Capt. Ad. Satisfaction, issued at the instance of yourself, and that I intend, at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March, 1857, to move said Court to leave to take the Benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend and object if you think proper." Feb. 21, 1857. 38-29 J. W. LARKIN.

Immigration Ball. Those who cannot attend the great ball at Washington on the 4th of March, will find equally as good entertainment, meet waiting on, fewer strangers, less scrambling and jostling, and less din and confusion at MARSHALL W. JESSUP'S SALOON, than will those unfortunate mortals who visit the Capital on that occasion. The best of liquors, cigars, beverages and the cuisiniers at Jessup's Saloon ALL THE TIME. Doors open early on the 4th of March—and in fact all other days. In suits or vest. R. phurist union. P. S. Speaking of the 4th of March—March term of the Court will be the time to settle old debts: in fact they will be settled then. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-31

COPARTNERSHIP. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr., having associated with him PETER CROW, will continue the DRY GOODS Business at the Old Stand, under the name and style of Alex. J. Johnson & Co. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr. PETER CROW. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-41

CALL AND SETTLE. All persons indebted to Alex. J. Johnson, Jr., either by note or account, will please call and make immediate payment, as interest will be charged on all accounts till paid. Also, those that are still in arrears with Alex. J. Johnson & Co., will visit the Court on the 4th of March, and settle up by the 15th of March, after that time they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-41

NOTICE. (Given in a change in business, it is necessary that my individual debts should be closed up. All those indebted will find their bills made out and ready for settlement, which by attending to, they will much oblige. I will be found at Alex. J. Johnson & Co's. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-41

For Sale. The State House recently occupied by P. CROW. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-41

TO THE JUSTICES OF HARNETT. You are requested to meet at the Court House in Sittimville, on the Second Monday of March next, for the purpose of transacting County business. GEO. W. PEGRAM, Chairman of County Court. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-22

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company is appointed to be held in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March next, to pass upon the amendments in the Charter of the Company. By order of the Board. H. W. GUNN, Pres't. Feb. 21, 1857. 38-41

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET. Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian, FEBRUARY 21, 1857. Table listing various goods and their prices: Bacon, per lb. 15 @ 11; Coffee, per lb. 11 @ 13; Lard, per lb. 12 @ 17; Cotton, per lb. 25 @ 28; Cotton Baling, per yard—22 @ 25; Cotton Yarn, per box, Nos. 5 to 10, 20 @ 60; Domestic Goods, per yard—74 @ 81; Flour, per barrel—7.30 @ 8.00; Green, Family, 6.40 @ 6.00; Superior, 6.30 @ 6.00; Fine, 5.80 @ 6.00; Cross, 5.80 @ 6.00; GRAIN, per bushel—Wheat, 1.20 @ 1.20; Corn, 90 @ 100; Oats, 80 @ 100; Rye, 1.00 @ 1.10; BARLEY, per bushel—Spirits, per gallon—Rye, 40 @ 50; Apple do. new, 65 @ 70; N. C. Whiskey, 65 @ 70; Rectified do., 45 @ 50; XALLS, cut, per keg, 4.75 @ 5.00; IRON, per lb.—Swedish, common bar, 7 @ 6; Do. do. 4 @ 5; Do. do. 17 @ 12; Do. do. 11 @ 8; HIDES, per lb.—Dry, 16 @ 60; Green, 44 @ 60; LEAD, per lb.—81 @ 60; SALT—Liverpool, per sack, 1.25 @ 00; When per bushel, 00 @ 00; MOHAWK, per gallon—Cuba, 50 @ 62 1/2; New Orleans, 00 @ 00; SUGAR, per lb.—Loaf and crushed, 16 @ 17 1/2; Syrup, 16 @ 17 1/2; BEEF—Wholesale, 4 @ 4 1/2; Retail, choice, 6 @ 10; Pork—Wholesale, 8 @ 9; Retail, 6 @ 7; MUTTON—Retail, 6 @ 7.