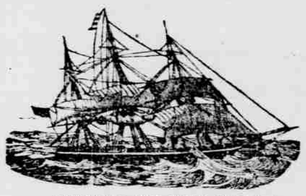
Later from California!



ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND JAPAN.

New York, Jan. 9.

The steamship Baltic from Aspinwall, with dates to the 2nd inst., arrived this morning with two hundred and fifty passengers.

The first Legislature of Nevada Territory met at Genoa on the 15th ult and took measures for the immediate recognition of the territory by Congress.

Three schooners had arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing cargoes of rich Japanese wares and advices to the 15th November.

The difficulty respecting American currency continued. Lacquered goods were scarce, and had advanced two hundred per cent. —The Japanese were throwing obstacles in the way of trade. Orders had been issued for merchants not to sell over fifteen pieces per day of any article.

The steamer Powhatan sails from Kanagawa on the 22d February, taking the Japanese embassy to the United States. The delegates will consist of two chief ambassadors, eighteen officials and fifty subordinates. The Embassy proceeds to Panama via Sandwich Islands. At Aspinwall they will take passage in a national vessel direct to Washington.

Parties of Americans from the Powhatan had visited Jeddo. A large fire occurred there on the 11th November.

The San Francisco papers were urging the establishment of a line of steamers between that city and Japan.

The stores of Alexander & Co., and Mr. Nathanson, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 18th ult. Nathanson is under arrest for firing the premises.

The Saranac sailed from Panama on the 22d December for Realjo. The Lancaster remained.

Advices from Carthagena state that the Liberals had taken Barranguilla.

Advices from Buenos Ayres state that a treaty had been concluded with Urquiza, by which she becomes a member of the Argentine Confederation —the latter assuming the debts of the former. A general amnesty had been declared.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan 9.

Senate.—Mr Seward appeared in his seat to-day. Several bills introduced and a call for information relative to the San Juan difficulty was agreed to.

Mr Dixon, of Conn., opposed the President's recommendation relative to the Armistead claim.

Mr Iverson, of Ga., made a speech against squatter sovereignty and denounced Douglas' position as unsound. He said that if the Charleston Convention refuses to recognise the principle of protection of slave property in the territories, the Southern delegates should withdraw, and if a Republican President be elected, the South should dissolve the Union.

House.—After important explanations the House proceeded to ballot for Speaker. There were three ballots all with the same result. Necessary to a choice 110: Sherman, 105; Hamilton, 88; Gilmer, 18; scattering, 8. Adjourned.

It will be seen by the above, that had Hamilton received the 18 votes cast for Gilmer, he would have 106, which with 4 anti-Lecompton Democrats would have organized the House.

ED. CAROLINIAN.

Washington, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Senator Pugh delivered a speech in reply to Green, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Messrs Scranton and Campbell decided Pennsylvania against the charge of Republicanism.

Ballots for Speaker were next in order.—On the first ballot 119 votes were necessary to a choice. Sherman, 108; Hamilton, 85; Gilmer 19; rest scattering. Second ballot—Sherman, 106; Hamilton, 75; Gilmer 29; rest scattering. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 9.

It is understood that the Louisiana delegation in Congress has waited upon the Postmaster General for the purpose of inducing some action of the department relative to an improvement in the mail service, but nothing satisfactory elicited.

It is reported furthermore that the department is considering the reduction of the postal service between Washington and New Orleans, on the ground that the expenditures for that service for Louisiana exceed, by half a million of dollars, the receipts from the same source.

STILL LATER FROM WASHINGTON.
THE SPEKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is now considered a matter of fact that the Americans will not accept Hamilton as a candidate for the Speakership and consequently his vote will be diminished to-morrow.

All hopes of a speedy organization are crushed; the Republicans are more buoyant, and will probably bring foward a new and less objectionable candidate in a day or two.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT LAWRENCE, MASS.—PEMBERTON COTTON MILLS IN RUINS.—UNPRECEDENTED LOSS OF LIFE. —SEVERAL HUNDRED KILLED.—LOSS $600,000.

Boston, January 11.—On Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock the walls of the Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell, making a complete wreck, and burying in the ruins a large number of operatives. Subsequently a fire broke out, consuming all the combustible as well as the dead and living under the mass, who had not been extricated.

The mill worked nine hundred and sixty operatives, a portion of whom had gone to supper, leaving six hundred in the building. The building was five stories high, two hundred and eighty feet long, seventy wide, with a wing forty-five feet square.

Several injured persons and dead bodies were recovered from the ruins before the fire commenced.

The firemen from the surrounding towns used almost superhuman exertions, but succeeded in saving the surrounding property only. The mill contained twenty-six hundred spindles.

The latest accounts say that the fire is subdued.

One hundred and fifteen dead are yet to be recovered from the ruins, the larger proportion being young girls, many of whom are the sole dependence of their families.

One dundred and sixty-five wounded have been taken out of the ruins, the greater part of whom will survive.

Loss of property is estimated at six hundred thousand dollars.

Springfield, Ill. January 11th.

The Democratic Convention have elected their delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature had power to exclude slavery from a Territory, but that the people when forming a State Government have a right to permit or exclude it; also, that Squatter Sovereignty is calculated to promote disorder, disunion, treasen and murder. Confidence was expressed in the national administration, including its policy on the slavery question.

Montgomery Ala. January 11th.

The Democratic State Convention assembled today. A stormy time ensued during the organization, a contest having developed itself between the Hukers and Yancey wings of the party. Two temporary chairman were elected, amidst great confusion. A compromise was finally affected, and a Yanceyite finally selected as temporary chairman, who appointed Yancy men on a committee to report on double delegations.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—T. L. B. Gregory, Esqr.: late of the Weldon Patriot, died last week at his residence in Halifax county, N. C. of Consumption,

Goldsboro' Independent.

Indianapolis, Jan. 11.

The Democratic Convention met to-day. Several counties sent double delegations, and a fierce struggle took place during the organization.

The Douglasites elected their chairman by a small majority.

LARGE FIRE AT TUSKEGEE, ALA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 11th.—The extensive stables of Jesse Adams at Tuskegee., Ala., were burnt on Saturday last, and 18 horses together with other valuable property to a considerable amount destroyed. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

ABOLITION SPEECH IN FRANKFORT KY.

FRANKFORT, KY.; Jan. 11th.—Cassius M. Clay addressed a vast multitude yesterday from the portico of the State House, the doors of which were closed against him.—He avowed himself an emancipationist, and vindicated Seward. There was no disturbance.

Message of the Governor of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11th.—The Goveronr has promulgated his message. Among other things he hopes the tariff will be increased; asserts his opposition to the African slave trade, and regards the idea of a dissolution of the Union as very remote.

HEAVY SPECIE LIST.

New York, Jan. 9th.—The Baltic's specie list amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars.

From the Petersburgh Press

LETTERS TO JOHN BROWN WHILE IN PRISON.

A BLOODY LETTER.

We shall publish from time to time copies of letters sent to John Brown while in jail at Charlestown, as we are of opinion that their publication may show to the South the temper and feeling of a portion of the people of the North. We shall do this with no desire to estrange the people of the South from their brethren in the North, but to exhibit the necessity of preparation and vigilance on the part of the Southern States to be ready at a moment's warning to defend the lives and property of their citizens from the attacks of those who carry out the "irrepressible conflict" doctrines of Wm. H Seward and his party.

For future reference we shall number the letters as we publish them.

NO. 1.

The Missouri Insurrection Communicated to Brown.

(A line written in cyphers.)

WILLIAMPORT, IND., Nov., 9, '59, (cypher.)

DEAR CAPTAIN: †

Taken, Tried, Condemned!!! Thus announced in council last night. The reply was, not conquered.† We received the the intelligence with sorrow, and our hearts are pained with the result. But council (cypher) say (cypher) "*die like a man.*" Your death will increase our numbers tenfold. Your trial has already increased our numbers—our means much more. Our arrengements are being rapidly completed. Four of our (cypher) have returned and report all ready at their (cypher.) We hope before you suffer martydom in this glorious cause you will hear of a much more successful campaign.—Our field is more out of the way of suspicion. Neither can those hell-hounds bring Saton's kingdom (we mean slaveholders) to bear upon us so readily. No suspicions have as yet been excited out here. We are in hopes.—Cook knows nothing of our plot in this section. We are now anxiously awaiting the arrival of the last supply from Cleveland.—So soon as we have them distributed and the remaining (cypher) return we are ready to proceed to our post, which we think will be in eight days. As soon as H. Day returns from his trip to Union, Mo., he wil be sent by this council to the east to complete the arrangement for the Frankfort and Versalles, Ky., expedition. We renewed our solemn pledge in Council assembled last night, that we would hazard our lives and fortunes for the liberty of all the bondmen and women in the State of Missouri.

We fear nothing now, all things have worked like a charm, in fact, the excitement about you has been to our advantage.—They never dream of danger. We have duly considered your case and your field of operation. As to the first, owing to the present excitement, we do not deem it expedient to make any effort just now in your behalf. As to the second, we think now as we did last summer, it is not a desirrble point to begin operations not until we have carried out our other plans, and have secured a foothold in all of the States bordering on Indiana and Illinois.

Should the sentence be carried out in your case, rest assured that Vengeance and [a mark of blood] shall be visited on the heads of those who have thus dared to murder an innocent men. Let fools remember that [a long mark of blood] will flow, and that freely, for all the wrongs perpetrated by them in order to sustain their hellish trafic. Our motto is; "Liberty for the oppressed or [a mark of blood] from the oppressor." And when you die, die full in the faith that we have the men, courage and money to carry out all. Be assured that many a heart will be set free or many made to [a mark of blood.[

We write to encourage you and let you know we are dismayed but encouraged, willing to die in the same glorious cause of human freedom, Now we commit you, ourselves, and our beloved, glorious and blessed work to Him who can keep all from harm and danger. If we are never permitted to meet below let us meet above, where we shall be rewarded for all our suffering as well as our labor.

By order of Council,

[A line of cyphers.]

However unimportant this letter might have appeared when first intercepted by the Commonwealth's Attorney, subsequent events show that it contained an intimation of a diabolical plot which has since transpired. The following intelligence received by telegraph, and which was published last week in our column, is the interpretation to this sentence from the foregoing letter: "We hope before you suffer mytrydom * * * you will hear of a much more successful campaign."

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSOURI!

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

Further Results of Seward's Teachings.

St. Louis Dec. 29th.

Last night the citizens of Bolivia, in this State, were terribly excited by an attack made by a crowd of negroes upon a party of whites in the public square of the town. The alarm was immediately sounded, and the whites rallying, drove the negroes into the woods, where they were kept at bay, threatening however to burn the town before morning. Several of the villians were subsequently captured and committed to prison. The citizens appointed a vigilance committee, and a mounted company of armed mensc oured the woods in search of the insurgent negroes.

The citizens are all armed, and anticipate further demonstrations on the part of blacks, but at the latest accounts the excitement had somewhat subsided.

The letter states that as soon as H. Day returns from his trip to Union, Me., "he will be sent to complete the arrangements for the Frankfort and Versailles, Ky., expedition.' This Day did return and ventured into Kentucky, where he was hung by a mob during last month. After his death a box directed to John G. Gee, was landed at Cagar's landing on the Kentucky River. and suspicions being aroused by its great weight, it was opened and found to contain Sharp's rifles; doubtless intended for "the Frankfort and Versailles, Ky., expedition." Upon the arrival of this letter, Mr. Andrew Hunter informed the Mayors of Frenkfort and Versailles of its contents. Versailles, we believe, in the site of the State Armory of Kentucky.

This letter proves beyond a doubt that this Council would have attempted a rescue of Brown had it not been for the military "excitement" created by the prompt and patriotic action of the chivalrous Wise.

Here are two letters from Providence, R. I. We know the majority of the inhabitants of that hospitable and beautiful city scorn the sentiments exprssed by these two fanatics. Will the Post inform us who these fellows are?

NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday, a little boy residing near the city of Portsmouth, came very near losing his life from a rifle ball fired by some person unknown, engaged, we suppose, in target practice. The little boy was standing in his father's yard, and the ball passed near his head and killed a chicken near by. Persons should be careful how they shoot so reckless.

Mr. Kellogg, a gentleman residing in the ... while loading his gun in the search of game ... near being instantly killed.—It seems that the cap on the gun, and then entering the charge, commenced to ram, when the gun went off [how no one knows] and shot the ramrod through the rim of his hat but did no other damage.—That is what we call another narrow escape.

Norfolk Day Book 4 instant

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

LUMBERTON, N. C., December 31, 1859.

An Election was held in the Court House at Lumberton, to elect a Mayor, and four Commissioners, for said Town. The following is the result.

Col. JOHN R. CARTER, Mayor.

Dr. Wm. A Dick, R E Troy, T A Bond Esq., C Ivey Jr., Comnissioners.

At the first meeting of the above Board, the following appointments were made.

Town Atty, Col N A McLean; Town Constable Col. W S Folkes; Town Clerk, A DBrown.

☞We clip the following editorial from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, a strong opposition paper and one edited with ability and tact. After urging the nomination of Gov. WISE, it goes on to say:

The necessary results of the election of a ticket headed by Gov. Wise, by a mixed Northern and Southern vote, could not fail to be, to satisfy and quiet the whole country—it would be, in fact, an admitted, practical relinquishment to the Slave Section of its constitutional demands; it would universally be so regarded. This would be a settlement; nothing less can be.

We know that such a movement will be met by the illogical cry; "Dont irritate the North, by taking such a man as Wise—the man most obnoxious to Northern prejudice!" Common sense replies, that the only cause of irritation, in such case; is the anti-slavery sentiment, the which the whole arrangement of joint President-making pre-supposes to have been purged out of the Northern soul, by its fear of the loss of Southern plunder. And if these sensitive patriots suffer themselves to indulge in hatred of Henry A. Wise, because he is the defender of slavery, it follows, inevitably, that in their deepest souls the same feeling lives against every man who defends it? And where, then, is their williagness to concede our rights?

It is possibly the design, though we would fain hope it is not so, of the Democracy, to place on the Presidential ticket some representatives of so called moderate views; that is, some man remarkably tender of the feelings of Northern traitors, and frequently found repressing that instinct of self-defeoce which, occasionally, breaks out feebly among our own people.

If such should be the action of the Charleston, Convention it will prove the last blow at Southern honor. If, after all that has been developed since October, the Slave States stultify themselves in such wise, they will deserve, as they will receive, the unrelieved contempt of all the miserable crew of thieves and traitors who seek their destruction. Our only safety lies in making the issue fairly, by presenting for Northern support—the support of those vast masses which are said to be anxious to yield to the South the full measures of her rights—such a man as both sections know as the firm, unpurchasable representative of all rights of this portion of the Confederacy.

For the reasons stated, we deem it proper to place at the head of our columns, the name of Henry A Wise, of Virginia. We shall be taunted, no doubt, with all he has said and done against the American party, in other days—with his stinging sarcasm and unrestrained bitterness, poured upon the heads of our old party associates. To all this, our reply is simple; if he had done and said a thousand fold more, and had since become—as he has—the true representative of the rights of our native section—had his words or his acts in the past destroyed a life's best hopes, for us—it all would not weigh so much as one little feather, to prevent our advocacy of him, at this time, as the leader of the "forlorn hope" of the South, in this last battle that will ever be fought peaceably, by the two great contending sections. If he be truly the friend of the South, he may be the enemy of all the world besides, for aught that we care or ask.

Providence, Nov. 12th, 1859.

DEAR OLD BROWN:

Be of good cheer. A million of hearts are beating in sympathy with you to-day. The prayers of the Lord's people are, that he will bless you body, soul and spirit, and give you grace to bear all with fortitude like Paul. Great events require great sacrifices. They are but stepping stones to the pinnacle of perfect justice, liberty and truth. REMEMBER WARREN AT BUNKER HILL. It has been proposed, and measures are being taken, to observe the 16th in coming time. The Lold will not always be deaf to the prayers of the poor slaves. If not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice, how much more will He remember them. The writer of this has no ill-feeling towards the South, but how lamentable it is that the curse of lavery is fastened upon them. But the Lord will arise in his own mysterious way. Perhps the privilege of reading this will be denied you in a strange land; but the kindness of your jailor will be remembered at the North, and his name will go down ty posterity as a noble minded and a noble hearted man.

Yours in captivity.

WM. MASON.

Providence, R-I., Nov. 7, 1859.

Capt. John Brown:

Dear Sir—Pardon me, a stranger, for intruding thus upon you, but a great desire for your autograph drives me to this expediency to obtain it. Forgive a fellow creature. I am desirous, because I feel that already your name has become in American history

One of the few immortal names that were not born to die.

You have many a friend that honors and respects you, and heartily wishes you God's blessing. Again I sincerely beg your pardon if I have done wrong.

I remain yours sincerely,

G. LYMAN DWIGHT.

HARD TIMES AND WORSE COMING.

The late excitement, and the consequent withdrawal of Southern orders, are causing no little suffering at the North among mechanics and operatives in the various factories. A large number of hands, especially in the New England States have already been discharged, and others will soon be thrown out of employment.

The Chelsea (Mass.) Herald reports dull times there, "the best carpenters being glad to get wore at $1 25 per day, and good workmen commanding only 75 cts. Painters it is said, will not average 50 cents a day during the winter, ship carpenters tak out of employment, and masons have gone into the country."

The New York Journal of Commerce adds that Nethern mechanics and manufacturing artizans are prparing in great numbers to move to the South, there to follow their respective trades. The Southern people will see from all this the folly and loss to them, of encouraging sectionalism. Their folly, however, is a gain to us. They continue to complain that the Southern people should desire to build up amongst themselves manufactories and work shops.

SENATOR SEWARD AT HOME.—Upon Mr Seward's arrival home, there appears io have been a great time generally, and among the thousands mottoes stretched across streets, and upsn houes, were the following:

"Welcome to the defender of the rights of man."

"God bless you, Gov. Seward."

"Welcome to the defender of the liberty of the press."

"And the Lord was with him, and, and let none of his words fall to the ground."

This last motto was from the Northern Indepeudent, (Methodist,) one of the boldest and most flat-footed anti-slavery papers in the North, edited by Rev. Wm Hosmer, whose denunciations of slavery, when editor of the Northern Christion Advocate, resulted in his ejectment from the editorial management of that paper.

The following was signed "The Clergy," and spanned the gate-way of Gov. Seward's grounds:

"And behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land.'.

The following extract from a speech of Gov Seward, was inscribed upon an arch of evergeen, which spanned one of the public streets:

"See to it that freedom and equal right are inculcated at your fire-sides, in your schools, and in the churches."

☞ Our billingsgate neighbor of the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisements.—Now this same editor knows the Pharmacopeia itself is not more free from the suspicion of quackery than his medicines. He knows ... indorsed by the medical Journals of this ... are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendations of professors and eminent men of character too exalted for his comprehensions, and he knows too that they have done and are doing in this community an account of good which the utmost stretch of his ability can never hope to equal.

NEGROES IN THE COUNTRY.—The Yorkville, *Enquirer*, speaking of last sales day, January 2, says: "A good many negroes were sold, all commanding the highest prices; in one instance, a common field-hand sold for $1630, and others went at corresponding rates."

The Winnsboro' *Register* chronicles the sales, at that place, of several gangs, at high figures, viz: A gang of eighteen, at an average of $786; another of twelve, at an average of $1046; another of twenty-two, at an average of $1103: and another of thirty, at an average of over $800. Of these, a fellow, 40 years old, sold for $1795; another, of 21, for $1605; another, of 20, for $1585; and boys of 10 brought $1105, $1150, $1200, and a girl of 10 $1045.

The Bennettsville *Sun* records the sale, at that place, of a gang of thirteen, at an average of $1020; and a gang of sixteen, at an average of $1086,50. Three negroes, from 17 to 20 years of age, brought respectively, $1510 $1595 and $1650. Seven boys, from 14 to 38 years of age, brought $10,780, an average of $1540.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

The correspondent of the St. Paul Minnesotian writes from Minneapolis as follows: "During the time of the annual payment made to the Chippewa's a year ago Chippewa warrior was shot dead by another of a different band, of the same tribe. Although strong efforts were made at the time by the authorities to egect an arrest, yet the murderer escaped. Nothing was known of his whereabouts until he turned up last week at Swan River. Having entered the camp, the squaw of the murdered warrior recognized him. She immediately procured a gun and shot him dead. His brother, who happened to be present, levelled his rifle and killed the widow on the spot. Her brother then shot the latter and was in turn killed. Thus, four had fallen to satiate the retaliting vengeance so sweet to savages who have no conception of what justice is.

AN UNUSUAL LARGE ARRIVAL.—Yesterday afternoon, by the Southern train, Mr Samuel McNich arrived in Charlotte, accompanied by about sixty stalwart and brawny armed sons of Erin, to labor on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. An invasion of this kind is not only proper, but much to be desired. The immigrants are a jolly set of fellows, especially "Santa Anna," who says he is as good as any man in the crowd and can show as fair a day's work as those who enjoy the use of both of their pedal extremities. They are a fine looking crowd and full of humor and genuine wit.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

STABBING ON SEABOARD.—At an early hour Sunday morning, the captain of Police received a note from Lieut. Murden, commanding officer of the Revenue Cutter AIKEN, stating that he had on board John Kennedy, a seaman of the British Str. Wm. Hyde, charged with stabbing the first mate of the said vessel on Saturday. Capt. Bass sent some of his men for Kennedy, who, on examination, was committed on a warrant issued by Magistrate Schroder, and lodged in jail for trial. The Wm. Hyde has been lying in the stream for the past eight or ten days, ready for sea, her destination being Buenos Ayres. The mate is not considered dangerously wounded, although the cut is in the side.

Charleston Mercury.

We have merely space to call attention to the meeting at Murphy' Hall to-night. Tuesday. The object is to further the movement now so general throughout the South, for commercial independence of the North. We trust a good tournout will be made. The Ladies are respectfully urged to attend. Good speeches may be expected.

Salisbury Banner,

RESPITE.—Gov. Ellis, we learn, has given a respite to Erastus Hogue, who was to have been hanged on the 27th inst., for the murder of Parrish. until the 21st next December. It is thought that at the expiration of the respite Hogue will be reprieved —*Raleigh Daily Press.*

Mr. J. R. Owen, a broom-maker, in the employ of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, in this city, was thrown from his horse and so badly injured, some days ago, that he died on Saturday last. We believe he was a native of Vermont—*Raleigh Daily Press.*

MARRIED.

In Harnett county, on the 8th instant, by Dr. John McCormick, Mr. JOHN W. MATTHEWS to Miss SALLIE CAMPBELL, all of Harnett.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

BY PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
JANUARY 14, 1860.

BACON—	12½ a 14	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	25 a 30	Cuba,	28 a 30
CANDLES—		New Orleans,	50 a 55
Adamantine,	25 a 30	NAILS—	4.50 a 4.75
Sperm,	42 a 55	OILS—	
Tallow.	18 a 20	Sperm.	0.00 a 2 00
COFFEE—		Linseed.	0.00 a 1.00
Rio.	12½ a 13½	Tanner's.	70 a 80
Laguira,	14 1-2a 15	POTATOES—	
Java.	18 19	Irish.	1.50 a 2 25
COTTON—		Sweet.	00 a 00
Fair,	10 a 10 1-8	POULTRY—	
Middling.	9 1-2 a 9 3-4	Chickens,	15 a 25
Ordinary.	00	Ducks.	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Turkeys,	00 a 00
Gunny.	16 a 18	SALT—	
Dundee.	17 a 20	Liverp'l per sack,	1.75 a 0.00
Burlaps.	00 a 15	Alum per bushel.	00 a 50
COTTON YARNS—		SEED—	
Nos. 4 to 10.	1.00 a 1.05	Flax Seed.	1.05 a 1.15
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Clover per pound.	12 a 15
Brown Sheetings,	8 1-4 a 8 1-2	SHOT—	
Osnaburgs.	10½ a 11	Common bag,	2.00 a 2 12
FEATHERS—	45 a 50	Buck.	2 12 a 2.25
FISH—		SPIRITS—	
Mckerel per bbl.,	$10 a $12	Peach Brandy,	1.00 a 1 25
Shad per pound	00 a 00	N. C. Apple,	75 a 70
FLOUR—		Northern.	70 a 90
Family,	6.00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey.	70 a 80
Super	5 75 a 000	Northern do.,	35 a 40
Fine,	5.50 a 000	SUGAR—	
Cross.	5.25a 000	Loaf.	12 1-2
GRAIN—		Crushed.	12
Corn.	1.00 a 1.05	Porto Rico,	10 a 101-2
Wheat,	1.10 a 1.15	New Orleans,	8 1-4 a 9
Oats,	65 a 75	TALLOW—	9 a 9 1-2
Peas,	00 a 90	TURPENTINE—	
Rye.	1.10 a 1.15	Yellow Dip.	.00 a 2 15
HIDES—		Virgin	1 75 a 1.62
Dry	8 a 10	Scrape.	1.00 a 1 15
Green;	4 a 6	Spirits per gallon,	37 a 00
IRON—		WHITE LEAD—	
Swedes.	6 a 7	Per pound.	9 a 10
American,	5 a 5¾	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	0 a 4	Eight by ten.	2.00 a 2 25
LARD—	12½ a 14	Ten by twelve.	2 25 a 2.50
LEAD—	8¾ a 9	WOOL—	.00 a 20

BEEF—Dressed 5 a 10; Cattle on foot 0 a 0.

☞Cotton—There has been a fair business done in this article this week, with sales at 10½c; and some sales are reported to have been made on Thursday at 11¼ cts for best grade.

Flour—The arrivals this week have been light, with sales on yesterday at 5 75 for super; with a firm market.

Spts Turpt—Sales of a few small lots have made at 37½c; a lot of 74 bbls. in extra order is reported to have been sold at 38 cts.

Bacon—Sales of new cured at 12 a 12½ cts.

Pork—Sales of small lots from Wagons at 8 a 8½ cts. We note the arrival of a Drove of 180 Hogs from Wayne County on Monday which sold at 8½c.

☞Grain—No change to note in prices.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 12, 1860.

Turpt, sales this morning of 745 bbls. at 2 65 for yellow dip, 2 12 for virgin, and 1 65 for hard, per 280 lbs. No sales reported in Spts Turpt or Rosin.

Bocon, about 1,000 lbs N C cured (new] hams sold yesteday at 13 1 2 cts per lb.

Cotton, sale yesteday of 70 bales at 9 3-4 to 10½ cts for ordinary to strict middling.

Timber, five rafts sold yesterday at $10, $11 25 to 11 50 per M.

NEW YORK MARKET, JAN. 12, 1860.

(At the close Yesterday.)

Cotton steady—sales of 1,500 bales. Flour declined 5 a 10 cts: Southern 5 40 a 5 65 per bbl.—Wheat—nothing doing in Southern for want of stock. Corn very dull; new 82 a 87 cts. Spts Turpt steady at 44 a 44½ cts. Rosin dull at 1 60 a 1 65. Rice firm.

JUST RECEIVED.

1500 lbs. No. 1. MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by R. MITCHELL.

Oct d & wt-f

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Kerosene Oil

LIGHT colored Kerosene Oil, best quality.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Samuel J. Hinsdale & Co,

Is now receiving his Fall supply of
DRUGS MEDICINE, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs.
GLASS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and County Merchants.

☞ Particular attention given to orders.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co.,
Druggists.

THE HIGHEST
PRICES IN THE STATE!

I AM now giving the highest prices for No. 1 young NEGROES. Persons having any to dispose of would do well by giving me the first call, or write to me, stating the size, age, quality and appearance of their negroes.

I may always be found at the Shemwell House, Fayetteville. JNO. O. ARMSTRONG.

Aug. 12, 1859.—is w-tf

NEWBEURY'S
CLOTHING STORE.
NORT EAST JAM MARKET SQUARE.
NO. 12,
Next Door to the Carolinian Office

IS THE PLACE to buy all grades and qualities of *READY-MADE CLOTHING*, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Umbrellas, Youths and Boys Clothing, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Over Coats, and everything usually kept in a Clothing Store. All those who desire to purchase Over Coats, would do well to examine ours, as we have all kinds, and will sell them low. We also have fine and common Cassimer Suits, all of which we will sell cheap. Gentlemen those of you who may favor us with your patronage may rely on getting goods at the very lowest prices, as we are determined to sell our goods at as low figures as any other person or persons can sell. Call and examine our STOCK for yourselves.

Nov. 25, w-tf

JAS. N. SMITH.
Chemist and Druggist,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
American, French and English Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Garden and Field Seeds; Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors; Oils, Paints and Varnishes; Window Glass; Glassware; Fine Soaps; Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes; Paint Brushes; Surgical and Dental Instruments, and Fancy Articles.
With all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the day.

Fayetteville, N. C,

Dec 6., d & w-tf

Robeson County Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to change his Business, and also his Residence, offers for Sale his Land in said county, about **Eleven Hundred Acres.** There are about 800 where I now live, including my Improvements, on which there is a good DWELLING and all other necessary buildings, and also a good Turpentine Still in good fix, My improvements are good, having been built but a few years. Farm is in good fix, and large enough to work four plows. The other tract contains a little over 300 acres about 6 miles from this one, and has been Boxed two years, there are about 5 crops of Boxes on both tracts and a large quantity of ton Timber; both pieces are within about 9 to 10 miles of C F River. The location is a healthy one, and conveniently situated, being within 1½ miles of two Churches, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Very convenient to the post-office, which is kept at St. Pauls and also to a good school kept at the same place, by an excellent scholar.

I will also, sell one team of good Mules and wagon, and Stock of Cattle and Hogs, if desired by the purchaser, it is deemed unnecessary to say more as those who wish to purchase will want to look for themselves.

I will sell all together, or separate as may be desired. Terms Liberal and accommodating.

For further particulars address the Subscriber at St Pauls, N. C.

W. H. WILLIS.

Dec 23, '58 tf*

Presb. copy 4-t and send bill to Carolinian office.

Caution.

IN the early part of last year I hired a negro man from a stranger calling himself Brown, and hailing from the neighborhood of Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C., for which I gave him my note, without security, for $115, payable Jan'y 1, 1860.

The Negro, after working faithfully for me for a few days, very suddenly disappeared, and since then I have never been able to find the whereabouts of Master or slave. On inquiry, I learn that no such man as this Brown has ever lived in or about Rookingham.

This is therefore to warn all persons from trading for said Note, as having received no value, I am determined not to pay it.

M. C. LAMONT.

Cumberland Co., Jan'y 13, 1860 3t w.

Cheese and Salt.

75 BOXES CHEESE.
200 Sacks Salt. In fine order, just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Jan 10, 3w d & w

DRESS GOODS, Consisting of

SILKS,
DELAINS,
ALAPACCAS,
MERINAS,
SCOTCH PLAIDS, &c.

All of which are to be had very low at No. 34, Hay St.

J. K. KYLE.

No 3, d-tf

Guano! Guano!!

40,000 LBS. No. 1 Peruvian. For sale by

E. F. MOORE

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked *BACON.*
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.

E. F. MOORE.

Fresh Arrival.

THE subscriber has just received a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Negro Shoes, Blankets an Kerseys, Cooper Tools, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

25 boxes choice CHEESE.
25 bbls. No. 1 HERRING.
10 tubs choice BUTTER.

C. E. LEETE.

Dec. 17 1m *

MONEY WANTED.

THE subscriber having suffered a heavy loss by the fire of last night, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Oct. 6, 1859. d&wtf M. McKINNON.

SECOND STOCK.
Starr & Williams,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clathing.
West end Fayettville Hotel Building.

ARE now receiving their Second purchase of Goods for the Season. This Stock is large and well worth the attention of buyers, who are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS

Oct. 13, 1859, d & w-tf

DR. BAAKEE.

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

SPECIAL attention given to all chronic diseases.—Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, all diseases of the NOSE, MOUTH, THROAT, and LUNGS; all SKIN DISEASES of every description successfully treated;—LUMBAGO, LUMBAR ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, or CONVULSIONS, DYSPEPSIA' DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA. The very worst cases of PILES cured in a short time; also diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.—There are many diseases incidental to women and children which are treated with distinguish success All particulars will be given by letter. Dr Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing.

Cancers, Old Sores, or Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Fistula of every discription, **Scald Heads, Wens, Polypus of the Nose,**

Or in any part of the body,

TUMORS AND SWELLINGS

Of every description, and without the use of the knife, or any surgical instrument. These last-named diseases cannot be cured by correspondence; therefore all such patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

Doctor Baakee has made a new discovery of "Fluid," that will produce absorption of the "Cataract," and restore permanent vision to the EYE, without restore to the knife. All diseases of the

EYES AND EARS

Are successfully treated without the use of the knife or needle. Dr. Baakee has constantly on had at his office a very extensive assortment of beautiful

ARTIFICIAL EYES
AND
TYMPANUMS, or EAR-DRUMS,

which are suitable for either sex and all ages—Inserted in five minutes. Ear-Trumpets of every description also every variety of artificial article known in the world—a large assortment of beautiful and durable

ARTIFICIAL HANDS,

with the Arm and Elbow attachment; ARTIFICIAL FEET, with the Ankle, Leg, and Knee-Joint attachment.

☞These articles are perfectly natural, and adapted for either sex, and can be sent by express to any part of the world. All kinds of Trusses for Hernia or Rupture of every description, for either sex, and Trusses particularly adapted for females in a week condition also for those with Prolapsus Uteri.

Doctor Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful physicians and surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in every principal city of the world.

All letters directed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents to pay postage and incidental expenses. All chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, which will require his personal supervervision.

☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DOCTOR BAAKEE.

Office, 704 Broadway, a few Doors above Fourth-street, New York City.

Dec. 9, tf *

BLOOD FOOD.

Dr. Bronson, having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints