



North Carolinian
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Saturday, March 7, 1857.

Persons desiring of the immediate sale of their advertising favors must hand them in by THURSDAY AFTERNOON, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind as we intend to make it a rule without exception.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The friends of this great enterprise in appealing to the people of Cumberland County to aid them in its prosecution recommended for their serious consideration, many important arguments, one of which is that the construction of this road will enhance the value of every foot of land in the County. Every body knows that the value of land is predicted upon the marketable value of its products, and that agriculture is only profitable when a redundant production does not reduce the price of crops. Build the road and the demand is increased for every commodity, a want created for labor, a want not felt in the community now, and this fact speaks another for the interest of the farmer.

We believe Cumberland county will be made the wealthiest in the State by the completion of this road; and if these established consequences, which promise so much to the farming and commercial interests of the county, are less influential than higher impulses, then let patriotism lead them to encourage and promote the undertaking. Are the citizens of the county willing to rest under the blight of reproach and censure which will descend full upon them if they fail to embrace this inviting opportunity to be the pioneers in this truly noble enterprise?

Every section has been arrayed against us; our interests and our demands made subordinate to every other; our claims derided and contemned; our insignificance dispised by every pitiful boar that has no courage to aim a shaft at any other community; given a rank in the list of doomed cities; and we, who have only to stretch forth our arms to grasp the prize of wealth and prosperity, have the inability to hesitate and stand inert. Every motive that can influence the patriot, every feeling that can animate or move the intelligent citizen; every emotion that should arouse the man, urge the people to carry on this work.

If the fate of the county is in favor of a subscription, the Company promised to pay the "tax themselves for two years; and if the road be successful, which figures demonstrate beyond a doubt, they will virtually make the subscription their own. We have seen letters from intelligent gentlemen from different parts of the State, and from enterprising northern States, who are amazed at our tardiness, and wonder why we want for means to prosecute such a work.

There should be no necessity for petitioning the great to do this thing. The people to be attained; the prosperity not only of Fayetteville, but of the whole contiguous country; the reputation of our citizens for energy, enterprise and the promotion of a commendably progressive feeling; the vitality of that principle of activity and energetic action by which alone a people can succeed, are arguments written in letters of living light before the eyes of our citizens, needing no interpreter to express their meaning, and which we need not urge upon the people of Cumberland.

We earnestly solicit the attention of the people to this important matter, and hope, not without reason, that the county will do her duty in this matter as she has ever done to everything pertaining to the interests and welfare of the whole country.

Congress has been very pleasantly engaged for some time in investigating the case of four Members impeached for selling their Votes and other innocent experiments in legislative science. It is said their honor among thieves, which paradox allows us to grant some decency to the Black Republicans who assented unanimously to the resolutions Concluding their abolition brethren of corruption and baseness eternally disgraceful to themselves and their constituents. Their names are Gilbert, Matteson, Edwards and Welch. The three first resigned to escape the ignominy of expulsion. Very much like a man hanging himself to save the sheriff the trouble. We hope soon to see Congress purged of such scoundrels, and we trust also that the time is not far distant when the vote and influence of a Member of Congress from North Carolina will be considered as worth more than fifteen hundred dollars.

See how Coal Fields Roads pay even at the cost of 25 times what will build ours "From the Report of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road company, Jan'y 1856, we find that this great coal road cost \$19,004,180-19. Its earnings for 1855 amounted to \$4,321,793 86. Its expenses \$1,727,878 62. Net profit \$2,593,915 24. This left, after paying interest on debt, 17 per cent. profit on the stock. This was not all divided, however but a large portion applied to a sinking fund for paying off the debt.

The road was worked for 40 1/2 per cent. of the gross receipts. It transported, in 1855, 2,213,292 tons of coal, besides other freight, and passengers. The rail road is 93 1/2 miles long. The freight charged on coal for that distance was \$1,65 54-100. And the cost to the company of transporting it that distance was 54 cents and 38-100 of a cent per ton.

THE WEATHER.

March was duly inaugurated on Monday last with a fierce and bitter blast which drove the summer king from the throne he had usurped, and brought back the frosty train of winter which we thought had departed for good. Old Boreas will go to sleep after awhile, and his lumber invite the smiling presence of April who in turn will usher May to make us forget the rude civilities of March.

The North Carolinian, published at Fayetteville, is a paper we always read with pleasure, if we can say so without vanity—as we often see our editorials in its editorial columns.—Sunny South.

Our Aberdeen friend must be mistaken, or perhaps he is endeavoring to perpetrate a joke In the latter case we confess that we cannot see the point of the jest. We are afraid that the "vanity" of our friend consists in his effort to appropriate our coal to his own gas works.

If he will wait until the Western Rail Road is built we will furnish him with considerably more material for his efforts.

The Banner of Liberty is an interesting newspaper which pays us a weekly visit from Middleboro, Orange County New York, and which is always welcome. For the trifling sum of one dollar it will come 1000 miles fifty-two times a year richly freighted with everything that is readable. No Kansas shrieking fanaticism gives import to its name. It is the avowed enemy of black republicanism, know nothingism and every other ism offensive to good and safe governments.

The South should appreciate the labors of those journalists at the North, who fight the enemy at their own doors and are chivalrous enough to wage a war for southern rights in the strong hold of the enemy.

Owing to the lateness of our return from a very pleasant trip to Wilmington en route from Moore's Creek, we are unable to give our readers a detailed description of the celebration.

In our next we will attempt to do justice to the pleasant character of our visit.

Mr GILBERT'S DEFENCE.—The telegraph has stated that Mr Gilbert, of New York, made a speech in defence of himself in the House. He said:

His position in life was well known, and he challenged any man to say aught against his personal or official conduct. If any member of this body felt that he had been injured by associating with him, let him, rise and say so. He had answered to the allegation with perfect confidence, and his statement under oath would receive some degree of credit. He referred to the matters connected with his case so that it had not been his intention or desire to delay the action of the committee, and alluded to the confidence reposed in him by his constituency. If he had been that efficient and obnoxious man represented, very likely it would be known where he was best known. Forty years he had lived, and until the present time, never had such a charge been laid at his door. He did not fear the result. Those nearest to him had said, "sustain your dignity, let the rest be as it may,—do no mean act, and if your pursuers follow you there, your friends will take care of you at home." He had two daughters grown up—if he was alone in the world he should feel free as air, but he knew his responsibility.

This attempt to fix a stigma on his good name was unprecedented. He charged the House with gross injustice towards him, his family, friends, constituents, and the world in depriving him of a fair hearing. He felt confident that on a trial he should come out unsullied. There was a history connected with Sweeney yet secret. Sweeney has been to me since he testified.

A Merchant Couvaded by a California Widow. A few evenings ago a cowardly affair extraordinary took place at one of the fashionable boarding houses in New York.—It appears from the Tribüne that there were some 60 boarders, including merchants with their wives and children, and several clerks. Among the females was a charming "California widow," about whom one of the merchant boarders had put in circulation some unpleasant reports. The Tribüne says: The lady paid no attention to the reports until one of a more virulent nature than the rest was circulated, when she made up her mind to cowhide the individual, and communicated her intention to some of the other boarders whom she counted as her friends. She had set the day and time at the dinner table.

The day arrived but for some reason the dinner was later than usual, an occurrence that caused a more general assemblage of the family. The bell at length sounded, and owing to the lateness of the hour great haste was made by all to the dinner table. About fifty persons were already seated and among them the merchant—and suspecting merchant! In a few moments the injured woman entered.—She approached the merchant and demanded before the company a retraction of scandalous reports he had circulated and an apology.

Refusing to retract or apologize, she drew from the folds of her dress a strong cowhide which she applied with a will to his head and shoulders. So severe were the blows that his face was completely marked lengthwise and crosswise with red lines. Some of the ladies screamed and were sorely agitated and many of the gentlemen remonstrated but the lady paid no attention, but still dealt her blows vigorously upon the head of the offending merchant. At length one of the gentlemen interfered and wrested the cowhide from her hand. The victim was removed to his room, where he was confined several days in consequence of the mutilation of his physiognomy.

THE FOUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Whether the four Members of Congress implicated by the report of the investigating Committee, are the only ones who deserve to be expelled, or who have been deluding with the unclean temptations of the lobby, we have no means of knowing. Mr Matteson is reported to have said that a combination existed, including twenty or thirty members, who must be appeased by money or other consideration to secure their votes.

Of Mr Edwards of New York, one of the members implicated we know nothing, except through the notoriety he has acquired in this matter. The same may be said of Mr Welch of Connecticut. Messrs Matteson and Gilbert, we have had the special satisfaction of opposing unsuccessfully it is true, in their candidacy for the office they now fill. The former is a resident of Utica, N. Y., and has been three times elected to Congress from his district. He is personally an agreeable gentleman, of great shrewdness and business tact, and from a very humble beginning has reached a high position and amassed a large fortune. As a politician he is considered unscrupulous and desperate, and makes no secret of buying his way to Congress, by the free use of bribery at the primary meetings and at the polls. Indeed he is one of the originators of the infamous system of corruption which has for some years prevailed in the Oneida district, another gentleman of the same city and the same party, being we think entitled to the patent for originality.

The Canvas which resulted in Matteson's election to the present Congress, was an expensive one. He was opposed in the primary meetings at the polls, by another candidate of the same party, and even greater wealth, to say nothing of the democratic nominee, who also was a gentleman of large means. The stake was a desperate one money flowed like water, and the successful candidate, probably, in view of this large expenditure, deemed it proper to keep an eye to the main chance during the term. We regret this affair, for we have admired the energy and force of character which enabled Mr Matteson to reach, unaided, and honorable position. Should he be proved guilty, and fall, it will be a melancholy but not unprecedented instance of the dangers of indulgence in a selfish and overweening ambition.

Mr Gilbert of Jefferson District, the astuteness of everybody, was brought forth as the first candidate of that pure moral self rightness party, then just organized, the Republicans. Without any fitness for the office, he succeeded by a general support from the republicans, and the votes of the know nothing party, then in an incipient state in that district in getting elected, and the electors who voted for him now have the pleasure of reflecting upon the facts and arguments which were then unavailingly urged against him. But they wanted a pure minded man, and we trust they are content with this first success of their efforts.

It has been remarked that all the candidates implicated in this matter are Republicans.—Such is the fact, but we do not by any means suppose all are Republicans are equally disreputable. The Albany Atlas & Argus very well remarks on the subject as follows: We do not suppose that Democratic members of Congress are cast in a different mould, or made of purer materials, than the corruptionalists of the other side. But their party allows them no such latitude in their votes; and when they commence a system of bribes and privileges and grants from the public treasury, they are checked by the censures of their party, and they find themselves gradually excluded from its ranks: The interests of locality have blinded some; the pretense of public good misled others; and personal impotimity biased a portion of its representatives; but the fact still remains visible and prominent, that the Democratic have embarrassed the party of resistance to all this evil and onesided legislation; and that even those exceptional schemes, which have been carried through Democratic Congresses, have owed their success to the combined votes of the Whigs, with a few succeeding Democrats; against the main body of the Democratic party. The Whigs of the Congressional record show this; and the proud monuments of Democratic principle and resistance exist in the series Vetoes, which, from that of Jackson against the Mayville bill, to that of Pierce against the French Spoliation bill, have protected the treasury against the continuations of Congress.

The Postmaster General has recently introduced an improvement in the postage stamps which, according to the Philadelphia Ledger, adds greatly to their convenience. He has had them prepared on sheets with perforations around the borders of each stamp, so that they can be separated, one from the other, without using a knife or pair of scissors. Besides the saving of time in this improvement, there is greater security that the stamp will adhere to the letter, for the points or rough edges left by the perforations will stick better to the letter, there being none of the risk of the edge turning up as when it is cut. This plan of perforating letter stamps is practised in Europe, and Mr Campbell had the contractor to procure a machine for that country for use here. The contract is made with Toppin, Carpenter & Co., of Philadelphia; and, in addition to a supply for that city, the stamps have already been sent to New York; Boston; Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis; New Orleans, Chicago, and Albany. The amount of letter-writing in the United States may be inferred from the number of postage stamps used. The number sold by the government last year reached nearly one hundred and fifty millions of stamps.—W. Herald.

The Sampter (S. C.) Watchman is the medium of inaugurating a new mode of publishing marriages. In a late case announced, the names of the "accessories" attendants, as well as principals, are given.

CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1857. The Senate was in session till half past 1 o'clock last night, and passed Mr Hunter's substitute for the House tariff bill, reducing the present tariff 20 per cent. An amendment was also adopted placing the duty on raw wool 23 per cent., and wool valued at 20 cents per pound or less, free. The bill thus amended was passed. To-day the Senate passed twenty five private bills. The post office appropriation bill was discussed.

Hotze.—Mr Gilbert made a speech in defence of his conduct. He denied the truth of the charge of the investigating committee, and denounced the attempt of the investigating committee, and denounced the attempt of the House to fix a stigma on his character as unprecedented. He charged the House with gross injustice towards him, and concluded by stating that he had resigned his seat, and had immediately left. The House was taken by surprise. The resolutions referring to his case were tabled.—Ayes 135, noes 18.

A letter was submitted from Mr Matteson, setting forth that as no trial had been allowed Mr Gilbert, he had no right to expect a larger measure of justice, and accordingly he had resigned his seat.

The committee reported in the case of Mr O. B. Matteson, as follows: 1. Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for constructing the Des Moines grant, to have here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations, corruptly, for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through this House.

2. Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, in declaring that a large number of members of this House had associated themselves together, and pledging themselves each to the other not to vote for any law or resolution granting money or lands unless they were paid for it, has falsely and willfully assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member thereof.

3. Resolved, That Orasmus B. Matteson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be and is hereby expelled therefrom. The first resolution was adopted. The House—ayes 145, noes 17. The second was also adopted. The House adjourned till 7 P. M.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1857. The Senate struck out the clause in the Deficiency bill appropriating one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of books for new members of the House, and then passed the bill. The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the President for all the correspondence with Gov. Geary relative to Kansas affairs. The Senate was still in session, at 9 P. M.

The House considered the report of the select committee on the case of Mr Edwards. The committee reported in the case of Mr Edwards of New York, as follows: 1. Resolved, That Francis S. Edwards, a member of this House from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last, attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience, on a bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to said Paine for his support of said bill.

2. Resolved, That said Francis S. Edwards, be and is hereby expelled from the House. Mr Edwards made a speech on the subject, after which the resolutions were laid on the table. Resolutions were then adopted expelling Mr Simonton and Mr Triplett as reporters. The House then passed a bill to protect the people against corrupt and secret influence—ayes 104, noes 82.

The tariff bill was taken up, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments. A committee of conference was asked of the Senate. The House had not adjourned at 9.

A Good Wife.—In the eighty fourth year of his age, Dr. Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife: "My domestic enjoyments have been, perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the pleasantest spot on earth to me. And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect." How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary, and the gallows every year, had he been blessed with such a wife!

"She made home the pleasantest spot on earth to me." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense!

Fatal Affray in Kansas. St. Louis, Feb. 26.—A Jefferson city correspondent of the Democrat learns by passengers from Kansas, that a difficulty had arisen between Gov. Geary and Mr Sherrod, growing out of the refusal of the former to appoint the latter sheriff as desired by the Legislature. The affair had a fatal termination. Sherrod had a crowd of men with him, and Sheriff Geary had a purpose to kill Geary, and meeting the Governor in the street, spat in his face, which Geary did not resent.

Geary's friends got up an indignation meeting of the 19th inst. Sheriff Jones Sherrod and others attempted to interrupt the meeting, and in the affray Sherrod shot Mr Shepherd, one of Geary's friends, four times, and wounded two others. Jones, the Governor's Secretary, shot Sherrod through the head, killing him instantly. Great excitement prevailed at Le-compton, and a general fight was anticipated that night. Geary's residence was surrounded by the United States troops.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry—the wreck of health regained by temperance— forgotten knowledge restored by study— alienated friendship soothed into forgetfulness— even forfeited reputation won by patience and virtue.—But who ever again looked upon his vanquished hero— recalled his slighted years, tampered with wisdom, and effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?

DIED.

In this town, on the 25th ult. Sarah Arminia Nickles, daughter of R. E. and Martha Nickles, formerly of Duplin county, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAINTS AND OILS. 5000 lbs Pure White Lead, to be Landed 10/6 Copel Varinsh... Paints and Varnish Brushes, For sale by SAM'L J. HUNTER, 40-41.

NOTICE. The Subscribers having at February Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, returned an order of Administration on the estate of William Blunt, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, etc. The notice will be placed in their custody.

Delors to the Estate will have immediate payment. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r. CHARITY BLOUNT, Exec'trix. March 7, 1857.

FURTHER NOTICE. Having obtained an order of Court to that effect, on the 30th of January next, at the residence of William Blunt, deceased, to take possession of the following effects: 70 loads of Cotton; 250 Sheep; 7 Loads of Horses; 1000 Bushels of Corn; 27,000 lbs of Fodder; 50 Loads of Pork; 100 Hogs; Farming Tools; Blacksmith Tools; Carts; Wagons; Household Furniture; 1 Lingey; 1 Barouche; 1 Saddle; &c., &c., &c.

At the same time and place we will hire out until the first day of January next, about 40 Slaves. Terms of Sale: Six months credit—the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is removed. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Adm'r. CHARITY BLOUNT, Exec'trix. March 7, 1857.

Valuable Town Property for Sale. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, upon the petition of Eliza Hyland and others, I will sell at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the BRICK TENEMENT now occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining D. & W. McClain and R. F. Taylor.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser. W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master. March 7, 1857.

NOTICE. Present indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dead, are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their credits, apart from the requirements of the endorsees, to collect as speedily as possible. All those indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

J. D. MORRISON, N. A. MORRISON, N. A. MORRISON, N. A. MORRISON. Laurinburg, N. C. March 7, 1857.

SEED OATS. 150 Bushels of first rate quality. Also, a few bushels of Clover Seed, for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE. March 7, 1857.

OIL. Linseed, Winter Sperm, Lamp, Tanners', and Neat's foot, Oil, constantly on hand. A fresh supply just received and for sale in quantities to suit. B. ROSE. March 7, 1857.

To hire for the balance of the Year. A Negro Woman, who is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply to B. ROSE. March 7, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Table with market prices for various goods like BACON, COFFEE, COTTON, FLOUR, GRAIN, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

REMARKS.—Bacon Receipts light. Cotton we advance our quotations. Sales made with animation. No change in any other article.

WILMINGTON MARKET, MARCH 5, 1857.

REMARKS.—Sales on Tuesday for 670 bbls. Turpentine at \$2 50 a \$2 60 per bbl for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and \$1 40 a \$1 50 for Hard, per 280 lb. Sales on Monday afternoon of 89 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44 cents, and on Tuesday 925 bbls. do, sold at 44 a 45 cents per gallon. No transactions in either quality of Rice. Sales on Tuesday of 218 bbls. Tar at \$1 30 per bbl. On yesterday morning 125 do. sold at same price.—COMMON.