

nant at the willful neglect of the public service which the present Congress displays—wire pulling for 1860, instead of legislating for the country.

The Pacific Railroad, as I predicted to you, as introduced, has utterly failed, to the great dissatisfaction of Senator Gwin and others. The bill that was finally passed was emulated of every portion that its friends desired. It is now, as passed by the Senate, reduced to a very simple proposition, to wit—the advertisement, through two newspapers in each State, of proposals for the building of a railroad across to the Pacific ocean from the Mississippi valley, along a Northern route, a central route and a Southern route—bids for each and all of these several routes to be submitted to the next Congress.

Mr. Senator Gwin, of California, upon the spur of the moment, was prompted to denounce this elementary shaping of the bill as the consummation of the greatest farce ever accomplished by any legislative body; but the next morning he apologized for the offensive observation; and very properly, to us think, considering the bill as we do, one of the most sensible decisions of the Senate upon any public measure for many years. The enterprise in view clearly calls for this preliminary proceeding, and it ought to be passed by the House as the best possible device for ascertaining the approximate cost of the road by the several routes indicated. The proposals thus invited will throw a flood of light over the whole subject, and give to Congress that practical information concerning the probable cost of a Northern, a Central, and a Southern road, which only the test of business proposals can bring out.

The report of Mr. Branch of your State, on Cuba, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has been printed, and has created a stronger sensation in Congress than any State paper of the session. I forwarded you a copy, and I have no doubt that you concurred in its singular ability and research. The question is daily gaining strength in both Houses, and gives assurance to Spain, and "the rest of mankind," that we are in earnest in our desire to acquire the "gem of the Antilles."

The Diplomatic and Consular Bill, about which I wrote you last week, has finally passed as it came from the Ways and Means, striking out the Peruvian Mission—the House by decided votes refusing to dispense with the Roman, Switzerland and Buenos Ayres Missions. The Bill was twice lost, and finally passed by two majorities. Your delegation were divided—Messrs. Shaw, Winslow, Branch and Craig sustaining the Bill, and Messrs. Ruffin, Seales, Gilmer and Vance contra. Much opposition was manifested to the latter clause appropriating not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Act of 1819, with regard to the captured Africans of the Echo. The President made a contract with the Colonization Society to carry them to Africa, clothe, maintain and educate them there to the arts of civilized life for the space of a twelve month. On the contrary it was said that there was no constitutional power in the Government to educate Africans, &c. It was replied that the question was not as to the policy of the Act of 1819; it was as to the duty of the Government in regard to the captives whom it repelled from the shores of the United States, and conveyed back to their own inhospitable shores. Were they not to be fed? Were they not to be clothed? Were they to be thrown naked, hungry and homeless among their native jungles? The President had no authority to support them a day longer than the necessity existed, and the necessity alone created the obligation, and the one ceased only with the other. A twelve month seemed not unreasonable, and it was hoped that in that space of time they might be taught so much of civilized life, as at least might put their future measurably in their own hands. Humanity would forbid any other construction of the Act of 1819. I believe there was a general acquiescence in the bill, and though twice rejected, really no one desired its defeat.

Judge Irwin, of Pennsylvania, under a course of investigation before the Judiciary Committee of the House, with a view to impeachment, has resigned, and the House has stayed proceedings. It is not true, as Mr. Attorney General Black, will leave the cabinet, to accept the vacant seat on the District Court Bench. The following, on Governor Foote, is too good to be lost; and, as we are assured by a party present, that it is literally true, you may lay it before your readers. In fact, the person who gave us the information is a gentleman of integrity and honor, in whom we have implicit confidence. Here it is:

A few days ago a company of gentlemen were travelling up the Mississippi river, between Vicksburg and Memphis, on the steamer Antelope. In the crowd was a politician of great notoriety, particularly in the State of Mississippi, who was eloquent and incessant in his advocacy of Judge Douglas as the Presidency. "Every position of Douglas was Democratic, every element of his nature constitutional and conservative; all the leading statesmen of the South and West his ardent admirers, &c., &c." During an animated paragonic upon the perfections of the "Little Giant," all the guests of the cabin had congregated around the "interminable talker," some asking one question and some another, all of which were answered by the statement of facts all within the "certain personal knowledge" of the speaker, when one person asked "How is Kentucky on the Douglas question?" The speaker turned to him with an air of great dignity and a peculiar expression of countenance as much as to say: "There I am at home," and replied, "Kentucky, sir, is right; and, to my certain knowledge, every prominent politician in the State is in favor of Douglas. I have very lately been in Kentucky and conversed with every member of Congress and every one (and particularly Dr. Peyton, the most prominent of them all,) is in favor of Douglas."

A very fine looking, quiet stranger, "who had been listening without saying anything," appeared struck with the last remark, and asked the speaker if he understood him to say that Dr. Peyton was a Douglas man? "O, yes," he replied, "I know him intimately; and within the last four weeks he has assured me of the fact."

The stranger rose up and spoke substantially as follows: "Sir, I am Dr. Peyton, the member of Congress referred to, and though I have heard much of you, I have never had the honor of your acquaintance, of speaking to you, until now, and so far from being a Douglas man, I am against him, sir, all the way from here to Halifax. Nor is there a prominent man in Kentucky for him, except Mr. Dixon, who is in favor of a new party. The effect of this reply can be better imagined than described. The shout that went up from that crowd made the Antelope tremble. The Douglas orator, instead of melting down into his boots, turned towards Dr. Peyton and remarked: "Are you Dr. Peyton, sir? Most happy to see you, sir—delighted to make your acquaintance, sir—think I once saw you, sir, when I was in the Senate, hem?" "S called hands to take a drink, and amidst the most terrific guffaws, they all drank "health to Dr. Peyton, and confusion

to Douglas and his schemes for the Presidency. Forthcoming brilliant hymenials in the fashionable world have been whispered about for some time. A bride from Alabama dropped a rumor of frequent meetings and deep consultations in certain rooms at Brown's marble parlour, which, with her finger on her lip, ladies became of a sudden diplomats—not a syllable oozed from mouths which were as open as to the when, the who, or the wherefore. At last an honorable member told his tailor, in consideration that his bill should not be sent in, and, finally, the appearance last week of exquisitely engraved cards announced a coming ceremony in Trinity church, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, January 27, to be followed by a reception at "Brown's" from 1 to 4. The parties, Miss Hilliard, a native of North Carolina, orphan cousin of Mr. Senator Clay, of Alabama, and the groom, Mr. Hamilton Glenworth, of New York city. Before 12 o'clock a numerous company assembled in Trinity church, guests who were evidently selected by a hand accustomed to the task of calling friends at its own good pleasure among the elite of society. There eminent Senators to impart dignity to the scene, and brilliant belles from the "West end," and showy exotics from the "east diplomatique," and within the altar the venerable bishop, Duane, of New Jersey, in satin surplice and bands, who, with the attendant clergyman, (Dr. Butler), awaited the arrival of the bridal cortege. As we sat absorbed in admiration of the curiously-grained roof and richly stained windows, there was suddenly a flutter of excitement and stir near the door of the edifice. All leaned forward to catch a glance.

First came the attendants—one in white, with delicate coral trimmings, and ruffles beautifully fluted; the second—a sister of the bride—in a richly embroidered lace dress, which fell in fleecy richness over a white net. Following these came the bride, a beautiful girl dimly perceptible through lace and orange blossoms, like a star through a summer cloud, leaning on the arm of the groom, a youthful and very gentlemanly-looking person. Then came Senator Clay and lady, the face of the latter wearing a look of deep sadness. Impossible to see a lovelier creature than the bride; her face and form entirely enshrouded in the soft folds of the bridal veil, while her snowy drapery, ample, yet exquisitely arranged, her hair parted in plain bands, and surmounted only with a wreath of orange blossoms. The graceful majesty of her walk, the perfect placidity of her whole appearance struck every one as she passed in. As they fell into their places around the altar, the scene was most imposing and picturesque. The large handful of the bride were hid from the spectators, but the clear and exquisitely pure complexion, the regularity of the features, the softly-rounded cheek, the slight, girlish form—irresistibly attracted attention. As the solemn voice of the bishop arose in clear and distinct tones, she bent her head; and as the murmured words "I will" thrilled through the crowded building, a blush diffused itself over her features, resembling the rich bloom of that flower which is thought to portray the tint of modesty in our sex.

"Thou Lord keep thee and bless thee." As this concluding blessing fell upon her ear, she turned from the altar to be pressed to the hearts of her relatives with a fervor and devotion which rarely falls to an orphan's lot. Miss H. had resided with Mr. C. and lady since the death of her parents, and the deep feelings of attachment manifested by them were evident to all. There was little to separate this marriage scene from a thousand others in the world; and yet it was a picture such as an imaginative artist might have portrayed as the ideal of a bridal scene.

Captain Whiting, of the Sonora Survey, is now in Washington, and reports most favorably of Captain Stone's progress. He had already surveyed twelve million of acres, and will soon have one third of the entire State surveyed. A large immigration is expected in the spring. A report presented to the State Department on the condition of that part of Mexico confirms and reiterates the news received from time to time of the utterly disorganized condition of the country, requiring the intercession of the United States, or some other strong arm of power, to save it from ruin.

Captain Whiting is favorably known about Wilmington, of your State. Lt. Jones, of U. S. Army, also of your State, is now in this city. I have extended this letter far beyond the limits I purposed, and reserve, for another, an account of the festivities and gaieties now so rife at the Capital.

**NORTH STATE.**  
ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.—We learn from the Montgomery Mail, that the Governor of Alabama has appointed Judge Yderton of that State a Commissioner to negotiate with the authorities of the State of Florida relative to the cession to Alabama of a portion of West Florida, including the port of Pensacola. It appears the Legislature of Florida had passed a resolution, which had been approved by the Governor, leaving the question of transfer to the decision of the people of the State.

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.**—The following gentlemen have been chosen Anniversary Orators of their respective societies:

Washington Society, 22d of February—Orator, Thomas W. Mason of Brunswick county, Va.; Reader, J. W. Jones, Louisa Courthouse, Virginia.  
Columbian Society, 12th of April—John H. Jeruigan of Hertford county, N. Carolina; Reader, Mr. Ferrill, of Va.  
Jefferson Society, 13th April—Orator, J. A. P. Sheffield of Smythe, Va.; Reader, J. H. H. of Richmond, Va.

**CHEAP GOVERNMENT.**—The whole annual expenses of the State government of New Jersey were last year \$202,000, about three-fifths of which are contributed by a tax upon railroad passengers.

**BIOGRAPHY OF CALHOUN.**—It is understood that Mr. Richard K. Cralle, of Virginia, has in preparation an elaborate biography of the great Carolina statesman, founded on his private papers and other authentic materials. Mr. Cralle already favorably known by his editorship of the six volumes of Calhoun's works, published by the Appletons.

**LETTER POSTAGE.**—The opposition to an increase of letter postage is general in this State. The Senate has raised its voice against the measure in very decided terms, and the Assembly will concur.—The Post has been well denominated the "People's Department." Every man, woman and child in the whole country is interested in it, and revenue can be raised from any other source than from this.

**N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.**  
The opposition party in Kentucky are holding meetings in all the counties to elect delegates to a State convention, to be held at Louisville on the 22d of February, to nominate candidates for all the State offices.

It was rumored that the British Government intend to augment the Chinese squadron.

**FARMERS' BANK MONEY.**—An esteemed correspondent in the Western part of the State asks us: "Will you please let me know how the Farmers' Bank at Elizabeth City stands? Are its bills current in Raleigh? Is there likely to be anything done by the Legislature that will cause them to rise at par?"

The first and third questions we are unable to answer. In reply to the second we will say, that the Farmers' Bank bills, payable at Elizabeth City are from 15 to 20 per cent under par here. We got off the last we had at 15 per cent. We hope the Legislature will do something to stop the losses the people are sustaining by this depreciated currency.—Raleigh Standard.

We are informed from a reliable source, that if the Legislature make the amendment to the charter recently asked for by the stockholders, arrangements will immediately be made for the redemption of these bills, "in specie or its equivalent;" and we would advise all persons holding Elizabeth City bills not to part with them at a sacrifice until it is known whether the Legislature will grant the desired amendment to the charter; for if granted, no sacrifice will be required.—Greensboro Patriot.

By a statement of the Treasurer of Virginia, it appears that the amount in the three deposit banks of Richmond, to the credit of the State, is \$969,728, which is thus divided: To the credit of the Commonwealth, \$248,830; to the credit of the Literary fund, \$134,288; to the credit of the Board of Public Works, \$167,512; to the credit of the sinking fund, \$419,295.

The Massachusetts anti-slavery society have adopted resolutions expressing faith in the ultimate trial of their principles; but indicating no new plan.

The amendment to the constitution of Missouri, limiting the State debt to \$30,000,000, was passed by the House on Thursday. It had been passed previously by the Senate.

An estimate of 800 members to each county would give 1,867,200 as the Catholic population of the United States.

The press of the Mexican capital states that the French and English Ministers had notified the Government, that unless \$1,000,000 were paid to satisfy the claims of British and French subjects within sixty days, their fleets would take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico. This statement, however, is discredited.

The Legislature of Florida has repealed the statute forbidding trading with the Indians in that State. There are about eighty now left in the State, of whom nearly all live in Dade county. They steadily refuse to emigrate, declaring that they will live and die in the country God has given them, where are the graves of their forefathers.

El Progresso quotes a rumor that an American war vessel had threatened to blockade and bombard Mazatlan for confiscating the cargo of an American merchantman.

The Government palace at Guadalajara had been destroyed by the explosion of a magazine; and from one to two hundred persons were killed, producing a terrible consternation.

President Robles is still presiding, backed by capitalists, and is on friendly terms with Miramon. It is said that Miramon should decline for General, Zoluaga, Robles will join the Liberals.

The English and French admirals have made a formal and threatening demand on General Juarez for the prompt payment of the interest due on the English bonds.

The latest telegraphic accounts from London, being to the morning of the 15th instant, state: Advice from the continent are, on the whole, reassuring. Letters from France are unanimous in expressing the aversion of the whole industrial population with regard to the prospect of war; and it is likewise affirmed that all the Ministers, including Count Walewski, are now in favor of peace. The panic on the Bourse culminated on the 12th, when actual sales of three per cents, were made at 67-40, but they subsequently rallied.

The Costa Rican Congress, in extraordinary session on the 2d, ratified the Bello treaty with slight modifications. General Lamar's manifesto in Nicaragua had created some sensation throughout Central America, while the conduct of Mr. Buchanan towards the filibusters was fully appreciated.

DR. B. F. HATCH'S DEFINITION OF SPIRITUALISM.—For his wife Cora he professes the profoundest respect and tenderest regard, but asserts that spiritualism (of which she was at medium) is "fifty per cent. self-delusion, twenty-five per cent. psychology, fifteen per cent. intentional imposition and the remaining ten per cent. yet a matter of uncertainty."

Disquietude still continued on the continent, and war-like rumors were still circulated; but the panic had sensibly abated, particularly in London. The Paris Bourse showed an improvement, but still fluctuated.

The depreciation of the funds in consequence of Napoleon's policy has been five per cent. in France, three in Russia, five in Sardinia, six in Austria, and three in Turkey—making a total depreciation in the nominal value of the public stocks and shares in the European money market of about sixty million pounds.

Large Austrian reinforcements had reached Lombardy, but the chances of a revolt there were diminishing.

There is great agitation in Genoa, Pavia, Milan, and generally throughout Italy; apparently indicating that it is on the eve of a revolution.

According to the statistics, the total value of the steam-boats running on the Mississippi river and its tributaries is over \$60,000,000, and the number above fifteen hundred, having a tonnage three-fold greater than the steam tonnage of Great Britain, and more than that of all the nations of Europe and the rest of the world put together. Yet, singular enough, politicians have been found who contend that it is unconstitutional for the United States to improve the navigation of the streams navigated by this immense fleet of steamers—the noblest the sun ever shone upon.

**SCOTCH WORDS.**—The Scotch language is perhaps destined to perish. There are many Scotch words and Scotch expressions which ought to be saved from the wreck. By their adoption the English language would be immensely enriched. The Scotch language has no Roman majesty, but it lends itself most opulently to pathos and humor. It has been kept free from those pedantic Johnsonianisms which have been so fatal to the English language. In its homeliness there is a power after which the English language often strives in vain. What in effect is homeliness, but that which, coming from home, goes back thither with natural impulse and irresistible force? A language loses its moral empire when it deserts entirely, as the English language has deserted, the common speech of the people. And that moral empire gone, what avail a learned air and rhetorical embellishments? Critic.

### LEGISLATIVE.

From our Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Feb. 3, 1859.

**MESSRS EDITORS:**  
The past week has been an important one in the legislative history of our good old State. The great and important questions engaging the attention of both Houses of the General Assembly, are of vital interest to every section from Garrutick to Cherokee First in importance—not only to your community but to the whole State—is the Fayetteville Coalfield Road. You have already heard of the triumphant passage of that measure through the House of Commons, without amendment, without defeat or reconsideration, but just as it came from the Senate. The friends of that measure have spared no pains or labor in its behalf; the names of some of them—yea, all, should be remembered as long as the good old town of Fayetteville has an existence. They stood firm in the sixth trouble, and did not forsake it in the seventh, but battled manfully against every difficulty until success has crowned their efforts. The other schemes throughout the State had an advantage, from the fact that the State had already invested largely in all of them, and "they must be completed," whilte the greatest of them all, had been left to individual enterprise to work its way. It would have been the grossest act of injustice if the Legislature had refused the aid they asked. The Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad passed its second reading in the House last night by a very large majority, and will likely pass its third reading to-day. It has undergone several amendments to the bill, and the same amendments to the bill. The State shall borrow for the Company \$2000 per mile, instead of endorsing the bonds of the Company for that amount.

The Western Extension will come up to-day in the House. The bill for that road provides that when individuals have secured \$50,000, the State shall subscribe \$100,000, and so on till the four millions already subscribed shall be secured. Instead of compelling the subscribers to complete the road, the bill provides that they should receive the State's subscription.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Bill, as amended, was again defeated in the Senate yesterday; that bill provided for additional aid to that work, to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The Revenue Bill passed its 3rd reading in the Commons, on Tuesday, by a vote of 43 to 58. It is to be regretted that so many felt compelled to vote against a bill of that character, it being objectionable in several of its provisions; but it looks bad to see those who are asking the State to appropriate money out of the Treasury to aid them, refuse to vote for a bill that would aid them in their enterprise. The bill will probably be amended in several particulars in the Senate, and if the House should not concur very promptly, the session will continue for several days yet.

A bill to amend the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Salisbury west, was defeated in the Commons to-day. It provides for no additional appropriation, but instead of requiring the stockholders to build an entire section, provided that whenever Fifty Thousand Dollars was subscribed by individuals, then the State would subscribe One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and so on in proportion to the amount subscribed by individuals, until the amount already appropriated by the State is exhausted. It will be reconsidered to-morrow. As an act of justice to the West, this bill should pass. The members from that section have voted for every work in the State, and it is but right that they should be allowed to build this central road as they may be able to raise their part of the money.

The House has been in committee of the whole on the Deep River Improvement. What will be done is uncertain; it is most generally thought that they will direct the work to be sold, as there seems to be a determination to appropriate no more money for it from the State.

A bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina has again been defeated in the Senate. It is impossible to say what will be done on the Bank question. There are too many financiers in this Legislature to agree upon a plan of a Bank that can sustain itself and be of any service to the community. In all probability the charter of the present Bank of the State will be extended for six or eight years, and in that time it will have there will be a sounder or more practical knowledge prevailing in reference to the Banking interest of the State.

The House disposed of a large number on Bills to-day of a private and local character. The bill changing the time of holding Harnett Superior Court passed its last reading in the Commons. The great Bill in reference to the location of the County site of that County has not yet passed the Senate. It has been amended in that House, restricting the location to within three miles of the centre. There will be some objection to the bill in the Senate.

**FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,**  
February 5, 1859  
Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.  
By GEO. SLOAN.

BACON,	11 1/2	a 12
BEEF, F. F.	27	a 28
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a 00
Adamantine	25	a 28
Sperm	45	a 50
COFFEE—Rio	12	a 13 1/2
Laguira	14	a 15
Java	18	a 19
COTTON,—Fair to good	11	a 11 1/2
Ordinary to mid.	10	a 10 1/2
COTTON BAGGING—Gunny	18	a 20
Induee	17	a 19
FLOURS—	40	a 45
Family	5 40	a 5 50
Super.	5 40	a 5 25
Fine	5 40	a 5 00
Scratched	4 75	a 5 00
GRAIN—Corn	90	a 1 00
Wheat	90	a 1 00
Rye	95	a 1 00
Oats	60	a 65
Peas	10	a 90
TALLOW	10	a 00
WOOL	18	a 20
COTTON YARN—No 5 to 10	20	a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8 1/2
Osnaburghs	10 1/2	a 10
YARN—Yellow Dip,	2 40	a 0 00
Virgin	2 40	a 0 00
Herd	1 10	a 0 00
Spirits	43	a 43 1/2
BUTTER—	20	a 25
CHICKENS—	12 1/2	a 20
EGGS—	15	a 16
BEEF—Or the hoof	4	a 4 1/2
By retail	5	a 7
Peruvian Guano—		
5 tons and upwards, \$65 per ton,		
A less quantity, 70		of 2000 lbs

**REMARKS.**  
COTTON.—Is not so firm and prices are a shade lower.  
FLOUR.—Has come in freely, and prices remain unchanged.  
SPIRITS TERPENTINE.—Has advanced and sells readily at above figures.  
BEES—Is some higher, with sales at 12 1/2 cents.  
CORN.—Continues in good demand; some lots have sold at \$1.05.

**WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 3, 1859.**  
TERPENTINE.—Sales yesterday of 855 bbls at 2.90 for Virgin and Yellow dip, and 1.70 for hard, @ 280 lbs. No sales to-day.  
SPIRITS.—No transactions that we hear of.  
RICE.—Sales yesterday of 1,000 bbls Common, at 1.15 @ 310 lbs.

**TAR.**—Sales yesterday of 189 bbls at 1.90 @ bbl.  
COTTON.—Sales yesterday of 4 bales at 1 1/2 for middling; 33 at 1 1/2-16 for strict middling, and 12 at 1 1/2 for good middling.  
CORN.—Of the 3,570 bushels left on the market yesterday, 2,200 bushels changed hands, in lots, at 72 @ bushel; 1370 bushels yet unsold.  
TIMBER.—Sales yesterday and to-day of 127 at 5.00, 6.00, 6.25, 6.50, 7.50 @ 8.00 @ M., as in quality.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned will let a Contract on the 18th inst. for the BUILDING OF A CHURCH, at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County, N. C. Specifications will be made known on that day.  
EDWARD SPEARMAN,  
T. W. DEYANNE,  
DANIEL BUTLER,  
JAS. BUTLER,  
WILLIAM BUTLER,  
Committee.

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WILLIAM BUTLER,  
Committee.

**MARRIED.**  
In this County, on the 26th ult., Mr. J. C. VAUGHAN, to Miss ISABELLA G. MATTHEWS, eldest daughter of David Matthews, of Moore county.

On the 3rd inst., by J. E. Bryan, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN P. SIKES, of Bladen, to Miss ANNE J. PRICKETT, of Fayetteville.

**DIED.**  
In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., SIMON HODSON, son of John Lodge, aged 7 years and 11 days.

**P. J. SINCLAIR,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett, and Richmond.  
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**  
THIS DAY, I have admitted GEORGE WILSON, as a partner into my business. The style of the new firm will be ERKANT & WILSON.  
S. W. ERRANT.  
Lumberton, Jan'y 29, 1859. -it

**CARD TO THE GENTLEMEN OF FAYETTEVILLE AND VICINITY.**  
OUR CUTTER will be at our Office, in this place (next door west of Edwin Glover's Jewelry Store) on or about the 1st of March, at which time and place, we shall open a Large Assortment of CASSIMERE AND VESTINGS OF NEWEST IMPORTATION.

The Cutter will remain here One Week, and will be pleased to take the measures of such as may desire a fashionable Coat, Pants, or Vest made to order.  
All work made to measure. If not satisfactory in every respect, may be left on our hands.  
O. S. BALDWIN,  
Merchant Tailor, &c.  
Feb'y 5, -61-18

**Georgia State Lottery.**  
ON THE PLAN OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,  
For the benefit of the MONTICELLO Union Academy,  
Of Jasper County, Georgia,  
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature, McANNEY & CO., MANAGERS.  
To be drawn in public under the sworn superintendence of two Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, in the

**CITY OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**  
Class 7 Drawn on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.  
Class 8 Drawn on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.  
Class 9 Drawn on SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

**CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000.**  
TICKETS ONLY \$10.  
HALVES, QUARTERS, AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.  
Class 7 has only 30,000 Numbers and 2,660 Prizes, amounting to \$220,040, and the Capital Prize is \$50,000, and lowest Prize \$10.  
Class 8 has 40,000 Numbers, and 20,166 Prizes, amounting to \$272,000. More than one Prize to every two Tickets. The lowest Prize is 35, 00.  
Class 9 has 50,000 Numbers, and 25,627 Prizes, amounting to \$347,768. More Prizes than Blanks. Capital Prize \$50,000. Lowest Prize \$10.

**On the Plan of Single Numbers. Fifty Thousand and Tickets! 25,627 PRIZES.**  
More than One Prize to every Two Tickets.  
**MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.**  
TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH.

1 Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000.	5 Prizes of 1,000 are \$5,000
1 " 15,000 is 15,000.	10 " 500 are 5,000
1 " 5,000 is 5,000.	2 " 200 are 400
1 " 4,000 is 4,000.	2 " 300 are 600
1 " 3,000 is 3,000.	2 " 200 are 400
1 " 2,000 is 2,000.	50 " 100 are 5,000
1 " 1,500 is 1,500.	100 " 100 are 10,000
1 " 1,100 is 1,100.	

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**  
4 Prizes of \$200 approximating to \$50,000 prize are \$800  
4 Prizes of 150 approximating to 15,000 prize are 600  
4 Prizes of 100 approximating to 5,000 prize are 400  
4 Prizes of 80 approximating to 4,000 prize are 320  
8 Prizes of 60 approximating to 3,000 prize are 480  
8 Prizes of 50 approximating to 2,000 prize are 400  
8 Prizes of 40 approximating to 1,500 prize are 320  
8 Prizes of 30 approximating to 1,100 prize are 240  
25,600 Prizes of 10 are - - - - - 256,000

25,627 Prizes amounting to - - - - - \$347,760

**Whole Tickets \$10, Halves \$5, Quarters \$2.50.**  
PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.  
The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.  
The first 179 Prizes, similarly printed and encircled are placed in another wheel.  
The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the prizes are drawn out.

**Approximation Prizes.**—The two preceding and the first 9 prizes will be entitled to the 418 Approximation Prizes. For example: if Ticket No. 11250 draws the \$50,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252, will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the \$18,000 Prize, those tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to \$150, and so on according to the above scheme.

**Certificates of Packages** will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:  
Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets - \$80  
" " " 10 Half " " 40  
" " " 10 Quarter " " 20  
" " " 10 Eighth " " 10

**IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES.**  
Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.  
The list of draw numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.  
Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give the post office, county and State.  
Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.  
All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.  
All communications strictly confidential.  
Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates to  
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.  
Remember that every prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.  
All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.  
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All prizes of \$1,000 and under paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.  
All communications strictly confidential.

**WESTERN RAIL ROAD.**  
ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McComb's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.