

### The Claims of N. Carolina Overlooked.

From time immemorial the claims of our beloved State have been overlooked by the different Administrations which have existed from the days of Washington to the present time. What though we have men among us of brilliant talents who will compare favorably with those of any portion of the Union, it appears to amount to nothing in the eyes of those who dispense the patronage about the seat of government. This has been the case under all Administrations. No matter how ardently the Press and the sons of North Carolina have been elevating the occupants to the Executive Chair and after their elevation equally as zealous in support of their administrations; it does not seem to weigh a feather in favor of the men of our State towards receiving the appointments to any like her proportionable part. We well remember this complaint was made by certain of the Press in this State during the Administrations of Harrison and Taylor, as we then thought with a great deal of justice, although we differed from the complainants in politics. Why this perfect indifference to her claims? We know of no other answer to give than her great modesty. She does not like the idea of going beyond her own pale for the honors or emoluments of office if it devolves upon her to seek them. Like a fair and modest virgin, she stands aloof and prefers to be sought by her courtiers than seek to be courted. This diffidence on her part while it ought to speak volumes in her favor, only retards her progress onward and bids fair to lay her on the shelf as an old maid unnoticed by young America, north of Mason and Dixon's line, and perhaps not even noticed by those South of it. Notwithstanding that there is any amount of gold to be found these times in our Republic this is emphatically with us the brazen age, and those who expect to be elevated must possess a large share of brass themselves or must be surrounded by friends having it in abundance. Although this is to be deprecated, and while it is a humiliating reflection that modest worth is compelled to stand aside and allow brass and presumption to go forward and grasp the honors to which they are not justly entitled, yet it behooves the Press of North Carolina boldly and fearlessly to urge her claims; to cry aloud and spare not, until justice is done to her. This is the position which we expect to occupy. We are determined that though she may be a "drawer of wood" and a "drawer of water" to other Sovereignties in a Commercial point of view, that her rights shall be asserted and defended as far as it lays in our power with respect to her position as a member of the Union. We therefore call upon our Representatives to see that she is dealt justly by; that the offices of Government shall not be scattered in every direction except their own State; that her worth and talents be brought into action, so that she may occupy an equal footing with the Northern States.

These remarks are called forth by our witnessing the constant published appointments from other States, while not one is mentioned from our own. In this we are not faulted fairly by. A State which has so completely laid her offering on the altar of the Administration to further its aims, promote its welfare and thereby advance the honor and prosperity of the whole country, should not be thus disregarded. As we never blamed Harrison, Taylor, Fillmore, Polk, and other Executives for this remissness neither do we attach the slightest blame to our present worthy Chief Magistrate, James Buchanan. We believe he has the well-wishing of each of the States at heart, and that nothing would afford him more pleasure than dealing out to them whatever patronage he has at his disposal in an equitable manner. Of course, to a certain extent he must look to the Representatives from all sections, to know what their constituents would have him do. The Representatives from North Carolina by their education and the example which has been set before them by their predecessors, have learned to be modest and unassuming. We believe there is not one of them who would not use their efforts to advance the welfare of their constituents. But they must learn a lesson by the daily observation of what transpires about the city of Washington, that it will not do to be too modest for they have a set to contend with from other quarters who have no word of that kind in their vocabulary. We hope therefore for the sake of their own State pride, for the sake of the justice which has heretofore been done to her worth and talents that they will press forward the claims of some of her talented sons to the favorable consideration of the Executive and the appointing powers. The following remarks from the Wilmington Journal touching the same subject, meets with our hearty approbation and we have said this much to show that we go hand in hand with it in the call for an equitable distribution of the offices of the Government, and that the claims of North Carolina should not be overlooked:

### Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. John Appleton, of Maine, to be Assistant Secretary of State of the United States. Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil. William B. Reed of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China. John Bigler, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Chili. Henry C. Murphy, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States of the Netherlands. Benjamin F. Angle, of New York, to be minister resident of the United States to Sweden. James Williams, of Tennessee, to be minister resident of the United States to Constantinople. William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Paris. We cut the above from the Washington Union, and feel disposed to offer some remarks in reference to the subject suggested by it—that of appointments. Not that we have any personal interests in that matter, but because certain considerations present themselves to our minds, appealing to our State pride or to our sense of right in other respects. It is always easy to carp at Congressional delegations, and to charge them with a desire to control or influence executive appointments to suit themselves, or to promote their own ends. Even our own delegation, we regret to say, has not escaped reproach although they have avoided giving cause for it to an extent which threatens to lay them open to animadversion upon another source. Apart from the interests or feelings of the

individual or individuals appointed to any high office or offices, there is an implied compliment, an evidence of consideration to the State from which the selection is made, and the neglect to do so to a fair extent, is not without justice construed into a tacit disregard of the claims and rights of the State so neglected. The question will be asked—Does the State so neglected, say North Carolina, contain no men fit to fill positions of honor in the public service? Is she so insignificant as not to deserve respectful notice or consideration? Are the citizens of other States more worthy of recognition or consideration? Are the recommendations made by other delegations more earnestly pressed or more respectfully regarded by the Administration?

No doubt members of Congress would gladly be relieved from all responsibility on account of appointments—from all demand for their intervention in such matters. Generally speaking, our North Carolina members, spite of any insinuations that have been made against them, are too backward in this matter—certainly so as compared with their more pushing neighbors, and thus it begins to happen that the results of delicacy of feeling will be set down as the lack of earnestness or of influence. Thus it happens, that out of 191 missions and consulates filled up to the 4th day of November last North Carolina had none. From the same characteristic delicacy of feeling pervading the South, it has also happened, that out of these 191 foreign appointments, the North, from which Mr. Buchanan received a very limited support, has 139, while the South which went for him in nearly unbroken column, has only 25. North Carolina has not now and never has had since the days of Washington, a man at the head of a single bureau. At least, so we are informed. Now, these things amount to little in themselves. As individuals we care nothing for them—as citizens of the State, they appeal to us in a different way. North Carolina, as a State—a Democratic State—deserves, at least, as much consideration as any of her neighbors.—Her delegation will be expected to urge her claims to this consideration, and to have these claims recognized. We neither know the name, nor care to know the name, of a single individual presented or appointed to any office outside of the State. Our feeling is general—it has respect to the reputation of the State, which must suffer by the exclusion of her citizens. We think it can only be necessary for this matter to be brought fairly to the attention of the Executive, and instead of finding fault with our Representatives for so doing, we would gladly strengthen their hands were it in our power to do so."

### Death of Hon. John B. Ashe.

The Wilmington Herald this morning notices the death of Hon. John B. Ashe, of Texas, who died on the 29th ult. in that State. He was a brother of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, former Representative to Congress from this district. "We notice with deep regret the death of John B. Ashe, of Texas. Mr. Ashe was a native of this place, but removed to Tennessee a few years ago, and from the latter place to Texas. We had the pleasure of renewing old time associations, when he passed through here a few days ago, and could but think, as we looked upon his robust frame, that many years of health and usefulness were before him; but, alas! for human hopes and human expectations. Almost each day that ceases upon us, brings the announcement of the passing away of some relative or friend, and teaches us in language mute, but most expressive, the utter vanity of worldly honors and worldly joys. Peace to his ashes."

### Crinoline vs. the Telegraph.

"The cause of so many recent failures of the Telegraph to transmit messages, has at length been brought to light. It has been discovered by actual experiment, that the magnetic wires, properly bent, make excellent hoops for the ladies, and it is said, mind we don't say it, that the line between Fayetteville and Raleigh has suffered extensively of late. What is the matter with our sister towns? Has the crinoline given out? We have always thought if lightning was ever brought under complete subjection, it would be accomplished by the ladies, and recent discoveries have proved the truth of our conjecture."—Wilmington Herald.

We cannot answer for our sister Raleigh, but as it respects this place from what we have understood about the said Telegraph wires, they have been mostly used by the colored ladies, who we suppose thought they would outdo their pretty white mistresses. The female coffee it is said, are death on Telegraph hoops and are compared to walking hogsheads. It is a pity that the lightning should be "brought under complete subjection" by these dark powers!

### Hon. David S. Reid.

We regret to learn from the Washington Union that our Senator, David S. Reid, has been confined by severe illness nearly two weeks at Richmond, Va., while returning to Washington, accompanied by his family. The same paper gives us the pleasing intelligence that on Saturday he was convalescent, and expressing the hope that he would soon be able to attend to his important duties in the Senate.

The New York Journal of Commerce informs us that State Stocks were sold in that City on the 13th at the following rates: Virginia six per cents. \$92; Missouri, six per cents. \$83; California, seven per cents. \$69; North Carolina, six per cents. \$93. We see it stated that North Carolina, 6 per cents., sold in New York on last Monday at \$94. Virginia 6's, \$93 and \$94.

A Democratic meeting was held in Rutherford county on the 11th inst., in which fifty delegates were appointed to the Charlotte Convention, and Resolutions were passed endorsing Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

Later, from Utah.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Later information from Utah discredits the report that the Mormons are emigrating. It is stated that the Indians under Mormon leaders are preparing to cut off the spring supplies to the U. S. Government trains.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The Senate is not in session.

### House of Representatives.

Mr. Boock asked the House to take up the joint resolution of the Senate, the whole effect of which is this: An act was passed by Congress at the last session, authorizing the naval officers who were affected by the Retiring Board, to apply within one year to have their cases examined, the action of the naval Courts of Inquiry being the ground on which the President might nominate for restoration.

It was not known outside the Senate what was going on there, but it was known that these Courts have acted on certain cases, and that the President has made nominations which have not yet been disposed of by the Senate. It was fair to presume that the naval Committee of the Senate were considering the proceedings of these Courts. This was the last day when anything can be done under that resolution, which if not now passed, will render inoperative all these Courts have done.

Mr. Jones of Tenn., would prefer that the resolution should come up for consideration in regular order. It proposed to increase the number of officers of the Navy, to which he was opposed.

The resolution was then read. Mr. Lovejoy objected to its consideration. Mr. Burnett offered a resolution which was passed authorizing a Special Committee to investigate the facts attending the sale of Fort Snelling, and to employ a stenographer. He remarked that this was a case which the public interests required should have a close examination.

On motion, Mr. Houston, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the said Committee to send for persons and papers in relation to the charges against Judge Watrous of Texas.

### THE \$87,000 CORRUPTION FUND.

Mr. Stanton, offered a preamble setting forth that: Whereas, It appears by the published report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company, that \$87,000 were paid to secure the passage of the Tariff act of 1857, and that as no satisfactory explanation of it, with the exception of \$8,000, there should be an investigation.

The charge is lending very seriously to prejudice the reputation and character of the members of the last House who voted for the Tariff Act. Therefore, he proposed the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges, and inquire whether any member or officer of the House received any part of the money, with power to send for persons and papers. If the committee find that any part of the money was paid for the use or benefit, directly or indirectly, of any officer or member of the House, the Committee shall present specific charges, in which case another committee of five shall be appointed to investigate such charges, the accused to be informed of the place and time of the meeting, in order for a defence, examination of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Stanton said that he had delayed offering the resolution till now, in the hope that some gentleman who favored the Tariff Act, would move for such an investigation. The charges were presented in such a form as demand the notice of the House. It was not a mere newspaper rumor, but the information was furnished by a moneyed corporation, through its disbursements of its funds. He urgently advocated the passage of the resolutions, in order to ascertain whether money was used to influence the action of the House.

Mr. Burlingame said, as a general rule, he would be against taking cognizance of any transaction which did not occur in presence of the House or the Senate, but in this case he would depart from the general rule of policy he had selected for his own guidance. It seemed to him the House would consult its dignity, as well as its honor, by adopting the resolutions.

He took occasion to say, that he did not believe that the hands of any member of this House have been stained by the money of Lawrence, Stone & Company. The name of the firm has stood and stands to-day as a synonym of mercantile honor and integrity. He would not deepen the shadow which rested on it, because of the honored deed who love it, and the generous living who bear it. He hoped that this investigation would disclose the fact that the senior member of that firm had been unfortunate, rather than involved in the intention of crime. Whatever may have been his motives he preferred to esteem him as a friend, but he would not shield him from the commission of wrong.

Mr. Davis of Md., said that no man held the political press in more contempt than he. He stood in no fear of it, and held it in such utter contempt that he should take no notice of it except to carry it before the Grand Jury for vile libel. When charges are made in the press he deemed them unworthy of investigation. He regarded his reputation, and the reputation of every gentleman here as more than enough to look in the face the whole commercial press of the country. But this was a different case. It involved the merchant princes, in the books of whose firm an entry appeared of \$85,000 paid for procuring the passage of the tariff act.

This is a statement based on a responsible name, and it is adequate foundation for an investigation. The record did not say how the money distributed. It may have been spent legitimately to pay the expenses of agents. If it got into the hands of any member let him die the death. He was for following the precedent of the last Congress in conducting this proposed investigation. The select committee appointed to inquire into charges against certain members charged with corruption, oppression and character, but all were treated justly, carefully, and tenderly. He opposed at length Mr. Stanton's proposition, which clothed the committee with the power of a grand jury, and in the absence of the record, left the character of the accused open to suspicion.

Mr. Stanton, in reply, said he proposed that the Committee should keep a full record of the proceedings, to be produced whenever occasion required.

Mr. Davis said the gentleman proposed to take away everything of advantage to the accused, and thus would embarrass the proceedings with difficulties.

Mr. Kunkel of Pa., remarked that all such investigations involve time, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. He could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relative to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate, and corruption may reek all along the avenue; yet with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties of the people. We are Lawrence, Stone & Co., to be ennobled in Congress because their books show they

spent \$87,000 to control the industrial interests of the country?

Mr. Burlingame replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laboring under a misapprehension, and after repeating what he had said, added "if the gentleman means that was an eulogy on the senior member of the firm, let him make the most of it. I did not consider it an eulogy."

Mr. Kunkle—If the gentleman retracts I am satisfied.

Mr. Burlingame—I retract nothing. I never said it.

Mr. Kunkle—If the gentleman avers that he did not pronounce an eulogy I am mistaken.

Mr. Harris of Illinois, thought it was proper that some investigation should take place, and thought it did not affect him, and those with whom he acted.

Mr. Morgan wished to know by what authority the gentleman made that assertion?

Mr. Harris replied he had before him the names of those who voted for the modification of the Tariff. Nothing had transpired to show in what direction the money had gone, but from what transpired last session, the Democratic side has very little to fear from the present investigation.

After further discussion between Messrs Stanton, Grew, Harris, Letcher, Robt. Smith and Sherman, Mr. Stanton withdrew his preamble as the House had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the Democratic side.

Mr. Harris of Illinois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution, proposing that Mr. Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. Matteson was not present, he moved the subject be postponed until Monday week.

Mr. Henry Bennett stated that Mr. Matteson had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. Harris would call up the subject on Monday week, unless there was a good reason shown for further postponement. Mr. Blair wished to offer an amendment, which was read for the information of the House.

It called for the testimony suppressed by the investigating Committee, it being of great importance, and asserted that by such suppression the Committee failed in the discharge of its duty.

The speaker declared the amendment out of order.

Mr. Seward doubted whether Mr. Harris's proposition would be acted on, it proposing an investigation concerning a member of the last House. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to determine that question.

Mr. Harris—Don't see the pertinency of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. Seward—That's your fault not mine.

[Laughter.]

The House took from the Speaker's table the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last War. The reading of their names caused excessive merriment.

Mr. Giddings obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday, which prevailed.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 18.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the State, communicating, in obedience to law, lists of the clerks, messengers, laborers, and packers employed in that department during the year 1857 which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Vice President also laid before the Senate a memorial of the legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, in relation to the establishment of a new surveying district and creating the office of surveyor general for that Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Certain Memorials and Petitions were presented by Messrs. Wade, Seward, Foster, Fitzpatrick, Pugh, Stewart, Bigler, Yulee, Jones, Bright, and Sillidell.

On motion by Mr. Biggs, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national foundry on Deep river, in the State of North Carolina, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Chandler, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter, from the 1st day of January, 1855, down to the present time.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of War in relation to the erection of a fort at New Inlet, North Carolina, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution to provide ice boats on the Potomac; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Harlan asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Iowa, in alternate sections to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bigler asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution for the compensation of R. R. Richards, late chaplain to the United States penitentiary, for his salary up to the 30 of June, 1857; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District.

The following bills were considered and passed:

Bill for the relief of William B. Trotter. Joint resolution to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin to receive certain medals presented to them by the government of Great Britain.

Mr. Hale declared the Senate respecting the affairs of a joint resolution for the Dred Scott decision; but at the suggestion of Mr. Seward, before entering upon this branch of his remarks, he gave way to a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business; which was agreed to; and, after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker announced the select committee authorized to be appointed under the resolution adopted on Friday last to inquire into the alleged use of \$87,000 by Lawrence, Stone & Co., to influence the legislation of Congress, to consist of Messrs Stanton of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Kunkle of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia and Russell of New York.

The speaker stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Washburn, of Maine on Monday last, the question being on the motion that the rules be suspended:

Resolved, That the use of the old Hall of the House of Representatives be allowed, on Friday next, for the Columbian Institution for the

instruction of the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind, incorporated by Congress at its last session, for an exhibition of the progress made by the pupils of that institution.

Mr. Washburn modified his resolution by inserting Thursday instead of Friday.

The question being taken on the motion to suspend the rules, it was agreed to—ayes 106, noes 25.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Winslow offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the bounty land acts as to allow the widow and surviving children or heirs at law of applicants for bounty lands who have died before receiving certificates entitling them to such bounty lands in all cases where the proof was made perfect before the applicants died, and the warrants issued in consequence of delay in the Pension Office, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Branch introduced a bill to establish a foundry on Deep River Valley N. C.

Mr. Smith of Illinois. A bill to provide for erecting a building in the city of Alton, in the State of Illinois, for a Custom House and post office.

Also, a bill to apportion the clerks and messengers in the several departments of the United States Government in the city of Washington among the several States and Territories, and District of Columbia.

[This bill provides that hereafter all appointments of clerks, &c. to be employed or connected with the several departments of the government at Washington, shall be appointed from the several States and Territories in the House of Representatives, and the District of Columbia, in equal ratio to one congressional district.]

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid on the table; upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered:

And then pending the call of the roll, at five minutes past 4 the House adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Gwin, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported a bill providing for carrying the mails, munitions of war, troops, &c., from some point on the Missouri River to San Francisco—in other words, the Pacific Railroad Bill, which was made the special order of the day for the first Monday in February.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill for the repeal of all laws allowing fishing bounties.

A resolution was adopted calling on the President to furnish all information derived from American officers on the Coast of Africa, or from the British and French Governments, concerning the revival of the African Slave Trade.

Several private bills were considered and passed.

Gen. Houston announced the death of his late colleague, Senator Rusk. He delivered an eulogy on the death of the deceased, and was followed by Senators Collamer, Gwin and Seward, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a Committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the late door-keeper. A bill providing for the apportionment of clerks and messengers in the several departments at Washington among the States according to representation, was referred to a special committee of seven members.

Mr. Reagan, announced the death of Senator Rusk, and delivered an eloquent eulogy on the character of the deceased. Eulogies were also pronounced by Messrs. Keith, Jackson, Quitman and Clark, the latter from New York. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday Jan. 20.

In the Senate to day, a call was made for the report of J. Ross Browne, the Special Indian Agent in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Mr. Iverson introduced a bill concerning the retiring and disabled officers of the Navy. Referred. Mr. I. also gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to change the mode of appointment of Cadets at the Military Academy, and to modify the laws regulating that establishment.

Mr. Hale finished his Kansas speech, and argued against the Dred Scott decision, advising the people of Kansas to fight rather than submit to the Lecompton Constitution.

In the House many bills were introduced. The Pacific Railroad portion of the President's message was referred to a committee of fifteen. The other business was unimportant.

### LATE FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Black Warrior has arrived with Havana dates to the 15th. The Spanish Squadron sailed on the 12th, to cruise in the Gulf for the health of the seamen. There was a rumor, though not general credited, that Santa Anna was on board, and that the fleet was bound for Vera Cruz.

The Wabash arrived at Havana on the 15th, with Col. Anderson and forty of Walker's men on board.

The weather at Havana was warm, and business dull.

Exchange on New York, short date, 5 a 6 per cent. premium.

The Black Warrior brings \$80,000 in specie.

### "MONEY ORDER" SYSTEM IN THE POST OFFICE.

The annual report of the Postmaster General refers to a plan matured by his predecessor, by which orders can be transmitted by mail for small sums of money, to be paid at such points on the routes at which such orders are issued; or, in other words, that postmasters may issue orders upon other postmasters for the payment of such sums as may have been deposited with them. A similar system has been in operation in England for many years. Some measures of this kind will be the more especially necessary in case the project of abolishing small notes is carried into effect. Specie is too cumbersome for transmission by mail, while the money order system would be far more preferable in regard to safety. The plan, we think, is a good one. No one would object to the payment of a small sum on the amount thus transferred, when all its advantages are taken into consideration.—Cincinnati Times.

### PAY YOUR DEBTS.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him either by note or account, to make payment before the 15th of February, as longer indulgence will not be given.

NORMAN McCLARMID.

Jan. 23, 85-24

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Deed of Trust to me executed by William Taylor, and for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public sale at the Market House on Wednesday the 27th Jan'y, the House and Lot on Haymount, at present occupied by Mr. William Taylor. Terms made known at sale.

E. F. MOORE, Trustee.  
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.  
Jan'y 23, 85-25.

We are authorized to announce S. A. PHILLIPS, as a candidate for Constable in the Town District. The election will be held at the Market House on the 6th Feby. next.

Dec. 31, 85-26

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

January 23, 1858.

Bacon	13
Coffee	11 1/2
Molasses	33
Cotton	10 a 10 1/2
Salt	125

FLOUR	SPIRITS
Family	5 10
Peach Brandy	1 25
Sup. Fine	4 85
Apple	100
Fine	4 60
Whiskey	70
Cross	4 35
Do. northern	45

GRAIN.	TURPENTINE.
Corn	80
Yellow dip	1 90
Oats	50
Virgin	1 80
Peas	100
Hard	90
Flax Seed	1 15
Spirits	34 1/2

Cotton has advanced 2 cents and meets with a ready sale.—Flour has come in more freely and we lower quotations 15 cents.—Bacon, sales of new North Carolina have been made 1 cent lower than quotations.—Corn and Peas, are firm.—Pork is selling at 8 1/2 to 10 cents.

Corrected weekly by G. W. SLOAN.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

Jan. 21, 1858

Sales of Virgin and Yellow dip turpentine were made today at 40, Hard 1 90, and there is a fair demand for shipping purposes. Spirits turpentine is quoted at 30 cts per gallon.

Mr. W. P. Ligon, of this city, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

W. P. LIGON.

GREENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to say he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original sprightliness. All this I take great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c.

Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore, Md.

### CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GREENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855.

Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother J. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now, I am happy to