have sent thither. He has no defences; his trade would be effectually cut off; his people disaffected. We have out there the following force:—Frigate Sabine, Capt. Adams, 50. Sloop Falmouth, Com. Farrand, 20. Sloop Preble, Com. Jenkins, 16. Brig Dolphin, Com. Stedman 4. Brig Bainbridge, Lt. Renshaw, 6. Brig Perry, Lt. Tilghman, 6. Brig Supply, Lt. Stanly, 4. Release, Lt. Parker 1. Steamers.—Memphis, Com. Marchand, 2 Atalanta, Com. Ridgely, 2. Caledonia, Com. Case, 2. Southern Star, Com. Permack, 2. Westernport, Com. Hunter, 2. Fulton, Lt. Almy, 5. Water Witch, Lt. Pegram, 1. M. W. Chapin, Lt. Rockendroff, 1. Harriet Lane, Capt Faunce, 7. In all 18 Vessels and 132 guns, mostly of large calibre.

Oregon has been admitted as a State of this Union. After a hard fight on Saturday evening the bill was passed just as it had passed the Senate by a vote of 114 to 103. Your delegation, was exactly divided, Branch, Craige, Ruffin and Winslow for it, Gilmer, Shaw, Scales and Vance against it; From Virginia two opposed, From Georgia three, and Alabama four. The amiable and popular deportment of the delegate, Gen. Joseph Lane, and the ability and eloquence of Mr Stephens, of Georgia, contributed to "this consummation so devoutly to be wished for" Gen. Lane is a native of your State, and loves her with a filial devotion, and he is a worthy on of a worthy mother. Mr Stephens' closing speech was considered the speech of the session, and "brought down the house" in thunders of applause. General Lane and his colleague Judge Smith, will take their seats in the Senate as soon as the bill is approved by the President—which is no doubt already done. A band of gay friends with music greeted the brave old Gen'l Joe, as he is called by his friends—also the President and others on this auspicious event. To-day the bright sun shines on our glorious banner with thirty-three stars shining upon its ample folds. May we soon add another—the gem of the Antilles to it!

I notice that some of the proceedings of the House, omit the the name of Mr Scales from the call of votes, and thereby some of his constituents may suppose that he is often away from his post of duty. This is injustice, for although one of the youngest members in the House, he is one of the most attentive. He watches with the care of Cerebus every bill and resolution, and with Letcher of Virginia on one side of him, and Jones of Tennessee on the other, he guards the public interest and the welfare of his constituents with zeal and fidelity.

At no period within the recollection of its *habitues* has the capital, it seems, been gayer or more thronged than it is at present. The hotels are all filled to overflowing, and strangers are continually pouring in to increase the difficulties of accommodation. For the next three weeks, until Congress breaks up, Washington will present a scene of bustle, intrigue and dissipation almost *carnivalesque* in its character. Dinners, *soirees*, receptions and balls will succeed each other with overwhelming rapidity, so that between these temptations and the lobbying, the wire pulling, the President making and the scheming generally, which are their daily occupations, the politicians who compose the society of the capital will find themselves pretty well used up by the beginning of March. When Congress rises there will, of course, be a general scattering. Those who have exhausted their energies and their money will go home to recuperate The small politicians and politicians' wives, who are not familiarized to such a perpetual round of excitement and exertion, will carry with them into thei respective localities a painful recollection of their nocturnal labors, and but faint reminiscences of enjoyment. The only benefit which they will derive from their visit to the seat of national legislation will be the opportunity of crushing, by the grandeur of their temporary associations, their country rivals. Of course those who have figured at the President's receptions, hobnobbed with the Cabinet, and sported their quaint costumes at the Secretaries' balls, will have a right to hold their heads higher and to talk more patronizingly than their less fortunate neighbors.

Of the small proportion who really constitute the *elite* of the fashionable society of the capital the majority will come on here. Those who come from distant parts of the Union rarely or never return home without paying a visit to the great centre of all the social, artistic, literary and commercial influences which rule the country. Many have friends here who are glad to receive them during their brief sojourn, whilst the greater part make their arrangements for a longer stay. It should be the object of our citizens to multiply the inducements which bring on these visiters, and so increase their number. Those who have fine houses and the means of receiving should make it a point of extending their usual hospitalities; the managers of the Opera and of the theatres should enter into arrangements to render their entertainments as brilliant and effective as their resources will warrant. Then, as we advance into the summer, the owners of the country seats in the environs of New York—in picturesque neighborhoods, for instance, like Fort Washington, Fort Hamilton or Staten Island—might keep the ball rolling by a series of *fetes champetre*, or other rural entertainments. By a continual succession of these attractions we shall not only retain amongst us for a lengthened period all that is most refined and distinguished amongst the first class society scattered over the Union, but we shall arrest to a great extent the periodical summer migration of our own leading families. Thus the trade, the artistic interests and the social character of our city will be benefitted, rendering it in other respects, as it is commercially, the fitting metropolis of the country.

As we are only a looker on, still less an active participator in these scenes of gayety and fashion, we give the account of a cotemporary which is true to the life, and will doubtless interest your readers:

Perish the calumny that Washington is not gay. Just look at this week's doings. Mrs Postmaster Brown's ball on Monday, General Cass's party on Tuesday, Mr Hill's on Wednesday, Mrs Judge Douglas's on Thursday, Mr Riggs's on Friday, and a soiree at the French Minister's on Saturday, to say nothing of dinner parties every day and everywhere, and not to mention the receptions by the Cabinet ladies on Thursday, and those of the leaders of fashion on Saturdays. Now, can any one not more or less than man, however sound in wind and limb, and granted that he has nothing else in the world to do, wade through all this toil of junketing, with its indispensable eating, drinking, and some talk, without finding himself at the end of it better fitted to go into dock for repairs than to sit down in a pleasant mood to write about it? Washington not gay! Why a New Yorker would think that New Year's day was kept up here all the year round; a Londoner would imagine himself in the very midst of the "fashionable season" and a Parisian might well fancy that the carnival had just broken loose. To be sure the festivities of this winter, have not been overshadowed by another grand fancy ball like Mr Senator Gwin's last year, which made such an uproar as to drown the noise of ordinary entertainments; but in the way of brisk, driving and wholesome trade in the public market this winter will show favorable, if not larger, returns than its predecessor.

Certainly Washington was never fuller of strangers than now. The hotels are overflowing, and Willard's extension, which added a couple of hundred of rooms to his house, and which it was predicted would ruin him, is not only occupied, but numbers clamor daily in vain for admission to this popular resort. Go where you may you cannot escape the crowd. The corridors and drawing rooms of the hotels are crowded with men and women, talking and flirting with locomotive velocity, whilst the bar rooms are filled with drinkers, smokers and spitters. The galleries of both houses are packed all day long by the curious, the listless, *cum multis aliis*—hard to describe or analyze. The White House was never more beset, even in the first month after inauguration. Every available ante-chamber is in demand, and yet the throng presses in till Edward, the cleverest but very diplomatic Cerberus of the forbidden fruit, is finally compelled to lay aside his smiles and phrases, and declare the President can't and won't receive any more to-day. I have just heard, on the best authority, that the President has made up his mind to beat a retreat—a thing he rarely does—and that to escape the pressure and get through with his work, he has determined to go and hide himself for a couple of days each week in some of the impenetrable recesses of the State Department, where "neither thieves can break in nor moths corrupt and destroy." Yet amid all this hubbub, feasting, fiddling and fun, there is a great deal of work done, of one sort and another, and a great deal more cutting out for a more convenient season.

NORTH STATE.

Are they Opposed to Economy?

The Opposition have exumed a letter of Mr Buchanan, written in 1852, in which he urges upon the Democratic party the faithful maintainance of that cordial principle of their organization, *a rigid economy in public expenditures*, and are parading it before the country at this time. For what purpose? Certainly there is nothing in the letter which should be objectionable, especially to those who have, at all times, *claimed to be* the especial friends of economy in public expenditures. Mr Buchanan lays it down as a rule of action, that Governmental expenditures ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility, thus escaping, on the one hand, that unwarranted parsimony which would deny just and proper expenditures for constitutional and necessary objects, and, on the other, that wild and reckless spirit which does not scruple to draw money from the National Treasury to enrich contractors and agents. No sensible man will contend that the expenses of the Government should not expand, with the growth, developement and population of the country. Thirty-one States cannot be governed for the same amount as Thirteen. The expenses of the Navy will be augmented, those of the Army increased, the Post Office Department will requre larger appriations to meet the increasing demands for mail services, the Federal Judiciary will be more expensive, and thus the yearly expenditures will be enlarged. But while these things are facts, still the principle enunciated by Mr Buchanan, in his 1852 letter, is strictly applicable. All expenditures ought to be conducted under the guidance of enlightened economy and strict responsibility; and if the Opposition is not willing that this should be the basis of Governmental action, let them take open ground against the same. If not, why publish Mr Buchanan's letter in the connection they do?

But more than this, Mr Buchanan in his last annual Message to Congress, puts in an official form the very principles which he enunciated in his letter of 1852. In his Message he says: * * * * * * * * * "Even the ordinary expenses of the Government ought to admonish us all, in our respective spheres of duty, to the practice of rigid economy. The objects of expenditure should be limited in number, as far as this may be practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect, ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability * * * * * The heads of the different executive departments of the Government have been instructed to reduce their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest standard consistent with the efficiency of the service, and this duty they have performed in a spirit of just economy. * * * I invite Congress to institute a rigid scrutiny to ascertain whether the expenses in all the Departments, cannot be still further reduced; and I promise them all the aid in my power in pursuing the investigation." It is clearly shown by these extracts from the message of Mr Buchanan, that his letter of 1852 was not written for present party purposes, but that it contained the well matured convictions of his mind, the principles on which all his subsequent actions would be based, and hence we find him recommending to Congress what he had before stated to the public. If Congress will not act in accordance with these recommendations, the fault is not with the President. The Opposition preach economy when they are in the minority, but when power places the purse strings in their hands, they forget their precepts and show by example what ideas they entertain of economy in public expenditures. The session of Congress of 1857, will long remain a just and emphatic commentary upon the honesty and truthfulness of opposition promises of economy. That body waded neck deep into all the schemes which corrupt, cunning men could devise for extracting money from the treasury, and yet with this record the opposition journals affect to sneer at the letter of Mr Buchanan, in which he proclaims and advocates economy in all expenditures of public money.

With these facts in view, we again ask what do the Opposition mean by the re-publication of the Buchanan letter of 1852? Are they opposed to economy in the expenditures of the funds of the Government? Unless they are, the production of the letter at this time is meaningless, for that is the point contained in it, and it means nothing more nor less. Upon that foundation Mr Buchanan has rested his administration, and the people will sustain it against all attacks coming from a party which thus puts itself upon the record in opposition to economy in the expenditure of public money. *Pennsylvanian.*

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

By Pearson, C. J.—Moore v. Brown, from Northampton; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Emory, from Granville, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Satterwhite v. Burwell, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in McDongald v. Tyson from Chatham; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Den ex dem.*, Newlin v. Osbourn, from Alamance; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem.*, Hart v. Dougherty, from Orange, affirming the judgment,

By Battle, J.—J. M. Haywood, Plank Road Co., v. Bryan, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, in Winningham v. Redding, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Keister & Waugh, from Forsyth, declaring the defendants entitled to a new trial. Also, in Bird v. Perry, in equity, from Nash. Also, in Stanly v. Stanly, in equity, from Forsyth; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Hamilton v. Hamilton, in Equity, from Guilford.

By Ruffin, J. In Ray v. Banks, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wooten v. Jarman, from Lenoir; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Hoover v Miller, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Holderby v. Holderby, in equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with cost. Also, in Hussey v. Williams, in equity, from Guilford, dismissing the bill with cost.

The Birthplace of Andrew Jackson.—During the last autumn some discussion arose among the representatives of the press in South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina in relation to the birthplace of Andrew Jackson. It seems to be generally admitted that in this contest the pretensions of Virginia to the honor in question were pretty effectually exploded, while those of South Carolina, though long traditionally admitted, were brought into grave suspicion, if not effectually displaced by a new claimant in the person of North Carolina. Gen. S. H. Walkup, an intelligent citizen of the old North State seems to have been most active in asserting and vindicating the claims of Mecklenburg county to the honor of having given birth to the "warrior President." We have before us a number of the North Carolina *Argus* of September 25, 1858, published at Wadesboro', in that State, in which we have a copious array of the facts and evidence on which this statement is based, and in addition to these we may add that we have subsequently seen a private letter addressed by the same gentleman to Mr Senator Clingman, in which additional testimony is brought to confirm the same historical fact. In view of the data before us we think it is conclusively established that Gen. Jackson was born in Mecklenburg county, "at the house of George McCamie," and near to the South Carolina line. As according to the evidence in the case, it appears that he was born while his mother was on her way to the latter state, within which she subsequently resided at Waxaw, and where her son Andrew spent his early youth, it is not difficult to perceive the *prima facie* reasons on which it has been commonly, if erroneously, supposed that he was a native of So. Ca.—*Nat. Intelligeneer.*

Postage on Exchanges.—Mr. English has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to amend the postage law in relation to the circulation of newspapers and periodicals. It proposes to require the payment of postage on all that class of mail matter known as exchanges, which, by the provisions of this bill, the publishers receiving them will be required to pay, at the same rate as regular subscribers. This is an important matter, and threatens a serious change in the time-sanctioned custom of free exchanges. The bill was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, by a vote of 68 to 56. This is a very proper reference since it is emphatically a matter in which the whole Union is particularly interested. A tax of postage upon periodical exchange would seriously affect the newspaper interest throughout the country.—*Petersburg Express.*

Better Times.—The Washington Union, at the close of a long article on the financial condition of the country, takes an encouraging view of the future. We quote as follows:

What is now the condition of affairs? The great railroad systems of America and Europe, which have been the object of such immense outlays of money in their construction, have at length ceased to be the objects of expenditure, and become the agencies of production. Machinery and skill in manufactures have been brought to the highest degree of perfection; improvements in steam locomotion and navigation have apparently reached the *ne plus ultra* of progress; maritime knowledge in tides, and dangers to navigation, has attained to marvellous thoroughness and proficiency; and with all these facilities for material and financial progress, we have supplies of gold setting in upon us from Australia and California, in streams more profuse and prodigal than mankind ever heretofore imagined in their wildest dreams. In view of all these propitious circumstances, we repeat, it is fair to presume that the next ten years will probably be the most prosperous which the world ever knew.

Mr. Galt, the American sculptor, is at Florence and will soon commence his statue of Thomas Jefferson. In consequence of the unusual amount of snow on the mountains this winter, he may have some difficulty in obtaining a suitable block of marble at present. By the contract the work must be finished by January 1, 1861.—*N. Y. Post.*

Importing Flour from Liverpool.—The Detroit Tribune says that "John Young, Esq., of Montreal, has purchased at Liverpool 10,000 bbls. superior flour at fifteen shillings per bbl., to be shipped to Quebec at 1s 3d freight, so that it will be put down at Quebec at a cost of only about $4,90 per bbl., exclusive of insurance! The above shipment is thought to be Oswego flour, which will thus have made two voyages across the Atlantic. Dealers could, at present prices, import flour from Liverpool to New York at a fair profit and even to Detroit."

The Greatness of the United States.—The Russian organ published at Brussels, in speaking of the President's desire for the acquisition of Cuba, ascribes to the United States a position of some importance, as follows:—

The war which might result from it would be far more disastrous than the Crimean war, which has cost so much gold and blood to the world. It would be war with a nation, whose products are the first element of industry in all parts of the world, and whose commercial intercourse makes an important branch of income for most governments. It would be a violent rupture of all the arteries of commercial circulation: it would be a fatal separation between Europe, which needs America, and America which can dispense with Europe. Take from England the gold of California and the cotton of Louisiana, and her industry will at once be stopped in its prosperous action. We sincerely hope that such a terrible occurrence will not take place.

The Empire of Brazil.—Brazil now occupies a very respectable position in the list of powerful nations. Her government is stable and permanent. There is considerable popular liberty, and the masses of her people are progressing rapidly in civilization. Her military and naval resources are large. She has a fleet of sixty-two vessels of war, of which thirty are fine steamers. Her navy is more efficient and larger than ours. She has a standing army of twenty-five thousand men, and her national guard numbers four hundred thousand.

President Buchanan.—The Washington correspondent of the U. S. *Gazette* writes that Mr. Buchanan has taken occasion very recently to say, in the most positive manner, that he would under no circumstance be a candidate for nomination at Charleston, and would not accept it if tendered to him.

Davis' Productions.—A number of prominent gentlemen have written a letter to Hon. Jefferson Davis, calling upon him to cause his speeches and correspondence to be published in book form. Not having been in the habit of preserving his productions, and unable to undergo the labor of the necessary preparation, the Colonel respectfully declines acceding to the request made of him.

The London correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* and *Advocate* was personally assured by Spurgeon, on the 4th of January, that he was to sail for the United States on the 1st of April next.

The Residence of Gen. Cass.—The Washington correspondent of a New York paper thus describes the internal splendor of the mansion of the distinguished head of the State Department in that city:

"The illustrious Secretary lives in a brown stone house, not far from the White house, which is about sixty feet front and about seventy feet in depth.—Gen. Cass is reported to be worth five millions dollars. His home is beautifully furnished, the settees and chairs being covered with blue and white damask silk. The marble medallions, statuary, paintings and other features of art which decorate the walls and various niches in his house, are said to be valued at four hundred thousand dollars.

After these gems of art the following: Marble Medallions of St. Peter and St Paul, which belonged to the Church of St Peter, in Montorio, which was built by Constantine over the spot where St. Peter was crucified. They were bought by Maj. Cass while on a visit to General Oudinot, the French commander. Original medallions of white marble, in superb frames, highly enamelled, of Innocent XI. and Leo X, obtained by Gen, Cass from the Monastery of Camaldolis. Twelve medallions in superb frames representing the Savior, Virgin, and some of the Apostles. They belonged to the Church of St. Paul, which was the first Christian church built in Rome. They are masterpieces.

"A crucifix which belonged to Cardinal Antonelli, the papal Secretary of State—very rich. Paintings—'St. Agnes with her Lamb,' an original, by Guido Romano; 'St. Appollonia,' who suffered martyrdom by the extraction of her teeth—obtained from the gallery of Cardinal Oriole; 'The Holy Family,' an original, by Vannucir; 'Return of Columbus from his first Voyage;' 'The Annunciation;' 'The Madonna,' an original, by Carlo Dolce, bought by Gen. Cass at Bologna, from the Sempieri Palace; 'St. Rosa, 'original, by Carlo Maratti; besides over two hundred others of like value and historic interest, which were scanned by the many visitors who called upon him to wish 'A happy New Xear.'"

Small Notes.—Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter* holds the following sensible language about small notes:

Bank Notes—small bank notes—the 1s, 2s, 3s, 5s, and 10s, are the phœnix of prosperity, the opinion of a few old forgies to the contrary notwithstanding.

A metallic currency makes the people mean and miserly, saving and selfish. On the contrary, a paper currency makes the people generous and free to spend. It is in the human heart to hang on to gold and silver, and it is also in the human heart to buy and trade as long as there is paper dollars left. Banks will loan their paper money, but they will never discount for a specie customer. Suppress small notes, then, and you suppress all loaning to mechanics and employers, for they must have money of small denominations—either specie or paper. They cannot borrow specie. Shall they be barred from borrowing bank notes?

The amount of bank note circulation in this State, under twenty dollars, is twenty million dollars. Suppress this, and you lessen the money of the State so much, for it is preposterous to say that specie will take its place. Do away with small notes, then the banks must keep more specie. Can the banks have the gold, and the people have it too?

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET,

February 19, 1859

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

By Geo. Sloan.

Bacon,	11½	a	12½
Beeswax,	26¼	a	28
Candles, F. F.	18	a	00
Adamantine	25	a	29
Sperm	45	a	50
Coffee----Rio	12	a	13½
Laguira	14	a	15
Java	18	a	19
Cotton,----Fair to good	10¼	a	10⅝
Ordinary to mid.	9½	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		a	1 00
Wheat	90	a	1 00
Rye	95	a	1 00
Oats	70	a	80
Peas		a	90
Flaxseed—	1 10	a	1 15
Lard—	12	a	12½
Hides—Dry	11	a	12
Molasses—Cuba	30	a	00
New Orleans	45	a	50
Nails—	4½	a	
Oil—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 12½	a	0 00
Spirits—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	60
Sugars—Loaf	13	a	14
Crushed	12	a	12½
Coffee	10¼	a	10¾
Porto Rico	9¼	a	9¾
New Orleans	00	a	9
Tallow—	10	a	11
Wool—	18	a	20
Cotton Yarn----No 5 to 10	20	a	00
Domestic Goods----			
Brown Sheetings	8	a	8½
Osnaburgs	10¼	a	10½
Turpentine—Yellow Dip,	2 40	a	0 00
Virgin	2 40	a	0 00
Hard	1 20	a	0 00
Spirits	46	a	
Butter—	20	a	25
Chickens—	12½	a	20
Eggs—	12½	a	15
Beef—Or the hoof	4	a	4½
By retail	5	a	7

Peruvian Guano—
5 tons and upwards, $65 per ton, } of 2000 lbs
A less quantity. 70 " "

REMARKS.

Cotton—But little arriving, prices are a shade lower.

Flour—Fair at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Feb. 17.

Turpentine.—Sales yesterday of 1279 bbls.; and to day of 680 do. at 2.90 for virgin and yellow dip, and 1.70 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.

Spirits.—Sales to-day of 100 bbls. at 49 cts. ℔ gal.

Rosin.—Nothing doing in either grade.

Tar.—Sales yesterday of 115 bls. at 1.80 per bbl.; and to-day of 600 do. at same price.

Molasses.—We note the receipt of a cargo of 300 hhds. and 20 bbls. new crop Cuba, which is being landed.

NEW YORK MARKET, Feb. 16.

Cotton—The market is unsettled, and quotations are nominal. Flour buoyant. Wheat firm; white 1 5 @ 1 60. Corn firm, old mixed 85 @ 86c. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin firm; but both are slow of sale and prices unalered.

Cannon of Long Range.—A new gun has been invented in Newcastle, England, and tested at Sheerness, the projecting power of which completely distances that of any piece of ordnance hitherto known. At an elevation of thirty-three degrees it has sent a 32 pound shot a distance of 9,600 yards, or more than five miles. The same rage has been attained by a 9-pounder, weighing 16 cwt., of similar construction.

The St. Paul Minnesotian says that the Fort Snelling speculators have failed to pay up the second installment of thirty thousand dollars due the Government on the purchase of Fort Snelling and its reserve; and that instructions have been received to foreclose on their obligations, and resume Government possession of the premises.

Democratic Meeting.

THERE will be a Democratic Meeting at the Court House, in Summerville, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday of next County Court. The Democracy of Harnett are requested to attend. A DEMOCRAT.
Feb. 19. 3t

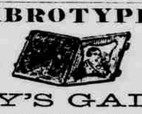
A LECTURE

WILL be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. C. F. DEEMS, D. D., on the evening of TUESDAY, the 22d Feb'y in the Methodist Church. The public are invited to attend.
Feb. 19. 1t

Blank Warrants,

CIVIL and State, just printed and for sale at the "Carolinian" Office.
Feb'y 19. tf

AMBROTYPES!



BARRY'S GALLERY

OVER A. N. M'DONALD'S VARIETY STORE.

Likenesses taken of all sizes, singly or in groups.

FROM long experience in the Art, our pictures are not excelled by those of any operator in the country. Give us a call, examine our specimens, and judge for yourselves. Who would be without the likeness of those they love?
Feb'y 19. tf

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

AT 12 M. on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at the Market House, I shall sell 21 Shares of the Bank of Clarendon and 20 shares of the Bank of Fayetteville Stock. JNO. H. COOK,
Feb'y 19. 1t Auctioneer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
MONTGOMERY COUNTY. }

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term 1859.

Eli Russell vs. Winborn Harriss. } Original attachment levied on 200 Acres Land.

ON motion. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Winborn Harriss is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six successive weeks, for the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Troy on the first Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer, or replevy, or final judgment will be entered against him for the amount, debt, interest and cost of suit.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the first Monday in January 1859.
JOHN McLENNON, C. C. C.
Feb'y 19, 1859. 6t—$4.20.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTERRY, IA., writes, 31 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: YOUR CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.
HENRY L. PARKS, *Merchant.*

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours, with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of the cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell Mass.
PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 19, 1859. 1y Fayetteville, N. C.

THE NEW CLOTHING HOUSE

WE propose to open in Fayetteville, about 1st of March next, will 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 its 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 Cutter, and the Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will arrive. O. S. B.
Feb'y 12, -3t

Bacon and Pork,

15,000 BACON SIDES, well smoked; 30 Bbls. Prime PORK. For sale by E. F. MOORE.
February 12. -3t

IRISH POTATOES.

100 BBLS. YELLOW PLANTING. 50 Bush. do. up country. For sale low by GOLDSTON & FULLER.
Feb'y 12, -2t

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,
A Weekly Paper,

DEVOTED TO
POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND LITERATURE

TERMS.—Two Dollars per Annum, *in advance.*

TO Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Business Men generally, this Paper will be found a valuable medium for Advertising.

CARDS, BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, PAMPHLETS, and every description of PRINTING, done in the best style of the art, on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders by mail from adjoining counties will be punctually attended to.
Nov. 27. MARTIN & PEARCE.

BILL HEADS neatly printed, one, two, and three on a half sheet ruled for the purpose. Give us call at the CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Paints, Oils, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's OIL; WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of Pond's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by JAS. MARTINE.
Nov. 27. tf

Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1858.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of the largest and best assortment of Seeds ever offered in this market, comprising the following varieties, which he offers at Wholesale or Retail:—

ASPARAGUS;
BEANS—Large Lima, Early Mohawk, early China, early Six Weeks, early Valentine;
BROCOLLI—Early;
BEET—Blood Turnip, Long Blood, White Sugar;
CABBAGE—Early York, Large York, Large Drumhead, Flat Dutch, Oxheart, Red Dutch, Flat Battersea, Green Globe Savoy;
COLLARD—"Country and Northern;"
CARROT—Early Horn, Long Orange;
CELERY—Silver Giant, White Solid;
CAULIFLOWER—Early;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Green, Cluster;
EGG PLANT—Purple;
CORN—Large Sweet, Tuscarora;
LETTUCE—White Cabbage, Early Silisia, Ice Head, Ice Cross;
MELON—Nutmeg Musk, yellow Cantalope, sw't water;
NASTURTIUM—
ONION—Large Red, Silver Skin;
PARSLEY—Curled;
PEPPER—Large Bullnose, Cherry;
PEAS—Sugar Dwaf, Early Washington, Large Marrowfat;
PUMPKIN—Large Cheese;
PARSNIP—
RHUBARB; RADISH—Long Scarlet, Scarlet Turnip, White Turnip
SQUASH—White Bush, Crookneck;
TOMATO—Large Red, Large Yellow;
TURNIP—Flat Dutch, Ruta Baga, Norfolk, Red Top, Hanover, White Globe.
Salsify; Majorum; Thyme; Sage; White Onion Sets; Spinach; Herds Grass; Blue Grass; Red Clover.
JAS. N. SMITH,
Jan'y 29, 1859. tf Druggist.

KEROSENE OIL Burning Fluid; Lamp, Paint and other oils; Concentrated Lye; Potash; Chocolate; Acids; Glues; Varnishes; Fresh Teas; Matches; Yeast Powders; Glass; Putty; Dye stuffs; Wines; Ale; Porter; Gin; Spices. Constantly on hand and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Jan'y 29. tf

SUNDRIES.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

OFFERS FOR SALE

GREEN AND BLACK TEA, BURNING FLUID.
Linseed Oil, White Lead,
French Zinc, Tanner's Oil,
Patent Axle Grease, Matches,
Kerosene Oil, Window Glass,
Yeast Powders, Fine Chewing Tobacco,
German Erasive Soap, Silver Gloss Starch,
Scotch Ale in Jugs. For Sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 4, 1858. tf

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;
Just Received by S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan. 15. tf

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 15, 63-tf

GELATINE.

COXE'S sparkling GELATINE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 18, 1858. tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

600 HHDS. Choice New Crop cane sugar syrups expected direct from Cuba during this month. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1859. 1m

Sandford's Liver INVIGORATOR,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 18, 1858. tf