



**NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
SATURDAY, February 6, 1858.

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

**TO ADVERTISERS.**  
Persons desiring of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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.

This Paper will continue to be published as usual. The Editorial department is at present in charge of the subscriber, who, will attend to its duties, until other arrangements are made, when the public will be apprised.

WM. BOW.

**Democrats of Cumberland Attention**

You are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th of March next (it being Thursday of the week of our County Court) at 3 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting is to appoint delegates to the Charlotte Convention which is to assemble on the 11th of April for the purpose of nominating a suitable democratic Candidate for Governor. Our County meeting may perhaps take notice of other matters respecting the welfare of the party, &c. &c. A full attendance of democrats is earnestly requested.

This call for a County meeting is made at the request of the party generally.

**Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd.**

The following Communication was sent to us last week, but not reaching this place before we were going to press, was unavoidably omitted in our last issue. It is with pride and pleasure that we now lay it before our readers. The recommendation of our esteemed fellow citizen, who heads this article and who is the subject of the letter of our Robeson County correspondent, to the high position of Governor of this State, will, no doubt, meet with a hearty response from the democrats in this and the adjoining counties, and his claims will also be favorably regarded by the State at large. It is useless for us to attempt to add anything to the high reputation which Mr. Shepherd has already won for himself. Whether we regard him in the light of a Christian gentleman, and citizen, an able attorney, an upright and consistent politician, a liberal supporter of the works of internal improvement not only for his own section, but for every other portion of the State; or whether we look back to the last Legislature and witness the dignified, honorable and satisfactory manner with which he discharged the trust then reposed in him as Speaker of the House of Commons, all must accord to him the need of praise, and feel perfect confidence in him, knowing that he will faithfully perform the functions of the Governorial Office, should he receive the nomination and be elected to the same. At the same time we are aware that Mr. Shepherd is not a man to put himself forward in the attitude of seeking office of trust or profit; if therefore, he fills them they must seek him. His course has been marked by a modesty which reflects a bright example to all young politicians and would put to blush some other heads in the political world.

We think with "M" that the Central portion of the State should be considered in the Charlotte Convention, and Cumberland county is in a central position. But like "M" although we show a preference for Mr. Shepherd, we feel an abiding confidence in the wisdom of the Convention that whatever choice shall there be made we will give it a cordial and hearty support, and we believe the democracy of this region will go hand in hand with us for the good cause. Our motto is "every thing for principle—nothing for men."

For the *Carolinian*.

"Robeson Co., Jan. 28, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—

As the time is approaching when the democratic party will be called on to select a Standard bearer for the next gubernatorial canvass, and as it is but prudent that we should select a man to that important post, who can bring out the full strength of our party against the combined forces of Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Distribution Democrats, who will be arranged in solid phalanx against the only party in whose hands the Union, and institutions of our country are safe. Let me through the columns of your paper call upon the party throughout the State to rally as one man and save the State. It is not my object to discuss the claims of any gentleman whose name has been spoken of in connection with that office, or whose claims may be urged by their friends at the Charlotte Convention for having the utmost confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body will support its nominee whether he be from the East, from the West, or from the middle portion of the State.

Within the last eight years the East and the West have been favored by the party in the selection of the candidate, and now we submit; it is nothing but fair that the claims of the central portion of the State should be regarded.

We know of no man who would command more influence throughout the State than the Hon. J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, possessing as he does, a high order of talent and being favorably known throughout the State, we have no doubt but with him for our standard bearer, we will march bravely on to victory and we recommend him to the Convention hoping his claims will not be disregarded.

"The Enquirer."

The above is the title of a New Weekly published at Rutherfordton, N. C. It is a neatly printed sheet, devoted to local and general news, and neutral in politics. L. P. Erwin, proprietor and G. W. Logan, Esq., Editor. Price \$2 per annum in advance.

**The President's Special Message.**

In to-day's paper we lay before our readers the profound and patriotic Message of the President respecting Kansas. As we expected he recommends the speedy admission of that Territory into the Union. No President since the days of Jackson, has had so much to contend with as him who is now at the helm of the Union; and certainly not one has been more bold and fearless in meeting every difficulty which has presented itself in the Executive path-way. Our beloved Union need never fear so long as it has such a true and disinterested patriot to pilot its ship of State amid the tempests and broils of fanaticism whether they emanate from the North or from the South; from the East or from the West. Mr. Buchanan's course thus far on this as well as other affairs of the country with which he has to do, shows that he is equal to the trying crisis which is now before that country; and we doubt not that he will conduct her safe to the haven of peace and quietness. We also feel assured that he will continue to win the love of his countrymen, and the admiration and applause of the civilized world.

Owing to the great length of this Message we are compelled to omit other interesting matter.

**The Admission of Kansas—Duty of the Democracy.**

The Washington Union, in an article under the above caption thus truthfully lays down the position of the democracy of the Southern States in regard thereto:

"Whatever may be the case at the North, there is at the South, and among Southern men, but one opinion and one party on this subject. Firm, united and determined, they will sustain the policy of the President, and demand a faithful adherence to the principles of the Nebraska act by the prompt and unqualified admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton constitution. The black-republican leaders and journals of the country, discovering that this is so, have, with their characteristic readiness for doing injustice to all who disagree with them in opinion, already let on foot the charge that such would not have been the position of the South had Kansas asked for admission into the Union as a free instead of a slave State. The charge is as untrue as it is unjust and libelous. The South is governed by no such narrow and selfish motives. Her people are emphatically a law-abiding, fair-dealing people. They demand nothing but what is right; they want nothing to do justice to others while demanding it for themselves, they have only to be convinced that a measure is right to accord to it their warm and earnest support; and knowing that it is right, they stop not to inquire whether its successful establishment will redound most to their own or to the interest of their northern brethren. In this spirit they advocated, accepted, and endorsed the Nebraska act. They regarded and still regard it as the best, safest, and only constitutional mode of settling the vexed question of slavery in the Territories; and it is because of this conviction, and because they believe the Leocompton constitution to have been framed in entire accordance therewith, that they will insist upon the admission of Kansas to the Union under that constitution. That the great body of them would prefer to see that Territory come into the Union as a slave State is a fact universally conceded; but had it applied for admission as a free State, we have no hesitation in believing (and in this belief we are fully sustained by the declarations of the southern press, and southern men before the character of its constitution, had been determined) that they would have advocated its admission with the same earnestness and unanimity that they now do. It is not to establish slavery in Kansas that they are contending; but it is that a great principle may be enforced and permanently fixed as the future policy of the country."

We know that this is the exact position of North Carolina. The democratic party of our State most heartily endorse the views of President Buchanan, touching this subject. They advocate the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution, because they believe there is a principle of "States' rights" involved in the triumph of which will be felt a beneficial influence not only as regards the States individually, but also collectively. The doctrine that each Territory shall frame its own constitution by a tribunal of its own selection, and after which application shall be made to Congress for its admission, if based upon the same principle as that of the right of any of the States now in existence, to regulate its own domestic institutions. This, every fair minded man must see is not only liberal but just. We know this is the grand reason why the democracy of North Carolina—in fact, of all the Southern States—are so strong in their advocacy of the immediate admission of Kansas: The South believes that the people of that Territory were serious and in good faith when they made preparatory steps to form a State Government, and become one of the Union. She did not stop to enquire whether or not the Kansas Constitution had a slavery clause as one of its features, but the question with her as well as with the President is, has that Territory formed her Constitution by the sanction of its own legal tribunal, created by the power of its own sovereign people. Believing the Leocompton Constitution comes up to these requirements, the South wishes to abide by it and go no further.

**"The Warrenton News."**

This indefatigable democratic sheet comes to us in a new dress, and presents a considerably improved appearance in its mechanical execution. The News is now changed from a semi-weekly to a weekly, but the paper is enlarged. We hope its Editor will have abundant success, pecuniarily, and otherwise.

**The North Carolina Planter."**

We have received the first number of this Agricultural Journal published by A. M. Gorman, at Raleigh, N. C. It is in a neat pamphlet form, containing 32 pages. The price is \$1 per annum, payable invariably in advance. G. W. Westbrook, Esq., is the Horticulture editor. We hope it will succeed.

**"Russell's Magazine."**

The February number of this periodical is at hand and quite interesting. Its contents are "Hamilton and Burr" Preceptor Amat, "Voices from the Forest—No IV," "Street Music," "The Puritan," "Neill Guinn," "Trip to Cuba—No V" "The Life March," &c. &c.

**D. K. McRae, Esq., at Wilmington.**

We learn by the Wilmington Journal, that Mr. McRae addressed the citizens of that place on the 25th ult. The pith of the address was the defence of himself from the attacks of certain of the democratic Press in the State respecting his departure from the faith of the party in one important article of its creed, viz: that the General Government does not possess the Constitutional right to distribute among the States separately the property or land which these States have ceded to it in trust for the benefit of all the States in their federal capacity. It appears that Mr. McRae occupies the very position on this question which the Whigs know nothing and every other party has which are hostile to the Democratic party. This of itself ought to be a sufficient reason for him to weigh well that position; to sit down and count the cost to himself, and that party of which he still maintains he is a member. The fact too, that the united voice of the democratic Press of North Carolina has been raised against the doctrine which he holds, while the united opposition Press gives to it and himself on that account their countenance and support are further good reasons why he should calmly pause and consider whether he is not thereby giving his aid and influence to the enemy.

The Journal with its conclusive testimony to show that the position of the democratic party relative to distribution is the correct one. It quotes from such democratic authority as Calhoun, Jackson, Buchanan, and Wm. R. King, and it also produces the admissions (from the other side) of Webster and Clay. These authorities are too high for us to disregard, and they but strengthen us in the conviction that we are right and our opponents are wrong. The testimony of these great Statesmen will crush all the flimsy arguments of our modern distributionists and must center them and its advocates to the winds.

We would like to copy the quotations which the Journal has brought to bear with so much force on the subject, but we deem it prudent to defer this to another time when it will be found equally as necessary and appropriate as the present, and besides Mr. McRae will probably be in this place on Tuesday next, and address our citizens on the same subject, when we will have an opportunity of hearing what he has to say for himself and we then can make our own deductions accordingly. For our own part we cannot hope to handle this matter with any thing like the ability which the Journal has, but our ardor to uphold side by side with it the same good old democratic faith shall burn with equal intensity.

The Goldsborough Tribune informs us that Mr. McRae addressed the citizens of that place on the 3rd inst. That paper states, it was pretty much a repetition of the one delivered by Mr. M. at Wilmington.

**Lieutenant John N. Maffitt.**

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury of the 27th ult. thus alludes to this scientific officer of the U. S. Navy. We are pleased to see that one whose early associations are identified with old Fayetteville should be held in such high estimation at Lt. M. is in other quarters of the country. Coming as the remarks do from so respectable a source as the Mercury they may well be considered a compliment.

"Lieut. MAFFITT, yesterday transferred the command of the Hydrographical division of the Coast Survey, upon this section of the work which he has held for several years, to our respected townsman, Lieut. Thos. B. Hugen, who has been appointed to that position. Lieut. MAFFITT has been detached from the Coast Survey at his own request, and has applied to the Secretary of the Navy for orders in the service to which he has recently been so honorably restored. In severing a connection which for several years, has brought him into intimate association with our citizens, it gives us pleasure to speak of the high character which he has established in our community, personally and professionally. His frank and manly bearing, and his uniform courtesy and kindness of tone and sentiment, have secured the respect and esteem of many attached friends. His services, whose general efficiency has been again and again recognized in the most flattering manner by the distinguished head of the Coast Survey, have linked his name inseparably with the commerce of our city, by the discovery of the channel which bears his name and which if not already will soon be the best channel of our harbor. While his many friends regret the separation Lieut. MAFFITT may feel assured that he carries with him their warmest wishes for a prosperous and honorable career, in whatever sphere of duty he may be assigned to."

**Decision in the Supreme Court.**

By Pearson, J. In Edgerton v Spivey, from Johnston, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Carroll v. White, in equity from Sampson; demurrer sustained, and will dismissed. Also, in Garrison v. Blount, in equity from Beaufort, dismissing the bill. Also, in Perry v. Mendenhall, in equity from Guilford, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Berry v. Sloan, in equity from Orange, report set aside and referred again. Also, in Ireland v. Forest, in equity from Alamance, dismissing the bill. Also, in Randolph v. Hobson, in equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill. Also, in Spruill v. Trader, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Abt Miller, from Wake reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Howard v. Hauff, in equity from Craven, declaring the plaintiffs entitled to the relief prayed for.

By Battle, J. In Walters v. Hailey, from Caswell; judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Haplet v. Taylor, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Spencer v. Spencer, in equity from Hyde, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Wright v. Long, in equity from Craven; demurrer overruled. Also, in Williams and others v. Cotten, in equity from Wayne, decree declaring the rights of the parties. Also, in Tull v. Woodley, in equity from Lenoir; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Lane v. Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harrell v. Norville, from Edgecombe; judgment affirmed.

Per Curiam—Moore v. Moore, in equity from Guilford, dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. Also, in Self v. Clark, in Equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiffs. Also, in State v. Ely, from Beaufort, judgment arrested. Also, in State v. McDaniel, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Foy v. Johnson, in equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill.—*Rail Standard*.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate is not in session to-day.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Mr. Howard called attention to the fact that the bill providing for the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, now before the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, had not yet been discussed, but the debate devoted to general subjects. That bill has grown out of abuses which, if suffered to continue, would bankrupt the Treasury. Yet not a single member of the Committee on Ways and Means, or of the Printing Committee, has been able to get the floor to discuss the provisions of the bill, in order to bring out what has led to a system of abuses. All ought to unite, in order to give the matter a full investigation. If they devote this day to the country, by thoroughly probing this subject, their constituents will forgive them for all the time heretofore wasted in speaking of Indians, Mormons, Kansas, and buncombe generally. [Laughter.] He offered resolutions for extending the debate on the bill till to-morrow, and for confining the speeches strictly to the subject.

Mr. John Cochrane objected, for the simple reason that it was now too late to insist on such a course. The Committee on the Whole on the State of the Union having yesterday distinctly refused to enforce the rule.

Further proceedings on this subject were terminated by the House going into Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill. Mr. Burnett was proceeding to discuss the Printing question, when Mr. Freenwood sportively raised the point as to whether Mr. Burnett was in order, as he was confining himself to the subject under consideration.

The Chair decided that Mr. Burnett was in order. Mr. Burnett said that the public Printing had been charged as a source of corruption through which the Treasury is robbed. Also, that gentlemen who hold the office of Public Printer realize princely fortunes, and that extensive combinations are formed through which the printing is controlled.

He did not make these charges, nor did he know how far they were true. They are made through the press of the country, and hence should be fully investigated by a special committee having charge of the subject. It was to him a matter of mystery how a public printer could be guilty of corruption, the law regulating his compensation, but it was nevertheless true that the printing of both Houses enables contractors to realize large fortunes. It had been advanced in favor of their election, that they had given thousands of dollars, and freely opened their purses during the Presidential election. The printing had grown enormously for a few years past. For the Thirty-second Congress it was nine hundred and fifty thousand, and for the Thirty-third it was nearly a million and seven hundred thousand dollars, and for the Thirty-fourth, two millions and a third dollars. Among other citations of extravagance he said that \$45,440 were spent for pictures of wood-cocks, squirrels, mice, and other animals, to be worthlessly put into the Patent office depot. He was for stopping this extravagant drain on the Treasury by paying for all work completed, and dispensing with that not yet performed. He moved to amend the bill by reducing the proposed appropriation of \$790,000 to \$420,000.

Mr. Letcher showed that the amount in the bill was to pay for liabilities incurred by the last two Congresses. He alluded to the fact that the publication of the report of Gillis' astronomical expedition cost \$115,000, and that of the Pacific survey nearly \$833,000, and Emory's report \$347,000. He hoped that in some way a stop would soon be put to this extravagant system of printing. The publication of these and other reports amounted to nothing more than that the Government was to be the publisher of those books which would tempt private publishers. Some of these books were utterly worthless. He appealed to the Committee to take some means to put an end to such shameful extravagance in the future. Their constituents should not be taxed for such unjust and wasteful purposes.

Mr. Phelps explained that the act is to provide for the payment of the amount due under contracts made by the House. These contracts should be met, and Congress could not undertake to repudiate them. The whole attention of the country is attracted to the extravagance of the last two Congresses, and the present Congress should be held responsible for its expenditures for printing, and it should govern its future course by the experience of the past.

Mr. Crawford was willing to pay for all work already done, to the extent of \$316,000 and no more.

Mr. Nichols thought it was proper that the House should manifest its sense as to what should be done relative to printing, but he was opposed to the suggestion of the gentlemen from Georgia.

After further debate the Committee rose without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, and the House then adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin, asking the conquest or purchase of Cuba, for the purpose of annexation.

The bill to increase the army came up. Gen. Houston advocated the substitution of Border Rangers for regularly enlisted troops; also the promotion from the ranks of the army instead of men in civil walks of life.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the Minnesota State, or Pacific Railroad bill, should be next considered. Mr. Mason said there might be circumstances making it necessary for Southern States, in order to determine where they stand in the Union, to take up the Minnesota and Kansas bills together.

Mr. Wilson said such conjunction would be unnecessary, and gave notice that he and his friends would avail themselves of all legitimate means to resist the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.

Mr. Hale said there never had been a proposition before that body that so seriously threatened a disruption of the Union, as that of Mr. Mason's.

Mr. Crittenden opposed the connection of the two subjects, and made an eloquent union speech, which elicited much applause from the galleries.

**Territory, against the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.**

Mr. Lane asked for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for the National Armories, erroneously omitted in the enrolment of the last Congress.

The discussion of the Army Increase bill was then resumed. A message from President Buchanan concerning Kansas was received and read. It makes four columns of small type. It commences by saying that some delusion prevails in regard to the condition of parties in Kansas. Recapitulates the history of past affairs. Says the Topeka Government, is a usurpation, and that it is impossible any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of the Leocompton Constitution, than the people of Kansas have done.

The Convention in June last was a propitious moment to have settled all difficulties, but the Topekaites suffered the election to go by default—hence they have no right to complain.

The Leocompton Convention was legally constituted, and invested with power to frame a constitution, which it did, and submitted the question to the people whether Kansas should be a free or slave State.

The President believes that under the organic act, the Convention was bound to submit this all important question to the people. It did so, and again the Topekaites defaulted.

At the election of officers on the 4th of January, a wiser spirit prevailed, and the vote was larger. The people of Kansas, have, therefore, in strict conformity with the organic act, framed a Constitution for the State Government, and submitted the slavery question to the people, they have elected officers, and now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution.

The President is decidedly in favor of the admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question, by localizing the distracting influences.

As a question of expedience even, the message argues, Kansas should be admitted, inasmuch as it would restore quiet to the Union, and prosperity to the territory.

With the people of Kansas, the only practical difference between admission and rejection is, whether they can more speedily change their present constitution, or frame a second to be submitted to Congress. It should never be forgotten, that in proportion to the insignificance of the slave question as affecting the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, the fourteen Slave States will feel the rejection of the Constitution the more keenly. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and cools, and the troops will be withdrawn.

The President concludes with the conscientious belief that the dark clouds over the Union may be dispelled by the admission of Kansas, or darkened by its rejection.

Mr. Bigler moved that the Message be printed, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, opposed the reference. He assailed the Message as a perverted and incorrect history of affairs in Kansas, from beginning to end, and inconsistent with itself. He was followed by Mr. Toombs, in an eloquent and ardent speech, favoring the ground assumed by the President. Mr. T. argued that the people of Kansas clearly desired to be admitted into the Union—having three years ago formed the Topeka Constitution without law, and more recently the Leocompton Constitution in pursuance of the forms of law.

The Senate adjourned pending the motion to refer.

In the House several hours were occupied in debating the printing deficiency appropriation, which was ultimately defeated by a large majority.

The President's Kansas Message was received and read.

Mr. Hughes offered a proposition to refer the Message to a Select Committee. He made a speech against the Republican party, and in favor of the Leocompton Convention and Constitution.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved that the Message be referred to a Select Committee, to inquire if the constitution embodied the will of the legal voters of the Territory. A warm debate ensued, and much excitement prevailed. The House adjourned without referring to a Committee.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

In the SENATE several unimportant bills were passed or referred.

The debate on the message was then resumed. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the motion for reference, by authorizing the committee to send fir persons and papers. He characterized the message as a stupendous misrepresentation. The President was absent from the country, when many of the events he had alluded to, occurred, and was only elected because absent, and thus able to prove his ability. Mr. W. denounced the Leocompton Constitution. He would much rather have proposed the Constitution with slavery than without, because the former can be changed, but the latter recognizes as unalterable property, the slaves already in Kansas.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, followed, controverting the position taken by Mr. Wilson.

In the House no action was taken on the message.

The Sergeant-at-arms reported that he had in his custody, Mr. J. D. Williamson, who had refused to answer the summons to appear before the Investigating Committee.

Mr. Bocock, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported resolutions disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, but at the same time not impugning to him any improper motives in arresting Gen. Walker. Mr. Sherman, from the same Committee, made a minority report, to the effect that Commodore Paulding deserves the thanks of the country for the arrest of Walker and his men. No other business of importance was transacted.

**Sudden Death.**

Yesterday afternoon or evening, a gentleman who registered his name as "R. L. Bandy, Florida," died at the Carolina Hotel, in this place. He had arrived here on Friday, and was talked of starting off this morning. He was a stout, hearty looking man, apparently about fifty years of age—had very large beard and mustaches, and stated in conversation that he was engaged in stock raising not far from Tampa Bay.

Sometime in the course of the afternoon, he retired to his room, we think complaining of feeling dull. At supper time some one—perhaps some of the servants—went up to arouse him and found him dead. Coroner Hartsfield impanelled a jury of inquest, who came to the conclusion that he came to his death from congestion of the heart and lungs. An examination of his clothes and baggage revealed no papers, letters or memoranda, giving information in relation to him, beyond the registry on the hotel book. He had only three dollars in money. A hankerchief was found marked with a different name, but that may have been accidental.—*Wm. Journal*.

**A COMPLIMENT TO THE DOCTORS.—Dr. Jackson**

the elder, of Boston, meeting his old friend Josiah Quincy, (both past eighty years of age,) on the side walk, accosted him with, "Well, Mr. Quincy, how much longer do you intend to live?" "Till I send for a doctor," was the quick reply. "And when did you send for one, last?" inquired Dr. J. "Just eighty six years ago!" answered Mr. Quincy, adding the precise date of his birth.

THE CHARLESTON ARTESIAN WELL.—The amount of water now discharged from the three-inch well at Charleston, is 28 gallons per minute, or 30,320 gallons per day. It is believed that by the application of a force pump this quantity can be increased to 300,000 gallons, and a committee of the Board of Aldermen recommends that the experiment be tried. Meantime a well is now being bored twelve inches in diameter.

We are requested to give notice to the democracy of Robeson County, that a meeting of the party will be held at Lamber-ton, on the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Charlotte Convention.

**WAYMOUNT BOARDING HOUSE.**

The Subscriber is now prepared to accommodate a few persons with board, in addition to the number she now has. The building which she occupies is conveniently situated on the 13th street, of Waymount, and is a good location for a Summer and Winter residence. No pains will be spared to make her boarders comfortable.

FEBRUARY 6, 1858. MARTHA HARTMAN.

**SELLING OFF AT COST.**

The undersigned offers to sell his Stock of Goods at Cost. All those who wish to purchase cheap Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Cotton and Merino Socks, Shirts and Drawers, Umbrellas, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c., will do well to give me a call.

H. GRAHAM.

**All those who are indebted to me**

By Note or account, will confer a favor on me by calling and settling the same, as no further indulgence can be given.

H. G. Feb'y 6, 1858. 3t

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Western R. R. Company in Fayetteville, until the 1st inst., for Cross-Ties, for the 13 miles of Track extending from Cape Fear to Little River. Specifications can be seen at this office in Fayetteville.

W. A. KUPPER, Chief Engineer.

Feb'y 1.

**TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.**

The undersigned will sell public Auction, at Black's Still in Moore county, on the 18th day of February, one TURPENE DISTILLERY of 25 bbls. capacity, and fixtures. The Still is well situated for business, and the purchaser would do well to let it stand where it is. It is in good fix, and has never been injured by fire. It will be sold on six months time for an approved Note, negotiable at one of the Fayetteville Banks.

A. R. BLACK, H. H. MARTIN.

Feb. 6, 1858. 2t

**CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.**

J. DAVIS announces himself a Candidate for Re-election in the Cross Creek District. Election on Feb'y 6, 1858.

Jan. 30, 89-3t

**CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.**

J. T. MULLINS presents himself as a candidate for Constable to the voters of the Town District. Election on Feb'y 6, 1858.

Jan. 6, 85-

**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, 82-2t

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.**

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

Bacon	13	Lard	13
Coffee	11 1/2	Molasses	35
Cotton	10	Salt	1 1/2
FLOUR			
Family	5 10	Peach Brandy	1 25
Sup. Fine	4 85	Apple	70
Fine	4 60	Whiskey	1 00
Cross	4 35	Do northern	45
GRAIN.			
Corn	80	Yellow dip,	1 00
Oats	50	Virgin,	1 80
Peas	100	Hard	99
Flax Seed	1 15	Spirits	35 1/2

**REMARKS.**

Cotton, no change. Flour has advanced 20 cents on the Barrel and sells really at above figures. Spirits Turpentine has advanced and sells readily at quotations. Corn and Peas, no change. Pork 8 to 10 cents. Corrected weekly by GEO. SLOAN.

**WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 5, 185**