

form is the order of the day; but yesterday we had it. The Senate almost unanimously voted in favor of retrenching and reforming the expenses of the Government; but here comes up the Pacific railroad bill, which, if adopted, will in the end cause the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars; and I suppose the same gentlemen who vote for economizing the expenditures of the Government will turn round and vote to increase them by this means. They will only vote to increase their own salaries, and to appropriate for a railroad to the Pacific, but they go for submarine telegraphs, homestead bills, additional pension bills, heaping upon the Government an increase of the public expenditure to the extent of millions upon millions. This is said to be all fair and legitimate, and yet gentlemen proclaim to the country that they desire to retrench and reform the expenditures of the Government. If a little peacemaker claim of a poor old soldier is before us, it answers to talk about economy, retrenchment, and reform; but when it comes to millions and hundreds of millions, it is all very legitimate, upon a vague supposition that at some time or in some way or other war may occur, and we may have to transport troops to the State of California. That very phrase may occur with regard to any other place in the United States, or to any other location you may name.

This, Mr. President, in my opinion, is a departure from the good old rule of construction. I do not think the framers of the Constitution of the United States ever contemplated that the Congress of the United States should interfere in the building of railroads. As I have said I desire to see a railroad to California placed in precisely the same position other railroads are placed in. That railroad will be built whenever the necessities of the country require it to be built, and no other improvements have been contemplated, and until that time, even if they were completed, it would be unprofitable to the Government and to everybody else. I say above all, if you desire retrenchment and economy, this is one of the schemes you should avoid, for in the end it is to throw the entire expense of the road upon the Federal Government, and the Federal Government will never derive much if any benefit from it. It is not guarded in that way, as it should be.

It is perfectly obvious to any one who will examine this bill, as I before remarked, that the parties may sell the road, they may dispose of it, and leave the Government without any remedy; we may lose all that we have invested in it. This is the view I take of the case, sir.

From the London Times.

The Past and Future of Mexico.

When, some four centuries ago, the enterprise of Spanish navigators opened the vast continent of America to the admiration of Europe, the civilization of the New World was found to be concentrated in two spots, and two only that enormous territory. One of these favored regions was Peru; the other was Mexico. It was in Mexico especially, that art, politics and science had received their greatest development. All the rest of North America, from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouths of the Mississippi, was desolate and barbarous, diversified only by swamp, forest or prairie, and populated by savages without knowledge of laws. Mexico alone redeemed the character of the new continent, and presented to the eyes of the invaders a spectacle so marvellous as to satisfy even the expectations which the great discovery and rapid conquest had raised.

There the Spaniards found an organized State, an ancient polity, an opulent capital, an exalted dynasty, a formidable priesthood, and a people well skilled in mechanical and decorative arts. So great, in fact, was the proficiency of the workmen, so elaborate the system of government, and so impressive the whole evidence of wealth and grandeur, that for some time the civilization of Mexico was regarded as superior to that of Europe. Although, indeed, the researches of modern inquiries have enabled us to apply some corrective to these ideas, it is really probable that in certain respects the Spaniards found Mexico more advanced than Spain; and we have been assured, on the authority of a comprehensive history, that this civilization was the necessary incident of geographical and natural advantages. Such was the situation and configuration of Mexico that it could hardly fail to make progress; and all that was discovered there in the shape of national wealth or political order represented the extraordinary opportunities which nature had provided.

Such was the picture given of Mexico 420 years ago. Our American intelligence gives us another sketch of the country as it exists at this moment, and it would be hard to imagine a contrast more surprising. There is literally no spot on the entire American continent, from the Arctic seas to Cape Horn, which presents such a spectacle of disorganization and ruin. The Indians of Patagonia are better ordered than the Mexicans of 1859. In the old seat of American civilization there is now no government, no recognized policy, no public order. Life and property are insecure, not through the accident of a political revolution, or as the consequence of a transient convulsion, but necessarily and permanently, from the utter defeat and break-up of all the institutions designed for their protection. We cannot find in any European history—not even in that of Spain itself—any parallel or illustration of the state of things in Mexico. The country is split into factions, but no faction has any principle, nor does it seem to be so much as anticipated that there is any party, or any leader of a party, by whose ascendancy or predominance the existing anarchy could be terminated.

When, in the year 1824, a Republican Government was definitely substituted for the dominion exercised by Spain, room was left for Federalism and Centralization, which have never ceased, and which, perhaps, have more or less expression in all Mexican revolutions. We observe also, at present, that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Mexico are throwing such weight as they possess into the scale of absolutism, with the same views which have recently characterized their proceedings in various parts of Europe. But, except for these features, there is positively nothing to be discovered in the civil war now raging in Mexico which can raise it above the level of common and promiscuous brigandage. Society is resolved into its primitive elements without, as yet, throwing up any vague virtues to the surface.

It would be too absurd a speculation to inquire philosophically into the causes which have thus operated on a country so fair and so fortunate as to have once produced an exceptional civilization of its own in the midst of general barbarism. Historically the case can be taken in at a glance. Spain ruled the subject State of Mexico for exactly 300 years; then came three years of convulsion, and then some thirty years of republicanism, on a remarkably pure and genuine model. Mexico had its union, its States, and its Territories, its Chamber of Deputies and its Senate. Biennial Parliaments and equal electoral districts gave to the popular suffrage all the reality which Mr. Bright could desire, and, except that there was no education and no toleration in religious matters, the in-

stitutions of Mexico were, at any rate in theory, as liberal as they could be. All this, however, was of no avail. The Mexicans can neither govern themselves nor find anybody strong enough to govern them, and the State, if it can still be called a State, is simply tumbling to pieces for want of anything like vitality or cohesion.

The ordinary interest which might attach to a spectacle like this is materially enhanced by two important considerations. On the northern frontier of Mexico lies a formidable neighbor already aggrandized by large acquisitions of Mexican territory, and prepared for the absorption of more. What gives this contingency greater weight is the fact that the politics of the North American Union will be intimately affected by any further annexation toward the South, and its wisest statesmen are apprehensive of the results which might ensue. Certainly, up to the present time, the Government at Washington has exhibited considerable forbearance in dealing with the provocations to which the anarchy and license prevailing throughout Mexico have naturally given rise. We have, however, a more direct interest in the matter. English capital has been largely invested in Mexican undertakings, and English merchants have carried their energies to Mexico for the joint advantage of both countries together. The revolutionists, in their suicidal folly, have actually visited with indignities and penalties the foreigners who were contributing to the resources of their State, and though Englishmen who lend their money to foreign Governments do so on their own responsibility, British subjects may claim the protection of British power. The affairs of Mexico, as far as touching us, but are so entangled with those of the Government, be it what it may, shall abstain from visiting our country with injustice or wrong.

The only apparent parallel to this strange break-up is that suggested by the case of Poland, and here the parallel is apparent only in name, it is true, was a turbulent and unquiet State, with a system of government which never worked evenly, and which, perhaps, must have ultimately proved incompatible with the better organized politics of its frontiers. But the Poles had a nationality which gave them strength and purpose, and which, for some generations, enabled them to extend their territories at the expense of their neighbors. They once partitioned Prussia, and they once nearly annexed Russia. Moreover, their disorganization, extreme as it was, had been in some measure artificially created, and the spirit which sustained it has not yet expired, showed what a genuine vitality the nation possessed.

In Mexico there is not a vestige of nationality. Of its seven or eight millions of population, about one million only are whites, the rest being Indians or mixed breeds; and these Mexican Spaniards have not succeeded, like the French Canadians, in preserving the spirit which they brought across the seas. Mexico has broken up for pure incapacity for self-government. The license which ensued on the extinction of absolutism, 40 years ago, has never been exchanged for any regular or stable administration, so that what should have been a mere temporary suspension of authority has proved a permanent abeyance of order. Despotism might relieve the country, but no Mexican has been strong enough for a despot, and affairs, therefore, have gone from bad to worse, with interminable convulsions, hopeless wars, losses of territory, and, at length, with such absolute political disorganization that no stage of decline can be more ruinous, and men are only looking to see what may follow.

United States Senators Elect.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next:

- Stephen A. Douglass, Democrat, of Illinois, re-elected.
- Henry B. Anthony, Black Republican, of Rhode Island, vice Allen, Democrat.
- A. O. P. Nicholson, Democrat, of Tennessee, vice Bell, Know Nothing.
- Albert G. Brown, Democrat, of Mississippi, re-elected.
- Clement C. Clay, jr., Democrat, of Alabama, re-elected.
- Willard Saulsbury, Democrat, of Delaware, vice Bates, Democrat.
- James Chestnut, Democrat, of South Carolina, vice Evans, Democrat.
- Wm. P. Fessenden, Black Republican, of Maine, re-elected.
- John P. Hale, Black Republican, of New Hampshire, re-elected.
- R. M. T. Hunter, Democrat, of Virginia, re-elected.
- J. W. Grimes, Black Republican, of Iowa, vice Jones, Democrat.
- Gov. Bragg, Democrat, of North Carolina, vice Reid, Democrat.
- W. K. Sebastian, Democrat, of Arkansas, re-elected.
- Kinsley S. Bingham, Black Republican, of Michigan, vice Stuart, Democrat.
- L. W. Powell, Democrat, of Kentucky, vice Thompson, Know Nothing.
- Robert Toombs, Democrat, of Georgia, re-elected.
- Henry Wilson, Black Republican, of Massachusetts, re-elected.
- J. W. Hemphill, Democrat, of Texas, vice Houston, Know Nothing.
- J. P. Benjamin, Democrat, of Louisiana, re-elected.

Senators are yet to be chosen in place of Mr. Wright, Democrat, of New Jersey, and General Shields, Democrat, of Minnesota.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—By PEARSON, C. J. In Carter v. Mellon, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wells v. Wilmington and W. R. R. Comp., from Edgecomb, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Dickerson, from Franklin, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Johnson v. Dunn, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *retrac de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Jordan v. Lassiter, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment and directing a *retrac de novo*. Also, in State v. Nat. from Northampton, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. Atkinson, Shallington and Williams, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McCoy v. Morris, in equity, from Craven; plaintiff entitled to relief.

By RUFFIN, J. In Whichard v. Jordan, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Butler v. Keepler, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Haws v. Craige, from Alamance, affirming the judgment. — *Raleigh Standard.*

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, for the six months' operations.

"WEBSTER'S" HULSEMANN LETTER.—The

Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American (whig) gives the following piece of interesting information:

"Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, will return home in a month, and close his establishment here, owing to the death of a brother. It is not yet certain whether he will resume the mission again. His principal diplomatic notoriety was derived from a memorable letter, addressed to him by Mr. Webster, the patriotism of which, since his death, has been ascribed to Edward Everett. As the fact is not out of place now to say in this connection, that the letter in question was not written by Mr. Webster nor Mr. Everett, but by William Hunter, the modest and able Chief Clerk of the Department of State. The original draft of that paper was submitted to another person before it was ever seen by either of the parties whose names have been so habitually associated with it in the public mind, and though it may have received, and probably did receive, certain finishing touches and turns of phraseology from the hand of Mr. Everett, it is now substantially what it was when it left the possession of the real author, who never permitted even a pretension to be suggested, when the production excited so much comment and admiration, nor since then. The information came to me by mere accident, and is now disclosed without the possibility of any knowledge on the part of the person most interested."

San Francisco is deemed to be the business city of the United States, and if the Pacific Rail Road is built, will lie in the path of a most prodigious trade. Our government is not as sensible of this as our rivals, as can be seen in the annexed article. We expect to see the California city the great emporium yet. Oh! for the Pacific Rail Road—and—Cuba!

SIBERIA AND THE AMOOR.—From the lights now before us, it is pretty evident that at no distant day San Francisco will monopolize the greater portion of the trade of Eastern Siberia, Mongolia and Manchouria. The population of these regions cannot be far short of ten or twelve millions. They are in want of almost every thing except breadstuffs. They now derive their supplies of liquors, tobacco, cotton, clothing, cutlery, crockery, sugar, &c., from Novogorod, a distance of several thousand versts. These commodities are conveyed for the most part, on sledges, and it not infrequently happens that six months are consumed in the transit. From San Francisco they can obtain all the necessaries or luxuries, of which they may stand in need, in less than two months.

The Russian Government is projecting the construction of a line of railroad from Castris Bay, in the Gulf of Tartary, to a contingent bend in the Amoor river. This railroad would obviate the necessity of navigating the narrow strait at the head of the Gulf of Tartary, through which the Russian frigate Diana escaped from the British fleet in 1855 into the Amoor river, and which up to that time was not laid down on any chart or map, the general belief being that Saghien was a peninsula, and not an island. By this strait the mouth of the river is now reached.

The Amoor may be denominated the Mississippi of Northern Asia. It is navigable for steamboats for upwards of two thousand miles, and from its head waters to Irkutsk, goods can now be speedily and securely transported, the distance being no more than three hundred miles, with a lake intervening some eighty miles in width, upon which a steamboat regularly plies. Some idea of the settlement and growing importance of the regions watered by the Amoor may be formed from the fact, that no less than 200 steamboats are employed in making regular trips from Nicolaiovsk to Transbaikalia. It is so stated by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and we have no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, for we know that one steamboat sailed from this port to the Amoor, and that another has recently been built and launched there. —*Alta Californian.*

AMERICA IN THE OLD WORLD.—A traveller walking along the streets of European cities will notice at the shop windows, "American overshoes," or "American sewing machines," on the theatre bills he will read the names "American Comedienne;" in the bookstores he will meet Hartland, Wethe'll, Prescott, Barnes and Hodge; at the bookstand, Dwight, Williams, Sprague, Spring; further on he passes "the American photograph gallery."—Henry Russell draws crowds to hear him sing about "Life in America." On the hustings Lord Palmerston tells something borrowed from the Americans. In the churches, Dr. Guthrie extols the American Educational system. At a meeting for the Irish missions, Professor Miller and Dr. Cooke tell how the Irish flock over to America and learn independence. Go to a missionary meeting, and Dr. Andrew Thompson eulogizes the American missionaries, Elliott, Brainard and Grant. Go to a temperance meeting and you will be sure to hear of the Maine law. Go to the Free Church General Assembly, and you hear them speaking of American missions in Turkey, or to the procession of the Queen's Commissioner to the Established Assembly, and you find their dragoons trotting off to the American tune of "The Old Folks at Home." Go to the Glasgow cemetery and you will meet a funeral motto from Longfellow. Go into private families, and you will hear the lady of the house singing, at the piano the American song, "Excelsior," and not to be too tedious, if you go into the London Times, you will find that journal printing its eulogies on the United States upon Hoe's American printing press.

SUCCESSFUL TENNESSEE ENTERPRISE.—The Nashville Union learns from a report recently made by Hon. William S. Mundy, Secretary of the "Summer Cashmere Company," to the stockholders, that nearly thirty thousand dollars worth of Cashmere Goats have been sold from their flocks during the past season, without disposing of a single pure blood, although one thousand dollars a piece has been offered for them—the sales having been made principally from grade males—sixteen thousand dollars worth of which have gone to the State of Kentucky, and such has been the demand for the native Goat for propagation, that common she Goats have been sold for ten dollars per head. The Union says: "We have also seen samples of this silky fleece recently, from the flock of General W. G. Harding, the touch of which will convince any one that this animal has not been overrated. Mr. Mundy states that recently orders were made by Gen. A. J. Hamilton, and other distinguished farmers of Texas, who intend to test their value in that climate."

Registry laws are now pending in the Legislatures of New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois and New York.

For the North Carolinian.

Occasional Thoughts.

"Give attendance to reading." 1 Tim. iv: 13.

How much good is to be obtained from an intelligent social condition, comprising such as are disposed to devote a portion of their time to the perusal of works calculated to enrich them with useful knowledge; who, while reading the thoughts of others, can gather materials for thought themselves, can compare, and reason, and decide, thus exercising their judgments and their understandings; can derive benefit to themselves, and prepare themselves for their commerce with society in the application of that knowledge to the true purposes of life.

Knowledge to be useful must be rightly applied. Knowledge, with skill in its application, measures the distances, describes the movements, calculates and foretells with accuracy and exactness, the times of the appearance and eclipse of the sun, and moon, and stars. It digs its way to the earth bringing up the treasures from its depths. It converts the ore into the cast and wrought iron, and steel. It hews, and squares, and planes, and grooves, and joints the timber which the saw-mill has prepared. It moulds the clay into brick. It quarries, and polishes and chisels the marble for building and for statuary purposes. It plants, and reaps, and threshes, and grinds, and cleans, and spins the wool, and weaves it into cloth for our use. It builds the ship, designs the chart, adjusts the quadrant, regulates the chronometer, and prepares the compass for its guidance on the sea. From the molten metal it forms the bed-plate for the steam engine; from the wrought-iron the steam engine itself. It applies the power of steam to navigation, thus accomplishing in a few days, a voyage in which weeks would be employed without it. It uses that same power on land, driving the locomotive upon the rails, making the distance between place and place almost as nothing. It substitutes for the slow post-coach, the mail carrier, and express rider by horse, the more rapid conveyance of the wires of the Electric Telegraph.

But why attempt an exposition of what knowledge does? It provides and procures all things for our comfort, and when rightly applied, for our happiness also. It is good to read, in order to be learned; it is better to read, in order to be wise; it is best, to give proofs of learning and wisdom in their employment and exercise in the duties of life.

A. S. A.

THE HERO OF SAN JACINTO.—The old hero a short time since, received a document, the contents of which appeared to have been particularly distasteful to him. Instead of throwing it into the fire as most men would have done, he read it, and when he had read it, he said, "It is good to read, in order to be learned; it is better to read, in order to be wise; it is best, to give proofs of learning and wisdom in their employment and exercise in the duties of life."

VALENTINE'S VARIETY.—A gentleman who has been in the habit of reading the North Carolinian, writes to the editor of the paper, enclosing it in an ample envelope and franked it to the gentleman who sent it. Although an abuse of the franking privilege, this was decided by Housatonic.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,

February 12, 1859.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

By GEO. SLOAN.

BACON,	12	a	12 1/2		
BEEFWAX,	22	a	27		
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	00		
Adamantine	25	a	29		
Sperm	45	a	50		
Coffee—Rio	12	a	13 1/2		
Logvira	14	a	15		
Jaw	18	a	19		
COTTON—Fair to good	10 1/2	a	10 1/2		
Ordinary to mid.	9 1/2	a	10		
COTTON BAGGING—Gunny	18	a	20		
Dundee	17	a	19		
FEATHERS—	40	a	50		
FLOUR—					
Family	5	60	a	5	65
Super.	5	35	a	5	40
Fine	5	10	a	5	15
Scratched	4	85	a	4	90
GRAIN—Corn	90	a	1	00	
Wheat	90	a	1	00	
Rye	95	a	1	40	
Oats	70	a	80		
Peas	1	10	a	90	
FLAXSEED—					
LARD—	12	a	12 1/2		
HIDES—Dry	11	a	12		
MOLASSES—Cuba	30	a	00		
New Orleans	45	a	50		
SALT—					
Linseed	1	00	a	0	00
Tanner's	0	70	a	1	00
SALT—Liverpool sack	1	25	a	1	35
Alum	0	60	a	0	00
SHOT—Com. per bag	2	00	a	0	00
Buck	2	12 1/2	a	0	00
SPRITS—P Brandy	1	00	a	1	10
N C Apple do	0	70	a	0	80
Northern do	70	a	80		
N C Whiskey	75	a	80		
Northern do	35	a	00		
SCAGRS—Leaf	13	a	14		
Crushed	12	a	12 1/2		
Coffee	10	a	10 1/2		
Porto Rico	0	a	9		
New Orleans	10	a	11		
TALLOW—					
Wool	18	a	20		
COTTON YARN—No 5 to 10	20	a	00		
DOMESTIC GOODS—					
Brown Sheetings	8	a	8 1/2		
Osnaburghs	10	a	10 1/2		
TURPETINE—Yellow Dip.	2	35	a	0	00
Virgin	2	35	a	0	00
Hard	1	15	a	0	00
Spirits	4	a	43 1/2		
BUTTER—	20	a	25		
CHICKENS—	12	a	20		
EGGS—	12 1/2	a	15		
BEEF—Or the hoof	5	a	4 1/2		
By retail					
Peruvian Guano—					
5 tons and upwards,	\$65	per ton,			
A less quantity,	70	" "			
of 2000 lbs					

REMARKS.

COTTON—Prices are lower, with sales at quotations. FLOUR—Has advanced, and sales are easily made at our highest figures. SPIRITS TURPETINE—Wanted at quotations. BACON—Not much arriving; prices are a shade higher. COIN & OATS—In demand. Some sales of the latter have been made at 5 cents above quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 10.

TURPETINE—Sales yesterday of 487 bbls., and today of 800 do. at 2.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and 1.6 for Hard, @ 280 lbs. SPIRITS TURPETINE—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at 40¢ per gal. No sales to-day. ROBIN & TAR—No transactions reported in either article. TWINE—Sales of five rafts at 5.00 @ 5.25 per M, as in quality. COIN—The cargo of 1800 bushels left on the market yesterday, at the close of our review, changed hands at 70¢ per bushel.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb. 9.

Cotton is very dull—marked depressed and quotations nominal; Middling Uplands 11 1/2 cents @ lb. Lots in transit offered at a decline of 3 cents @ lb. What is declining; White 1.45 @ 1.70 @ bushel. Cotton is quiet; Yellow 80 @ 82 cents; White 84 @ 85 cents @ bushel. Spirits Turpetine is firm; Rosin dull at 2 1/2 @ 1.75 @ bbl. Rice steady at 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 cents @ pound.

FISH BREEDING IN FRANCE.

A very remarkable result of pisciculture has been lately obtained in the department of Meurthe, (France), when from a small stream the enormous weight of 25,000 kilogrammes of bleak, equivalent to about 54,000 pounds, was taken during the late season. The scales of this fish are used for making artificial pearls. By an ingenious process they are reduced to a kind of lustrous paste called *Essence d'Orient*, and the French artificial pearls are simply small hollow glass balls coated inside with this paste and filled with white wax.

CURIOS EXPERIMENT.—M. Groux, the gentleman with the thoracic cavity which admits of an inspection of the internal mechanism, has had an electro-magnetic machine made, which applied through the orifice, tinkles a bell with every pulsation of the heart. The machine was made by Mr. Farmer, of the Alarm Telegraph office. Recent experiments were made in connection with the exact and delicate apparatus in the Observatory at Cambridge. The operating forces were divided, one portion taking their post at the Observatory, the other in Boston. The principal agent, M. Groux, himself, being here, the heart's impulses were transmitted over the electric wires, and instantaneously recorded at the Observatory.—*Boston Gazette.*

COMPLIMENT TO MORPHY.—Andersson, on bearing generous testimony to Morphy's powers, as a chess player, says he is too strong for any living player to hope to win more than a game here and there. He never makes a mistake, but as soon as his adversary commits the slightest blunder, his game is gone. If a player makes a move "approximatively" correct, but not "exactment" the right move, Morphy is dead certain to win. Andersson has also given his opinion on Morphy would have beaten all of the great triumvirate; Philidore, La Bourdonnais and McDonnell.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, we see it stated, has written a letter to his friends at Augusta positively declining a nomination for a re-election to Congress.

DIED.

In this vicinity, on the 5th inst., at his late residence, Mr. ROSA MCNEILAS, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. (com. In this place, on Tuesday, 2d inst., Mr. MORRIS JONES, in the 69th year of his age. He was one of our oldest citizens, industrious and frugal in his habits. Hopes are entertained that he has gone from his labors here, to that rest that is in reserve for the faithful. [Com. Town papers please copy.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN HATFIELD, aged 68 years. He was the oldest merchant in business in Wilmington, having been engaged in the pursuits in this place for 50 years. He was a worthy and upright citizen, and a large number of his friends are united in expressing their regret at his decease. [Com. Universal regard.

Valentines! Valentines!

IN GREAT VARIETY, Color and Design, for sale at the MUSICAL CORNER, Feb. 12. (1)

THE NEW CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS

WE propose to open in Fayetteville, about first of March next, a new store, to be conducted by Mr. H. H. MUNSON,

who has been connected with our Wilmington Establishment for some years past. We can recommend Mr. M. as a gentleman every way qualified to conduct the business, and well calculated to please his patrons. O. S. BALDWIN, Clothing Merchant, &c.

N. B. Due Notice will be given of

the precise time when the above House (next door west of Edwin Glover's) will be open, and also of the time when the Cutler, and the Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will be put on.

O. S. B. Feb. 12. -31

AT THE HOTEL CORNER.

CALL AT THE MUSICAL STORE, where you will find

FIDDLES, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, HARPS, &c. &c. Also, TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the Grass-hopper up to the Elephant; a few pair very fine VASES, LAMPS and Lamp GLASSES; Fine SAFFRE, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, and Smoking TOBACCO; CO. Ink; Blacking; Fine and highly perfumed SOAPS, Extracts, &c. &c. COORDIALS, a few doz very cheap. For particulars apply to J. J. HINDS, China Tea-sets for Glass Willow Ware; Boxes; Fishing Tackle; Hoops; Mac Spine, and

Also, large variety of JEWELRY, Gent's Pocket Combinations; Cards; RINGS, RULERS, and CANDLES; And a large variety of articles too numerous to mention

NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call, as bargains will be given. A. N. McDONALD. Feb. 12, 1859. -47

200 BBL. PLANTING POTATOES, Best Article;

100 BBL. FISH; MOLASSES; SALT; &c. For sale cheap to close consignment. P. P. JOHNSON. Feb. 12. -31

Turpetine! Turpetine! Turpetine!

80,000 TURPETINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business. Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and two small FARMS. Also, two of the RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about nine miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre. Those wishing to rent said lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented. For particulars apply to C. E. Lecte, Fayetteville, who is authorized to rent in my absence. Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1859. -47

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

Broadway,

COR. FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK.

Offers inducements to MERCHANTS and TOURISTS visiting New York, and to any Hotel in the Metropolis. The following are among the advantages which it possesses, and which will be appreciated by all travellers.

1st. A central location, convenient to places of business, as well as places of amusement. 2d. Scrupulously clean, well furnished, and well ventilated sleeping apartments. 3d. Large and comfortable furnished sitting rooms with a magnificent Ladies' Parlour, commanding an extensive view of Broadway. 4th. Being conducted on the European plan, persons can live in the best style, with the greatest economy.

5th. It is connected with

Taylor's Celebrated Saloons,

where visitors can have their meals, or if they desire, they will be furnished in their own rooms.

6th. The fare served in the Saloons and Hotel is acknowledged by epicures, to be vastly superior to that of any other Hotel in the city.

With all these advantages, the cost of living in the INTERNATIONAL, is much below that of any other first class Hotel.

J. A. FREEMAN, Proprietor.

Feb. 12. -1m