

At a mass meeting of the Democracy of Yancey county, held at the court House in Burnsville, on the 27th ult., on motion of J. W. Garland, Esq., C. R. Byrd, Esq., was called to the Chair, and I. A. Pearson and J. O. Griffith appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by Gen. B. M. Edney, being for the purpose of taking some action with regard to the assembling of a State Democratic Convention and appointing Delegates to represent the Democracy of Yancey therein. After which J. W. Garland, Esq., introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the issues of State policy nondepending, have assumed a character of that importance to our people, never before presented in the history of the State.

Resolved, That the life and blood of these issues are Rail way facilities; and the speedy extension of our State Rail-way system to the line of Tennessee.

Resolved, That on these depend all our vital interest, and future prosperity.

Resolved, That the policy which has induced the State Government to set on foot a general system of internal improvements, by State aid, after individual enterprise had been found insufficient, is wise, statesmanlike, and worthy of a great commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the prosecution of such a general scheme, the time in which the work should be pushed to completion, should be regulated, with an eye to, and so as not to be anticipated by the progress of competing lines in other States.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens; East of the Mountains, that, under the operation of this "general system," its incalculable benefits have already been to a great degree, extended to them.

Resolved, That common justice demands, that the benefits which have thus, with our assistance, been extended to all other portions of the State, should now with the assistance of other portions, be extended to us.

Resolved, That as citizens of the mountain section, we do most solemnly protest against the Legislation which has left us only deprived of the benefits, or the reasonable speedy prospect of the benefits, which all others have thus derived; and as North Carolinians we do most solemnly protest against the unwise, narrow and short-sighted policy which by our delay, permitting ourselves to be forestalled by rival lines of other States, on the North and upon the South, have put to extreme hazard the eventual prosperity of our own works, when completed.

Resolved, That we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that every people have a right to construct their own improvements with their own means; the violation of such right is not only a fundamental error, unworthy, our enlightened age, but is gross usurpation and oppression towards those who are its victims; and that the violation of this principle by the Legislature of North Carolina, in its action with regard to the charter of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company" retaining therein restrictions deliberately calculated to destroy an enterprise of such vital importance to so many citizens, is a piece, of capricious and short sighted oppression at which we are alike ashamed and indignant.

Resolved, That the delegates hereinafter appointed, are hereby instructed to specially appeal, (an appeal we make with great confidence,) to the Justice and enlightenment of our democratic brethren throughout the State, in convention assembled, on these subjects, and, in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, but with the firmness demanded by the importance of the rights and interests involved, to adopt such a course as may seem to them most proper and effectual to secure the objects of the foregoing resolutions, through the action, and under the guarantees of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Yancey as one man, heartily approve and support the democratic administration of President Buchanan; and that especially his wise and patriotic position on the Kansas Constitutional question, merits the applause, and should receive the unflinching support of the undivided South, and of national men everywhere.

Resolved, That without disparaging the just claims of any of the many democrats in the State worthy of the office, we take occasion to express our preference for W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, as our first choice for Governor, and as a nomination eminently worthy of and acceptable to the party throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint forty Delegates to Represent Yancey county, in the approaching Democratic State Convention; and that in the event none of them attend, Dr. John A. Dickson, of Burke, Gen. B. M. Edney, of Henderson, and David Coleman and Marcus Erwin, Esq's, of Buncombe, be requested to represent us in said Convention.

Which resolutions, after remarks, at some length heartily endorsing and advocating them, by Gen. Edney, David Coleman, I. A. Pearson, Esq's, and others, were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to said Convention: I. A. Pearson, J. W. Garland, Dr. Don Wilson, I. M. Broyles, S. L. Wilson, M. P. Penland, J. W. Patterson, B. B. Whittington, Samuel Baker, P. H. Wilson, J. O. Griffith, Chas. Byrd, J. W. Dickson, Wm. Gardner, J. B. Gardner, Elijah Hall, J. Hensley, Dr. J. D. Reynolds, J. H. Hensley, G. Garland, Wm. Johnson, A. L. Ray, S. D. Poor, S. D. Byrd, L. H. Dillingler, J. G. Parrott, Joseph Shepard, Henry Masters, Wm. Ray, J. Buchanan, James Green, J. C. Howell, L. S. Phillips, W. Peak, Wade Hampton, James Riddle, Reuben Young.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, and that other Democratic papers be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

I. A. PEARSON,  
J. O. GRIFFITH, } Secretaries.

The trials of life are the tests which ascertain how much gold there is in us.

MEXICO.—PLAN OF SALVATION PROCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE AND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following is the plan of salvation proclaimed by the people and army of the republic of Mexico, now at war with Comofort:

Considering, that the actual rulers have been faithless to all their obligations since they commenced their ill-starred administration, incalculating contradictory principles, and arrogating to themselves power that they could never hold under the most arbitrary and despotic system:

That, in establishing a dictatorship without limits, they have attacked every individual right, imprisoning and condemning to bail and chain persons wearing orders of merit and worthy of esteem in society, presenting them to the public with the ignoble purpose of demeaning and degrading them—but without attaining any other end than that making their victims martyrs; who excite the sympathy of every one and even of the press of every opinion, to a degree that shamed their executioner, and forced him to confess officially that the responsibility of so cruel an act was not his, but of the hero of Acapulco, that has exiled persons of all classes without trial, and without consideration for their standing in society;

That they have made the people bear all kinds of burdens exacting onerous contributions, embargoes and conscriptions, cruelly dragging the citizens to serve in the army, and leaving their families in orphanhood and misery; that they have issued decrees violating conscience, outraging religious belief, and vexing most cruelly and indecently the ministers of the altar:

That they have made laws and decrees for the spoliation of the property of civil and ecclesiastical corporations, delivering them into the hands of rascals and corrupt speculators:

That they have, on the other hand, viewed with the most criminal and depraved indifference the immoral productions of the press, granting protection to all who have attacked religion and good morals in the most insidious and perverse way:

Considering, lastly, that the actual situation of the country in every branch of its public administration is most deplorable, for the treasury is exhausted, notwithstanding the mendacity to which the subordinate classes and public servants are reduced by the pilfering and malversation of the national wealth; that the navy and army are broken up and demoralized by the neglect and contempt with which they are viewed; that the breaking up by even more general in all the public offices, from which an idea of administrative order has disappeared through a want of system and the ignorance and incapacity of improvised employees, selected among the adepts of favoritism, without merit or antecedents of any kind, the consequences of which have destroyed the national credit, and even compromised our foreign relations, exposing the country to a civil war—

In view of all this, and to remedy these great evils, we have agreed upon and adopted the present plan, which we swear to carry out and sustain by force of arms until we triumph:

1. The present rulers shall cease in the exercise of their functions, because they have neglected the duties of the nation; as also all the subaltern authorities and public officers who are considered disaffected to the present plan.

2. The nation calls his Excellency General A. L. de Santa Anna to govern and recognize it.

3. His Excellency General A. L. de Santa Anna shall reorganize the nation as soon as possible, making such reforms as he shall deem opportune or indispensably necessary in the leases of political organization sanctioned on the 12th of June, 1843, and according to these he shall issue a call for the election of constitutional deputies, senators and President.

4. In the interim, before the arrival of his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna to carry out his mission, the public authority shall be deposited in the hands of the General-in-Chief of the regenerating army that may occupy the capital, limiting his authority to what is strictly necessary for the consummation of this movement, the preservation of public order and tranquility and the re-establishment of the Supreme Court as it existed on the 13th August, 1755 (1855):

5. All the military and civil officers that do not adhere to this plan are understood to resign their positions voluntarily.

6. The insurgent bands that do not submit to the General-in-Chief shall be treated as robbers in bands, and their men executed upon simple proof of their belonging to the party and identification of person.

Decisions in the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Wise & Bishop v. Woodard* from Hertford; judgment reversed, and *certio de novo*. Also *Haves v. Asker*, from Hertford; *revers de novo*. Also in *White v. Green*, from Bortie; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Burns v. Campbell*, in Equity, from Robeson; interlocutory order affirmed. Also, in *Crocker v. Buffalo*, in Equity, from Northampton; directing a decree from plaintiffs. Also, in *Shaw v. Grandy*, from Pasquotank; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Walker v. Allen*, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *certio de novo*. Also, in *Hau v. Howard*, in Equity from Craven; dismissing the bill. Also, in *Potts v. Blackwell*, in Equity, from Beaufort; dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In *Bell v. Walker*, from Chowan; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Moore v. Leach* from Chatham; judgment for plaintiff and enquiry. Also, in *Wester v. West*, from Franklin; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Chesnut v. Mears*, in equity from Columbus; dismissing the petition.—Also, in *Jordan v. Murphy*, from Cumberland; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Cobbett v. Frasier*, motion for costs to be taxed. [An order allowing plaintiff to sue *in forma pauperis*; does not extend the privilege beyond the Court in which it was granted.] Also, in *Riggsbee v. Bennett* in equity from Chatham; decree declaring that the Bennetts are entitled, &c. Also, in *State v. Henry*, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *certio de novo*. Also *Taylor v. School Committee*, from Northampton; judgment reversed and *certio de novo*. Also in *Worsley v. Johnson*, from Martin; judgment reversed and judgment of non-suit.—*Kal. Standard.*

OFFICIAL INTEREST.—In the United States Assay Office, under the management of S. F. Battersworth, Esq., an instance of this nature has recently been developed, which is well worthy of notice. The law allows the melter and refiner, in accounting in pure gold for the raw gold entrusted to him for refinement, a credit of two dollars in every thousand so refined for wastage. During the past year the bullion worked up at the Assay Office of New York amounted to upwards of \$25,000,000, on which, at the above rate, the melter and refiner was entitled, in rendering his account, to claim an allowance of \$50,000; but, instead of doing so, he has just passed his account without deduction for waste. Not only does this furnish the best evidence of the integrity of that officer, but it also shows how thoroughly competent he is to discharge the duties of his office, and how perfectly he must have organized the machinery used in the refining process. *Journal of Commerce.*

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Jones presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Iowa, instructing its members to oppose the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Lecompton Act.

Mr. Jones said he presented the resolution as a matter of respect to his State, because he had the most respectable Legislature of Kansas under his eye, and he believed that the people of Kansas had had ample opportunity of expressing their views at the election of 1854, and if they refused to do so it would be the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless some strong reasons could be made against it that he had yet heard.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote, every member of the Democratic party voting against them, and the Legislature voting against them.

Mr. Jones said he believed that the people of Iowa might now induce a resolution of the subject they were inclined to do everything in his power to sustain the Administration upon this question, believing that Kansas and Minnesota should be admitted into the Union as free States, in the same way as done with Florida and Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Stuart a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire and report to the Senate what amount has been paid annually during the last five years to each of the establishments of Washington for printing and advertising of any kind for the United States other than that ordered by either House of Congress; whether it has been done by direction of the head of any department or civil or military officer thereof; and whether the same has been paid under provisions of existing laws; and also to inquire whether any amendment in existing laws are necessary in order to secure a proper economy in the expenses of the Government for those objects and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee, reported the French Spoliation bill, which was made the special order for two weeks hence.

The Senate took up the bill providing for taking the testimony in the Indiana contested election case.

Mr. Trumbull moved, as a substitute, that the Senate do proceed to a final vote upon the right of the rights of Messrs. Bright and Fitch, and spoke against those gentlemen retaining them.

Mr. Bayard said the Kansas question was more important. The Senate should not now consume time in discussing contested seats. On his motion the subject was tabled—28 against 18.

The consideration of the Kansas message was resumed.

Mr. Douglas submitted a long resolution calling on the President for information touching the number of votes cast in Kansas at the various elections, with the reasons for rejecting votes at the election of the 4th of January.

Mr. Brown resumed his remarks in favor of the admission of Kansas. While referring to the speeches of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Stuart against the Lecompton Constitution, he asked whether they would have allowed that instrument, if it had been a Free State Constitution?

Mr. Douglas said he took his position upon this subject at a time when the probabilities were that the slavery clause would be voted out. His vote would be given without any reference, direct or indirect, to the slavery question, but predicted on the fact that the majority of the people of the Territory are opposed to that instrument as their fundamental law. If they want slavery they might have it.

Mr. Stuart reminded the Senate that he had stated distinctly in his speech that it made no difference to him whether the Constitution with or without slavery was adopted.

Mr. Brown said the Senators had one way to ascertain what was the will of the people, but he had a different way and that was to ascertain their will in the mode and at the time prescribed by law.

After a long and animated discussion, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Govee, Quitman, Trippe, Garnett, Mott, Wentwreck and Spinner, a Select Committee to consider the navigation laws of the United States; the reduction of the expenditures of the Government; the existing duties on imports and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties, and a resort, exclusively, to internal taxation, as proposed by Mr. Boyce's resolution.

The House then took up the bill granting pensions to the officers of the War of 1812, but postponed the consideration of it until the 24th of February.

The Sergeant-at-arms brought in J. D. Williamson to answer for his failure to appear and testify before the Tariff Investigating Committee in obedience to a summons on the 21th of January.

The Speaker propounded to him the questions, "What excuse he had for his acting," and "whether he was now ready to answer such proper questions as shall be put to him by the Committee?"

Mr. Williamson submitted an answer in writing, and, under oath, saying that the reason why he did not obey the summons was that he was under custody of the Sheriff of New York, and could not leave without his consent, and was so advised by his counsel. It has always been his opinion, and still is, that neither House of Congress has any legal right or authority to compel him to come before a committee and divulge private transactions.

Mr. Stanton said he did not wish precipitate action, as the Select Committee had not yet had an opportunity of deciding what course they would pursue.

witness be printed, and that he be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Wilson replied that the witness distinctly takes issue with the House and defies its authority.

Mr. Cox offered a preamble and resolution to this effect: "As Williamson has not yet purged himself of the contempt of the House, or until he shall have purged himself of the contempt."

Mr. Wright of Georgia said he had offered his resolution with the resolution that Williamson be committed to the common jail, and there detained until he shall have answered all legal questions propounded to him.

Mr. Davis of Maryland proposed that the Speaker do reprimand Mr. Williamson for contumacy, and that Williamson pay the cost of the attachment and answer such questions as may be propounded to him.

Mr. Barrongh said that the House had before them a question of frauds and villainies connected with the last Congress. This was not the first time men had claimed superiority to the law. He recollected that men had appeared before Courts of law and set up a plea that they had taken obligations higher than the laws of the land and the Constitution.

Mr. Stephens concurred in the remarks just submitted.

Mr. Stanton said the House were sitting as judges, and should set no rash precedent, nor establish any rule prejudicial to the rights of witnesses hereafter to be brought before them.

Mr. George Taylor presented a petition on the freedom of the public lands, signed by the Mayor of Brooklyn and a thousand others. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report of the Committee on Elections against allowing Mr. Campbell further time to take testimony in the Ohio contested election case.

Without taking the question, the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of General Quitman a resolution was adopted, calling on the President to communicate the number of soldiers engaged in the late war with Great Britain, and in the Indian wars at the same period; also a statement showing a proximate estimate of the expenditure of extending them the benefits of the revolutionary pension laws.

This information is desired preliminary to action on the bill pending for that purpose.

After a call of the House, in order to secure a full attendance, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by the minority of the election committee, that Mr. Campbell, the sitting member, and Mr. Vallandigham, the contestant, be allowed forty days to take supplementary testimony, and it was rejected by thirteen majority.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, that it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony, as asked by the sitting member, was adopted by thirteen majority.

The Speaker laid before the House the following amended answer of J. D. Williamson, that presented yesterday being unsatisfactory. It is addressed to the Speaker of the House:

Sir: In answer to the question propounded to me by the House, I would most respectfully state that when the subpoena was served upon me, summoning me before your Select Committee, I consented to appear and prepared to do so, but being under a severe illness in New York, not being able to get out of that city, I called upon the Sheriff and told him I had been summoned to appear before the Committee, and desired that my bonds should not be forfeited during my absence. He replied that if I left the city voluntarily, my bonds would be forfeited and my pledges of faith broken; but if my attendance was compelled, it was his opinion as well as that of my Attorney, that my bail would not suffer loss.

Upon this advice I acted, supposing it was right, and never knowing or intending to commit any contempt of your honorable body. I would have cheerfully, and without hesitation, have appeared before the Committee, and answered all questions put to me touching the investigation they were pursuing, had it not been for the restraints thrown around me in New York. I now hold myself in readiness to answer all such proper questions as the Committee may put to me."

Mr. Stanton remarked that the witness had appeared before the Committee, and answered very promptly, and without equivocation, every question propounded.

The President's Kansas Message was then considered. Mr. Grow called attention to the fact, that while the President transmitted a copy of the Minnesota Constitution, and the official returns of the elections, making no recommendation concerning its admission as a State, he sent in a copy of the Lecompton Constitution, with no returns, but with a recommendation that Kansas be admitted under that instrument. The President's Message, instead of communicating any desirable information, abounds in epithets and slanders against the people of Kansas. Mr. Grow then gave way to.

Mr. Harris of Illinois who asked to withdraw the resolution he had previously submitted, and introduced another with the view of obtaining information.

Mr. Letcher raised the point of order that Mr. Grow could not furl the floor to Mr. Harris.

who sought to undermine both him and the Governor because they rejected the Oxford returns.

Mr. Harris remarked that in addition to this he might read a letter from Ex-Gov. Walker of similar import.

Mr. Clingman moved an adjournment. Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations of "No," "No."

Great disorder prevailed. A Voice—"Go it boys, the fight's commenced, hal' hal!"

The House by yeas and nays first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight. Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Tuesday.

Mr. Clingman: We are getting into a snarl. I move an adjournment.

Mr. Campbell, amid confusion, proposed that the several propositions for adjournment be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the pending propositions respecting the Message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no;" "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "that is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. Keitt moved an adjournment.

Mr. Stanton raised a point of order.

Mr. Cobb asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. Warren, this being Friday, moved that the private calendar be taken up. [Laughter.] The confusion was great, numbers standing in all parts of the hall.

The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so. Cries of "Call the roll!"

A motion was made from the Democratic side for an adjournment, the "Republicans" impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Seward, in a loud voice, said, "It's too late!"

Cries of "Order, order."

The motion to adjourn was negated by fourteen majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. Cobb from voting.

Mr. Houston—that being an important question, I move for a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country.

Mr. Washburne of Maine called Mr. Houston to order.

Mr. Letcher asked to be excused from voting on the question to excuse Mr. Cobb from voting. [Laughter.]

In the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a joint resolution, authorizing the President to enforce our difficulties in Paraguay.

Mr. Douglas again made an effectual attempt to procure action upon a resolution calling for information upon affairs in Kansas.

The Army Bill was discussed, but no action was taken.

In the House, the committee of Investigation into the accounts of the late Door keeper, were authorized to investigate the official conduct of the present Doorkeeper, Mr. Huckerney.

Another Special Committee was ordered to investigate the facts connected with the purchase of land opposite Fort Schuyler, New York.

The remainder of the day was spent in the reception of bills and resolutions. Taken altogether, it was a dull day in Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas made several ineffectual attempts to introduce his Kansas resolution.

The Army Bill was discussed by Messrs. Mason and Crittenden in favor, and Houston against.—No action was had.

In the House, the whole day was occupied in discussing the bill to amend an act providing for the better security of the lives and safety of passengers.

OPERATIONS IN CHOLE.—Though the opinions of medical men are very much divided as to the absolute merit of surgical treatment in croup and kindred diseases, it is asserted to be a fact well established by numerous observations that out of thirty-five operations, conducted with consummate skill and with the best instruments, twenty-eight cases on an average terminated fatally.—Some of the reasons of this result are quite obvious.—The larynx, in the tender stages of life is a very narrow tube, hardly the diameter of eight or nine lines; to remove the membrane of croup a pair of forceps—according to the heretofore best approved methods of tracheotomy, and particularly that of Trapani—is to be introduced into the larynx and for this purpose the cartilages must be cut across to a considerable extent, involving bleeding from the thyroid veins, which in many instances has been productive of suffocations. Besides this the adventitious membrane, laid open by the incision, sometimes possesses so little cohesion as not to admit of being laid hold of by any instrument in order to be detached and removed. The inflammation also consequent upon the opening and otherwise desirable for the healing up of a more considerable wound, is believed to be in way of the subsequent treatment of the disease.

THE INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—“The increase of the army appears to be rendered necessary by the great increase of the extent of our territory and the rapid encroachments which we make upon the Indians, independently of the disturbances which call for the employment of troops in Utah and Kansas. The policy of the government has always been to preserve the skeleton of an army, which could be filled up on an emergency. There ought to be, according to this theory, an adequate number of officers for a force two or three times as large as the law allows. The number of commissioned officers in the regular army on the 1st of January, 1858, was 1,020. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates 11,695 total 12,715. There are officers enough for a larger force.

Col. Jefferson Davis' bill for the increase of the army provides for the additional of two companies to the existing regiments. This, it is apparent, is a more economical mode of increasing the force than by adding new regiments. The whole number of regiments of the army, as now organized, is nineteen. The number of companies is one hundred and eighty-five. The whole number of companies is one hundred and eighty-five. The whole number of enlisted men authorized is 17,538. But the actual force is less by several thousands. The recruiting service is however, quite active.

Col. Davis' bill embraces two projects. One is to add two companies to all the regiments, except the artillery—that is 30 companies; his other proposition is to increase the number of each company to 104 enlisted men—or 96 privates—there being eight non-commissioned officers to each regiment.

If the bill should pass it would increase the army to about 27,000 men. But the probability is that Congress will accept only the proposition to fill up the companies to 400 men—that is 90 men, besides the non-commissioned officers.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Sixth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 22d of February, and continue twelve weeks.

Its past prosperity and success is sufficient guarantee to the public that no legitimate means will be spared by the Board of Trustees, to render it equal to the best School in the State in imparting a thorough practical and accomplished education.

Eight teachers are employed in the several departments, thereby affording unusual facilities for pursuing thoroughly the respective Branches designated in the curriculum of study.

The price of Board and Tuition per session is \$85, which includes washing, lights, fuel and every item of expense in the boarding department. Music, Painting, French and Latin at the usual rates. The Institution has recently been furnished with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, which, with the religious and intellectual advantages of the community, and the superior accommodations of the boarding department, strongly recommend it to patronage at home and abroad. For further information apply to WM. K. BLAKE, Principal.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

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

H. GRAHAM.

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned will expose at public Auction, at Black's Still in Moore county, on the 18th day of February, one TURPENTINE 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 fire, 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.