



NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SATURDAY, September 4, 1858.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.
Persons desiring the immediate insertion of the 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 he public will be apprised.

WM. BOW.
NORTH CAROLINIAN OFFICE FOR SALE.

This Establishment with all its fixtures necessary for carrying on the Printing business, is now offered for sale. For particulars, address G. W. WIGHTMAN, at this place.

The Vote for Governor.
After so long a time we are enabled to give to our readers the full election returns for Governor of this State as all the counties have been heard from. It will be seen that Ellis has a majority of 16,247.

The votes of Harnett, Polk, and Wilson, in 1856, were counted with the counties from which they were respectively taken. Polk was formed out of parts of Rutherford and Henderson, Harnett was taken off of Cumberland, and Wilson was made out of portions of Edgecombe, Nash and Johnston.

Below will be found the Table in full as published in the last Raleigh Standard:

Vote for Governor of North Carolina, 1856.

COUNTIES.	Bugg, D.	Ellis, D.	McLure, D.
Alamance	916	645	825
Alexander	466	411	430
Anson	334	772	325
Ash	708	809	682
Burke	523	459	525
Camden	759	786	980
Chatham	608	481	683
Cherokee	470	545	459
Chowan	539	833	585
Catawba	404	468	336
Catawba	426	665	481
Craven	968	158	990
Cumberland	784	555	739
Currituck	923	701	834
Davidson	291	230	307
DeWitt	353	586	432
Duplin	1113	155	1257
Edgecombe	1563	189	871
Forsyth	1089	926	882
Franklin	744	334	826
Gaston	759	133	845
Granville	1225	994	1083
Guilford	571	2059	409
Greene	432	289	328
Gates	459	392	402
Haywood	537	254	527
Hatteras	736	584	712
Hertford	225	293	309
Hoke	332	501	421
Henderson	665	647	526
Harnett	652	229	639
Iredell	351	1849	384
Jackson	670	112	587
Jones	261	180	238
Johnston	1636	817	816
Lenoir	447	263	462
Lincoln	641	222	601
Madison	576	247	499
Martin	706	440	646
McDowell	236	395	429
Moore	733	677	658
Montgomery	211	725	323
Macon	367	396	365
Mecklenburg	1024	623	998
Nash	1107	94	798
New Hanover	1522	570	1410
Northampton	605	438	648
Onslow	771	108	777
Orange	1119	1045	1012
Pasquotank	330	503	324
Perquimans	304	348	300
Pitt	775	719	733
Person	678	384	686
Polk			
Robeson	773	679	759
Rutherford	1307	1127	232
Rowan	885	905	1226
Richmond	1070	781	606
Randolph	561	1284	492
Richmond	246	566	259
Sampson	990	497	1041
Sarr	877	579	798
Stokes	769	498	788
Stanly	166	707	439
Tyrrell	124	309	217
Union	835	273	824
Wake	1694	1135	1659
Warren	819	101	872
Washington	261	377	288
Wayne	257	392	246
Wilkes	1332	274	1236
Wilson	609	1264	562
Yadkin	633	988	731
Yancey	810	320	863
57,555	44,961	56,212	39,965
44,961		39,965	

Bragg's maj 12,594 Ellis' maj 16,247

The Magistrate of Cumberland county should remember that County Court will be held in this place on Monday next, (the 6th inst.) On Tuesday, the Sheriff's Bonds are to be received and other business also to be attended to by the Justices. They should not forget that a Solicitor for the County is to be appointed at this Court.

Mr. G. M. McLean, this week brought to Fayetteville the first new flour made in Robeson Co., and sold it to Messrs D & W. McLaurin at \$6.50 per Bbl. It is said to be an excellent quality.

Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. N.

The above named Naval Officer arrived at this place on Wednesday last, having lately been with Naval Constructor Pook and others, at the Coal fields on Deep River with orders from the Government to make explorations and report whether it would be advisable or not to establish a National Foundry in that region. As to the character of their report we are yet unable to determine, but it is said that those who have been with the Commissioners express the belief that they have been most favorably impressed.

Our citizens generally, paid their respects to the Commodore. He appears to be a high-toned gentleman possessing much affability and pleasing manners.

F. & A. Plank Road Company.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in this place on the 26th ult., the following Directors were elected: P. M. Powell, Esq., of Richmond county, Hon. L. Bethune, and F. N. Roberts, on the part of the State; Messrs Jas G Cook, R. M. Orrell, Thos S Lutterloh, E. W. Wilkings, J. A. Pemberton, and T. Bosticks, on the part of the private Stockholders.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Board, Jas G Cook, Esq., was re-elected President, and Jno M Rose, Esq., re-appointed Secretary.

We are informed that arrangements have been made with S. H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery county, to put large forces at work at Little River and on the west side of the Pee Dee, and thus speedily complete the road from Little's Mills to Albemarle in Stanly county.

"North Carolina State Bonds."

The Washington Union makes an extract (which will be found below) from the report of D. W. Courts, Esq., Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, to the last Legislature of the State upon its finances. That paper thus complimentary alludes to the credit of the old North State:

"There is no State of our Union whose credit has stood firmer in the late financial crisis than North Carolina. The bonds, whenever offered, have commanded a higher price than those of the neighboring States. With the interest payable semi-annually in New York, which is always ready at the day, and a sinking fund to redeem the principal when due, these bonds are justly considered among the safest investments of the country."

The above paragraph, though a compliment, is yet in deed, and in truth, a fixed fact. Whatever may be said of her tardiness in the march of improvements, North Carolina is not a whit behind the most prompt paying State in the Union. Her credit is not excelled by any. While there are many of her sisters which can boast of Railroads without end, and of other varied improvements of which she has as yet scarcely dreamed, and of which she may be drained of her trade, on her right hand and on her left; yet her bonds are of the highest grade thrown in to the trading world. And long may her character in this respect be sustained by her people and their Legislators.

Below is the extract from the Treasurer Courts' report as referred to by the Union:

"But I will take this occasion to say that, having been for several years connected with the finances of the State, and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time to time, the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities would be as good as those of any other person for collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit and the degree of importance which they attach to the necessity of upholding it, and I think I do not pay them an undeserved compliment when I give them the opinion that the great body of them either readily forgive for a season the supposed benefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be levied upon them, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt or more warmly cherished than in North Carolina, and no one who leaves the State would wish to see this feeling diminished. I would remark further, in this connection, that while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system, thus far, whatever may have been its plunders in particular cases, has, in the main, greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and, as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unassailed, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges."

"Accidentally Shot."

The last Charlotte Democrat contains a sad account of the death of a Mr. J. T. Cornell, of New York, occasioned by the accidental discharge of his gun. The following is the Democrat's statement:

"A melancholy accident happened at the Reid Gold Mine, about 14 miles from Concord, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Mr. J. T. Cornell, of New York, was found lying in his house with the top part of his head shot off and a double-barrel gun across his body. No one was present when the accident happened, but it is supposed by those who ran to the house at the report of the gun, that he was in the act of taking his gun from behind a bedstead, leaning forward at the time, when the hammer caught under the rail of the bedstead, discharging the load of one barrel into his forehead just above the eyes.

Mr Cornell was about 25 years old, and had been in this part of the State but three or four weeks. He brought a letter of introduction to a gentleman of this place which gave him a good character. By his intelligence and gentlemanly deportment while here he had gained the confidence and esteem of all who formed his acquaintance.

We learn that another gentleman came near losing his life in the same way with the same gun. He was showing how the accident might have happened, when the remaining barrel was discharged, the shot passing but a few inches above his head."

"New York News."

This Journal comes to us considerably enlarged and is one of the best papers in the Union. Persons wishing to subscribe for a reliable New York paper, can be accommodated by sending \$6 for the Daily, or \$1.50 for the Weekly News, per annum. Address W. Drake Parsons, No 138 Nassau Street, New York.

"Bank of Charlotte, N. C."

As there appears to be some doubt, publicly expressed concerning the solvency of the Bank of Charlotte, in this State, it is but due to our readers to lay before them the articles of the Petersburg Express, on which are founded this doubt. If the notes of that Bank are not good we presume it will be made known by next week from fountain head. Below are the articles alluded to:

From the Petersburg Express of Sept. 1st.

"A sudden flush of unanticipated excitement agitated the holders of Charlotte, N. C., bank paper, on change and elsewhere, yesterday. The slight panic was thought to have been the result only of an unexpected depreciation of funds on the bank of Charlotte; a supposition which seemed to be both explained and dispelled by the following from the Financial report of the Baltimore Patriot:—Some days since, at the request of Messrs. Johnston & Bros., we published a statement to the effect that they had protested the Bank of Charlotte, N. C., for refusing to pay coin on \$28,000 of its notes, held by them. To-day we have received from Messrs. Johnston & Bros. the following note:—

"Will you have the kindness to call attention to this notice and state that at the time of the protest the Bank was still in a state of suspension, but has since redeemed its obligations to us in coin, and that its standing and credit will compare favorably with any other North Carolina Bank."

This most agreeable exposition was not long the master of the doubt, however, for while holders of the bank's funds were becoming jubilant, intelligence from a most reliable source, was received and rapidly disseminated through the city, that the bank of Charlotte had now but \$12,000 in specie to asset liabilities to the amount of \$200,000! The statement was received at Weldon, from whom well posted parties, and the above from Baltimore exchange, instead of sustaining its assumption seems now still to throw ominous forward a token in favor of the latter unpleasant assumption. Still we would not refrain from doubting; the reports are not altogether official enough, and knowing the immense amount of Charlotte, together with other N. C. money, current in Petersburg, we would not advise a sacrifice by any means on the part of those who may have Charlotte funds."

From the Express of Sept. 2nd.

"The Western Democrat, published in Charlotte, came to hand yesterday, but makes no mention of any developments having been made there, touching the insolvency of the institution. If the reports concerning the Bank be untrue, the Board of Directors should immediately publish a statement of its condition. This is a duty they owe the public. Its notes, representing thousands of dollars, have ever circulated freely in this community, and will continue to do so, if our citizens can be assured that the Bank is doing a reliable, legitimate business. Up to Tuesday not the shadow of a suspicion, that we are aware of, lurked in the minds of our citizens regarding this soundness of the Bank, and no money passed more current in transactions of bargain and sale. It has been bankable in this city for some time past, nor has the issue of any other North Carolina Bank. And strange to say, we can go even further and add, that the issues of a great many Virginia Banks are not received in deposit or in payment of an obligation at any Bank in Petersburg.—This should not be so, but it is nevertheless true, as many of our merchants know much to their annoyance and discomfort."

"The Negro in the South and Elsewhere."

Under the above head, the N. Y. Daily News has a most capital article which we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers. That paper takes a just view of the condition of the slave population in the United States and shows conclusively that they are in a far more happy state than they would be if set free.

The sentiments of the News are worthy of all commendation, especially as they emanate from a Journal which breathes in a Northern atmosphere—a region which is hostile to the peculiar institution of the South and which contains a party ever willing and ready to raise the cry in the Halls of Congress and elsewhere "down with it, down with it, even to the ground." It is astonishing that we can find so many men of practical sound sense in other matters entirely destitute of it when the slavery question is brought to the test. On presenting this subject before them, they become as it were, like mad men. There is no reasoning with such men as Horace Greely, Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Garrison, Theodore Parker, and a host of others of like character. Is it not a matter of regret that the masses in the Northern States should be so much under their influence; and as long as this is so what can be expected but a determined hostility on the part of the North to our constitutional rights? What but a selfish demagoguism will find a congenial clime in their hotbeds of abolitionism? The Democratic party North stands manfully to uphold the rights of the South in common with the doctrine of States' rights. They protest by their votes and speeches in Congress against the interference of that body with our domestic institutions for the same reasons that they urge for non-interference with the institutions of their own States. We admire their boldness and their true patriotism for the South, for the North, and for the whole Union. So long as the influence of these men can be felt in the Northern States, we have no fear of the Republic, for she will be safe. The Democratic Journals, too, should be highly commended for their unyielding attachments to the Union—for their unflinching defence of the South and her rights. They have much to contend with, surrounded as they are by the pestiferous influences of abolitionism, free-soilism, and a vast number of other isms which confederate together to break down the National Democratic party, on the success of which, we alone feel any human security for the longer continuance and well-being of our common country. Among the Journals referred, we know of none more devoted to the rights of the South than the New York Daily and Weekly News.

The following is the language of that paper in regard to the Negro population. No Southerner who has been born and educated among us, could express themselves on the subject more to the purpose:—

"The tide of sympathy which was once felt pretty generally, even at the South, for the negro, as abstractly entitled to freedom, and that his condition as a slave was a hardship, begins to be wearing away. The negro of the South may have no greater political rights or privileges than he has in Brazil, Cuba, or in primitive Dahomey or Ashantee, but he is physically, morally, and in every other view, in a far better condition. They live, they thrive, they grow fat, and propagate in spite of the frowns of Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker and Ward Beecher. Next to cutting a master's throat, in the scale of negro ethics, according to the Garrisonian Gospel,

should be a darkey cutting his own or his children's hands. At least he should, like some of the breeds of animals, abstain from increasing the stock. This stern stoicism of Garrison and Abby Kelly the Southern darkey Dinah ditto. They marry and are given in marriage, and do as other folks do, and the consequences are seen in every decennial period in figures extremely puzzling to the abolitionist lecturers and their fanatical conventicles. The statistics show that the slave population of the South is just what it seems to be—the happiest and most comfortable race on earth, well fed in a general climate, and increasing beyond parallel.

In 1860 the total colored population of the United States will be over four and a half millions, springing from a stock, according to our country up to the year 1808. Other statistics estimate the number a little higher, and perhaps 400,000 may be considered as nearer the mark. In 1860, if the same ratio of increase holds as has done in the slave population thus far, there will be over four millions of slaves, and the ratio of their increase is greater than that of the white population, and almost rivals it when aided by the enormous immigration to the country from Europe. Let us see how this increase of about 29 per cent, during the last decennial period compares with that of the free colored race. Up to 1830 the number of free blacks increased, but it was not by their natural progress in population, but by the free immigration of manumission at the South, and the change in condition by the legislation in several of the Northern States abolishing slavery. After 1830 we should look for that increase due to the natural operations of vital and physical laws. The increase of the free blacks, which in 1830 was 34 per cent in 1840, fell to something less than 21 per cent, and in the decennial period closing with 1850, was about 13 1/2 per cent, considerably less than one-half the per centage of advance of the slave population.

We care not what the influences were which caused this decay and decadence of the race, whether it be the moral and intellectual inferiority of the black, the successful competition of white labor excluding him from profitable fields of employment, or the prejudices of color and caste reducing the negro in the social scale, and taking from him the incentives of ambition and pride, the result is the same and the conclusion is irresistible. Freedom to the black is a heritage of woe, a presentation to him and his race of a fruit, fair indeed to behold and pleasant to the eyes of his fancy when inflamed by the delusive and tempting lies of the abolitionists; but like that other fruit of mortal taste, bringing to him misery and want, and to his race degradation, and final extinction. Such is the lesson of the figures of the several census enumerations of the population of the United States, and the comparison that can be made of the relative progress of the black race as divided into the two classes of free and slave.

So much for American slavery. On the other hand we are told that not less than two hundred millions of Africans were imported into the British West Indies during less than two hundred years and that only about 800,000 were left at the period of the emancipation. The decrease in Cuba is almost equally frightful, and this is the consequence of the competition which results from the existence of the slave trade. The master cannot afford to look after the well being of the slave trade or to regard his comfort and health. The influx of new laborers depreciates the price of the old stock, and as a matter of economy the slaves are filled and urged to exertions greater than they can bear. The consequences are obvious and the ratio of their consumption under the influence of these depressing causes in Cuba and elsewhere else the immigration of fresh labor is so great that the emancipation of Cuba to the United States in order that our system may take the place of the present miserable and inhuman one which prevails there should find support with every Government, and especially with England.

That Government is rather disposed to resume her atrocious system of the forced deportation of laborers in bringing the cooly and the sepo to the West Indies, and making those islands Golgothas of the Asiatic, as in times past, they have been of the African, races. The American people are a far better protector of their rights to his country than the British captain of the cooly ship, or the Spanish or Brazilian trader. It makes no difference what things are called, but what they are. Slavery is sometimes a blessing and remnant freedom a curse, as we see in the case of the Southern and the Northern negro. The one, contented and well-fed; the other, degraded and poor. By a juggle equally delusive, the cooly passenger experiences from the English captain all the kind attention and benevolent regards which the negro enjoyed on the Middle passage.

The great problem of the coming era is the expansion of commerce by the interchange of commodities. The population of the world must increase. Arts and sciences advancing, knock to pieces the rubbish of rusty political economists. Malthus and Ricardo, speculating over the problem of land rent and wages in certain crowded sections, are shelved with the schoolmen. The steam engine and the telegraph call for more material for the commerce they are fitted to carry forward. The products of the tropics are indispensable foundations of a grand system of commerce which will compass the earth and seas. To achieve the complete subjugation of the regions the directing mind of the white must be joined to the toil of races better suited to the climate. But while the needs of the human family will make themselves known, there should be an attempt, at least, to carry forward the enterprises of trade and the advance of production in consonance with the dictates of humanity. The sugar of the British West Indies may have seemed to the eye of the philanthropist not merely speckled, but even drenched to saturation in human gore, but it will require a long and diligent perusal of the fictions of the Mrs. Stowe school to bring a stain on American cotton. As a humanitarian project the extension of the United States to the coast of Cuba, and especially the acquisition of Cuba, is of the highest importance.

England now at least can have no fear of the advance of this country. Are we not her best customers?—worth to her all the world besides? Would she not thus get, principal and interest, all her debt from Spain, and would not the trade of the State of Cuba be, in ten years, quadruple that of the ever-faithful province? If it is the negro whose condition is to be alone considered, then let the people of Exeter Hall learn that this interesting type of humanity is wearing out in the torrid fields of Cuba at the rate of three per cent in ten years; while in the United States he is increasing at nearly thirty per cent in the same period. English statesmen and the English people believe in facts, and trust to the veracity of figures, and it is somewhat strange that they should not have compared some of those which concern the condition of the negro so vitally as do these. We are willing the slavery at the South should be judged by its fruits, whether it be good, or bad.

"THE NEW ERA."

This is a neatly printed Weekly, published at Newbern in this State and seems to be quite an interesting paper. We ought to have noticed its appearance before this, but as it was inadvertently done one our part we hope that our brothers of the "New Era" will take our present notice as an offering of friendship.

"The New Era" is Democratic in politics, and deserves the support of the party. It is also a good general-news paper and therefore should have the support of persons without regard to party politics. We congratulate the town of Newbern, on having so valuable an acquisition to its midst as the New Era.

It is stated that on the 25th ult., the citizens of Elliottsville, New York, without distinction of party, burnt Gov. King in effigy, on account of his interference with the law, and the decisions of a jury, an unanimous opinion of the people, in committing the sentence of a notorious criminal. The effigy of the well known Martin Glover, now a Judge, was suspended alongside His Excellency's, and received the same fate.

"NORTH CAROLINA.—A letter from an intelligent citizen of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C., to a gentleman of this city, states that Vance's majority in Clingman's District is 2,049. Vance is an American. As far as heard from, the Americans have gained 17 members of the Legislature in the western part of the State. These added to 8 already reported as gained in the eastern portion of the State, make twenty-five clear gain, which very nearly overcomes the Democratic majority in the last Legislature. Col. John A. Pegg is elected to the House of Commons, from Madison county. It is thought two distribution United States Senators will be elected by the Legislature at its approaching session.—Montgomery (Ala) Mail.

Friend Mail.—most of the above is news to us in North Carolina. But we presume by this time you have later intelligence and of a different character. "Is true that Vance is elected by over 2000 majority, but the Legislature is at least 40 Democratic majority, over all opposition, distribution Democrats included with them. If they are counted as Democrats, then we have at least 50 majority. Therefore you see the chances are rather slim for electing 2 distribution U. S. Senators. As cuffs would say, "no more to many dead horses, will they."

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH]

Opening of the Cable to the Public.
London, Sept. 1st.—To Cyrus W. Field, New York:—The Directors are on their way to Valencia to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public.

They convey through the Cable to you and your fellow citizens, hearty congratulations in your joyous celebration of this great international work.

More Gold Discoveries.
St. Louis, 1.—The Republican publishes a letter to-day, giving an account of newly discovered gold diggings on the South Platte river. The writer has examined the country for several miles around, and gives it as his opinion that five or six dollars a day may be obtained by several hundred men without any further discoveries.

The Captured Africans.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—The Mercury contains the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, relative to the slave cargo of the brig Bebe. He thinks that they should be retained by the U. S. Marshal, and are not subject to the laws of South Carolina.

DIED.
In New York City, on Monday last, 30th ult., Mrs. Margaret D. wife of Mr. Jas. M. Williams, and daughter of John D. Starr, Esq., of this town. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the husband of the deceased on the Street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

At his residence, near Rockingham, N. C., on the 23rd ult. Col. Geo. W. Covington, in the 49th year of his age.

At his residence in Chatham Co. on Friday the 27th of Aug. Gen. Charles Lutterloh, aged 74 years.

In Hamilton County, Florida, on the 11th ult. Mrs. Mary Henry, daughter of Henry E. Purviance, formerly of this place.

In Robeson Co., on the 29th ult. Mrs. Jeno Ashley, wife of Robert Ashley, aged 25 years. On the morning of the first day of December 1857, at his residence near White Oak, Bladen county (after lingering in gaunt and emaciated condition, Elias McGehee, aged upwards of 90 years. The deceased well recollected being the Tory Army when they marched through Sampson county to the battle of Moore's Creek at which battle General McLeod was killed. He recollected seeing the General's widow go down to see him after his death. The deceased left a wife aged 76 years and eight children to mourn their loss. J. M. G.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.
The Members of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. It is important that a full attendance of the members be present at this meeting as it is time to make arrangements for holding the next annual Fair. By order of the Executive Committee. John P. McLean, Sec'y.

Sept. 4th, 1858. Observer copy. H.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Is now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of
Silk and Staple Fancy Goods.
Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies wear RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE, ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and Delaines, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Delaines; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c. A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;
Chenille and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles); Cloth, Velvet, and Morise Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.
A very large and well selected stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

made in the latest styles.—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.
A few handsome Carpets, Druggists and Health Rugs; Trunks Valises; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c. With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To wish my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, and purchase if suited.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of hand-made Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c. J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 1, 1858. 421H

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE.

By virtue of a certain deed of mortgage, with full powers of foreclosure, made by Samuel Mimms to the subscribers, registered in Book C. No. 3, page 486 of the office of the Register of Cumberland County, will sell, publicly at the Market House in Fayetteville on Wednesday the 15th inst.

SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND, being within the bounds of the Town of Fayetteville, situated on an interest of a half in the Bailey place on Cape Fear River, above the mouth of Cross Creek, containing 127 1/2 acres, also, Eight Shares in the Fayetteville & Western Bank Road. Any person desiring to purchase any of the above mentioned property, or to view the same, is invited to call on the subscribers at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

TERMS 90 days credit for notes which will be negotiable at the Banks in Fayetteville.
EDWARD F. MOORE,
EDWARD W. WILKINGS,
Sept 3rd 1858. Mortgages.
Observer copy 3 times.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell Five Homes and Lots and Two Vacant Lots