wards. They had been practically abrogated by the legislation attending the organization of Utah, New Mexico and Washington. If any vitality remained in them it would have been taken away in effect by the new Territorial acts in the form originally proposed to the Senate at the first session of the last Congress.—It was manly and ingenuous, as well as patriotic also, just to do this directly and plainly, and thus relieve the statute-book of an act which might be of possible future injury, but or no possible future benefit; and the measure of its repeal was the final consummation and complete recognition of the principle that no portion of the United States shall undertake, through assumption of the powers of the General Government, to dictate the social institutions of any other portion.

The scope and effect of the language of repeal were not left in doubt. It was declared, in terms, to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The measure could not be withstood upon its merits alone. It was attacked with violence, on the false or delusive pretext that it constituted a breach of faith. Never was objection more utterly destitute of substantial justification. When before was it imagined by sensible men that a regulative or declarative statute, whether enacted ten or forty years ago, is irrepealable—that an act of Congress is above the Constitution? It indeed, there were in the facts any cause to impute bad faith, it would attach to those only who have never ceased, from the time of the enactment of the restrictive provision to the present day, to denounce and to condemn it; who have constantly refused to complete it by needful supplementary legislation; who have spared no exertion to deprive it of moral force; who have themselves again and again attempted its repeal by the enactment of incompatible provisions; and who, by the inevitable reactionary effect of their own violence on the subject, awakened the country to perception of the true constitutional principle of leaving the matter involved to the discretion of the people of the respective existing or incipient States.

It is not pretended that this principle, or any other, precludes the possibility of evils in practice, distinct as political action is liable to be by human passions. No form of government is exempt from inconvenience; but in this case they are the result of the abuse, and not of the legitimate exercise, of the powers reserved or conferred in the organization of a Territory. They are not to be charged to the great principle of popular sovereignty; on the contrary, they disappear before the intelligence and patriotism of the people, exerting through the ballot-box their peaceful and silent, but irresistible power.

If the friends of the Constitution are to have another struggle, its enemies could not present a more acceptable issue than that of a State, whose constitution clearly embraces "a republican form of government," being excluded from the Union because its domestic institutions may not in all respects comport with the ideas of what is wise and expedient entertained in some other States.—Fresh from groundless imputations of breach of faith against others, men will commence the agitation of this new question with indubitable violation of an express compact between the independent sovereign powers of the United States and of the Republic of Texas, as well as of the older and equally solemn compacts which assure the equality of all the States.

But, deplorable as would be such a violation of compact in itself, and in all its direct consequences, that is the very least of the evils involved. When sectional agitator shall have succeeded in forcing on this issue, can their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions? Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And if either extreme carry its point, what is to set forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the U. States, be absolutely excluded from admission Rerein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such results by a majority of votes, either Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two hitherto friendly hostile confederations?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impolitic as they are unconstitutional, and which, if persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. Disunion for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partizan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans, trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation, and to engage in plans of objective hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it less fatal against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrenzy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the Constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are so fearfully rife, alike at one time in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self-respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued good-will and favor of Almighty God to maintain against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, December 31, 1855.

North Carolina Argus.

FAYETTEVILLE,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

"The will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon earth."

C. C. McCrummen, Esq., is the authorized agent for the Argus, and will attend to the settlement of subscription and advertising accounts.

TICKET OF THE AMERICAN PARTY FOR MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN of FAYETTEVILLE.

MAYOR.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

COMMISSIONERS.

Ward 1. C. D. NIXON,
" 2. A. McLEAN,
" 3. HENRY LILLY,
" 4. W. T. HORNE,
" 5. A. A. McKETHAN,
" 6. W. McLAURIN,
" 7. W. WARDEN.

THE MESSAGE.

We publish the President's Message entire in the present issue of the Argus. The great length of this paper excludes our usual variety, but we trust the reader will be pleased with the course which we have thought proper to pursue.

It has not before happened in the history of the Government that the President's Message was delivered before both Houses of Congress were organized; yet, such has been the case in this instance. For this, some applaud and others censure the President. We think it a matter of no great consequence: but we imagine the House can take no action on the Message before a Speaker shall have been elected.

As yet, we have no more than hastily glanced over the paper, and, therefore, should not feel at liberty to offer any comments, if we had room, in the present number.

The tone of the Message in relation to Southern rights appears to be good: and we mean to give the President credit wherever we think it may be due. At the same time, we cannot but remember that much of the agitation now threatening the peace of the country has been caused by the encouragement given to fanaticism by the President himself, in the appointment of agitators to places of honor and emolument. But more of this anon. For the present we have no more to say.

We understand the Cape Fear River is completely *beside itself*. It is running around the eastern end of the Cross Creek Lock—as hard as it can *tear*.

The December Term of the Supreme Court commenced on Monday last. Present, the Chief Justice and Battle, Judge. Judge Pearson, we regret to learn, was detained at home by a severe domestic affliction.

Another Seminole war is threatened in Florida. An exploring party, under command of Lieut. Geo. L. Hartsuff, 2d Artillery, were attacked by Seminoles on the 20th ultimo, about 16 miles S. E. from Fort Simon Drum.

There are but few of these Indians in Florida; but they are so hard to get at that they may cause much trouble.

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, at one time Attorney General of the United States, and for many years a distinguished Senator in Congress, is dead.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on Wednesday last. F. C. Baker, American, was elected President of the Senate, and Charles A. Phelps, American, Speaker of the House.

No Speaker of the House had been elected at the date of our last advices from Washington. The 86th ballot resulted as follows: Banks 101, Richardson 71, Fuller 30, Pennington 6—scattering 6.

The *Cherokee Gazette* says that the Hon. R. C. Puryear, of North Carolina, is "as black-hearted an abolitionist as HALE, GIDDINGS, or BANKS, if he dared to frankly declare his sentiments."

A curious sort of abolitionist Mr. Puryear must be, to own a large number of slaves and employ an overseer to manage them in his absence! Will the *Gazette* be so good as to adduce the evidence to sustain its charge, or acknowledge that it has traduced a worthy and meritorious citizen?

Correspondents will bear with us until our next. We have no room for any favor of the kind in our present issue.

The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and presented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy docter has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, through a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Panish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

**See advertisement.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

BACON—	16 a 17	LEAD—	8 a 8½
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba	45 a 00
Fay. Fac.	20 a 00	N. Orleans	00 a 00
Adamantine	25 a 30	NAILS—	5¼ a 0
Sperm	35 a 50	OILS—	
COFFEE—		Linseed	1.20 a 1.25
Rio	12 a 13	Tanners'	60 a 80
Laguira	a 13½	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'l, sack,	1.75 a 1.85
COTTON—		Allum, bus.	75 a
Strictly prime	8¼ a 00	SEED—	
Prime	a 00	Flaxseed	1.50 a 0.00
Fair	0 a 0	Clover, lb,	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny	18 a 20	Com. ℔ bag	2.25 a
Dundee	16 a 00	Buck	2.37½ a
Burlaps	12½ a 15	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		P'ch Brandy	0.80 a
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Apple "	55 a 0.60
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whis.	55 a 60
Br'n Shtngs	7½ a 8	N'r'n "	50 a 55
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum	55 a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 00	Jamaica "	2.00 a 2.50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy	4.00 a 6.00
Family,	8.35 a 8.00	Amer. Gin	75 a 80
Superfine	8.10 a 8.35	Hol. "	1.75 a 2.00
Fine	7.85 a 8.10	SUGAR—	
Scratched	7.60 a 8.05	Loaf	00 a 12½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12½ a 00
Corn	0.70 a 0.75	St. Crush	a 00
Wheat	1.60 a 0.00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Oats	40 a 45	New Orleans	8 a 9
Peas	.70 a 0.00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Rye	1.00 a 1.10	TOBACCO—	
HIDES—		Leaf	a
Dry	0 a 11	Manufactured	12½ a 40
Green	4 a 5	WHITE L'D	2.50 a 2.75
IRON—		WINDOW GLASS—	
Sw'd's, co. bar.	5¼ a 6	8 x 10	2.25 a 2.50
Do. wide	0 a 7	10 x 12	a 2.75
English	4 a	WOOL—	14 a 15
LARD—	12½ a 00		

Spirits Turpentine 35 cents.
Yellow Dip turpentine $2.00 per barrel.
Scrape " 1.00 "
Flour not so brisk.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 3d, 1856.

TURPENTINE.—We note a decline of 15 cts. per bbl. for both qualities; with sales yesterday of 900 bbls. at $2.35 a 2.30 for yellow dip, and $1.35 a 130 for hard, and to-day of 347 at $2.35 for yellow dip, and $1.35 for hard—all per bbl. of 280 lbs.

Spirits.—Sales yesterday of 80 cask at 30 cts. per gal. and to-day of 30 do. at same price.

Rosin.—Sales yesterday of 3,700 common, at $1,05 for large bbls.

Tar.—Sales to-day of 175 bbls. at $1.90 per bbl.

McLAUCHLIN & CO.,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
January 3, 1855. 104-tf

REMOVAL.

I have removed my business stand to the store recently occupied by my brother Joseph, in the Post Office Buildings, south side Hay Street, where I will carry on the Mattrass Making and Upholstering business in all its branches, and keep constantly on hand a good supply of Groceries, Confectionaries, Segars, and Liquors.

JACOB OTTARBURG, Agent.
Jan. 5, 1856. 104-3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of ANDREWS & ODUM, for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand lately occupied by Davis & Willis, where they intend to keep a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

They earnestly solicit a share of public patronage, and promise that they will earnestly endeavor to make it to the interest of their friends to deal with them. Call and try us.

ANDREWS & ODUM.
Robeson Institute, Dec. 24, 1855. 104-3t

Notice.

THE subscriber having determined to go South, earnestly requests all those indebted to him either by note or account to come and settle by the first of March next, or the papers will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

H. TURNER.
Carthage, Dec. 26, 1855. 104-4f

Western Rail Road Office,
Aug. 29, 1855

AN **Instalment of 5 per cent.** upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of October next; and, also, **monthly calls of 5 per cent.**, until the 1st day of January, 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
Aug. 29, 1855. 86-1t-m'yt1857

A CARD.

To the Voters of Fayetteville and Cross Creek Districts.

J. R. McDONALD

Offers himself as a candidate for Constable. If elected, he promises to comply with the law and perform the duties of said office to the best of his ability.

Jan. 5, 1856.—te.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Cyrus Harrington, I will sell, on the 31st day of January next, all his real and personal estate, consisting of 27 Acres of land near the town of Carbonton, on the Plank Road. There is a Male and Female Academy and a splended Dwelling House with 8 fire places, a good well of water, a beautiful healthy situation: and if the right sort of a man gets it he may have a constant School. Also about one thousand dollars worth of fine furniture—a rose wood Piano, and a great many School Books, and other Books. Also six likely Negroes.

A credit of nine months will be given for all sums over two dollars.

W. P. WILCOX.
Dec. 31, 1855. 104-3t

J. S. BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.
Jan. 5, 1855. 104-1y

White Oak Timber Wanted.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1855.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Arsenal until the 15th of February, 1856, for furnishing the following bill of Timber:—

12 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*

	Inches long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each	84	13½	8	White Oak.
4 "	34	10½	8	"
2 "	66	13½	8	"
1 "	*34	15	11½	"
1 "	34	11½	9½	"
1 "	*34	11½	10½	"
2 "	36	11	9	"
1 "	34	8	8	"
4 "	180	15½	6¾	"
3 "	54	16	8½	"
2 "	54	17½	10½	"
2 "	54	20½	8½	"

Making 15,959 76-100 feet.

6 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*

	Inches long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each	100	9½	4½	"
2 "	40	13½	3½	"
1 "	50	7	6	"
2 "	50	8	6	"
4 "	56	4½	3½	"
2 "	40	9½	4	"
2 "	72	4½	3½	"
8 "	9	2 3-10	1 3-5	"
2 "	46	8½	1 13 100	"
2 "	46	5	1 13-100	"
2 Large end, 2 Small end,	132	4½ / 3½	4½ / 3½	"
2 "	30	2½	2½	Hickory.
1 "	76	5½	4½	Oak.
2 "	78	5	3½	"
1 "	84	6	4½	"
1 "	50	6	6	"
1 "	40	4	3	"
1 "	14	4	1½	"
1 "	42	7½	2 13-100	"
1 "	52	5	1½	"
19 "	16	14	Round	"
†126 "	32	3½	2	"
†63 "	27	7	3½	"
8 "	22	17	1 31-100	Walnut.
8 "	44	17	1 31-100	"
4 "	22	17	1 31-100	"
8 "	69	3½	2	"
4 "	44	20	1 31-100	Oak.
4 "	42	17½	2	"
4 "	42	20	2	"

Making 6,915 78-100 feet.

2 *sets, to be composed each of the following Pieces, viz:*

	Inches long.	Inches wide.	Inches thick.	
2 pieces, each	89	4½	3½	"
1 "	50	4½	4½	"
1 "	90	6	4½	"
1 "	50	7½	6	"
2 "	40	3½	3½	"
1 "	40	10	3½	"
1 "	30	3	3	"
4 "	48	8	1½	"
2 "	42	6	1½	"
4 "	36	3½	2½	"
2 "	36	3	2½	"
2 "	46	3	2½	"
1 "	22	6	1½	"
1 "	40	9½	1½	"
2 "	38	3	1½	"
2 "	44	2	1	"
2 "	44	8½	1	"
2 "	48	4	2	"
1 "	42	10	1½	Walnut.
1 "	42	12	1½	"
1 "	36	2½	1½	"
10 "	42	7	1	Oak.
7 "	36	8	1	"
6 "	36	8	1	"
4 "	34	2½	2½	Hickory.
1 "	57	2	2	"
4 "	34	15	2	Oak.
2 "	44	15	2	"
2 "	32	8½	3	"
4 "	36	3	1	"
2 "	32	3	1	"
2 "	32	2½	1	"
4 "	7	2½	1	"
2 "	9	9	1	Walnut.
2 "	9	4½	1	"
2 "	36	24	1 38-100	"
2 "	16	24	1 38-100	"
1 "	36	14	1½	"
2 "	14	2½	1½	"
1 "	36	15	1 31-100	Oak.
2 "	116	6½	4	"
2 "	108	3	3	"
1 "	108	6	6	"
1 "	50	6½	6½	"
1 "	40	5½	5	"
2 "	40	4½	4	"
1 "	38	4	2½	"
1 "	40	4	8½	"
3 "	105	11½	1½	"
2 "	108	21½	1 38-100	"
1 "	104	11½	1½	"
1 "	104	10	1½	"
2 "	10	1½	1	"
2 "	40	24	1 38-100	walu't
2 "	36	5½	2	Oak.
3 "	46	3½	1	"
2 "	108	3	3	"
1 "	108	3	3	"
2 "	42	3	3	"
2 "	18	2½	1½	"
2 "	42	13½	1½	Walnut.
9 "	108	7	¾	Oak.
2 "	50	9	6	"
4 "	56	4½	3½	"
2 "	40	9½	4	"
2 "	72	4½	3½	"
8 "	9	2 3-10	1 3-5	"
2 "	46	8½	1 13-100	"
2 "	46	5	1 13-100	"
2 Large end, 2 Small end,	132	4½ / 3½	4½ / 3½	"
2 "	30	2½	2½	Hickory.
†8 "	16	14	Round	Oak.
†112 "	82	3½	2	"
†56 "	27	7	3½	"
4 "	22	17	1 31-100	Wal't
4 "	44	17	1 31-100	"
2 "	22	17	1 31-100	"
4 "	69	3½	2	Oak.
2 "	44	20	1 31-100	"
2 "	42	17½	2	"
2 "	42	20	2	"

Making 2,797 66-100 feet.

*These may by gotten in two pieces, if one piece cannot be gotton without heart. If in two pieces, the dimensions 15 by 6, and 11½ by 5½.

†These pieces must be from young trees, straight grained, and entirely free from knots or craks.

‡To be bored through in the centre from end to end, with 1½ inch auger.

The whole of the above timber must be sawed accurately to dimensions, except the following:—

126 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2,
112 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2,

which may be sawed or riven, and must be young, and straight grained.

It must all be cut from *thrifty* trees, felled between the 15th of June and the 15th of August, and must be straight grained, tough, free from large or unsound knots, splits, wind-shakes, heart or sap. No old or brash timber will be received.

It must be delivered at this Arsenal on or before the 31st of December 1856, and when delivered to be closely inspected by the undersigned, or some person authorized by him.

Bids may be made for the whole amount, or for a portion, always embracing a complete number of sets.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
[103t1F] Brevet Major U. S. A., Com'dg.

RIO AND JAVA COFFEE,
for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Nov. 7. 96-tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust made to me by Neill and Colin McFadyen, for purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, in the county of Kingsbury in the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the **23rd** day of January, 1856, eight head of mules, 2 horses, one Road and one Timber Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, and the stock of Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one likely Negro Woman and child, one Circular Saw Steam Mill of 36 horse power with a new and return flue boiler, all complete and in prime order. Also the Real Estate, containing 1000 acres of heavy timbered land on which are comfortable buildings and enough for a farm. Sale positive, and terms accommodating. Further particulars at sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Dec 31, 1855. 104-4t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
Robeson County, North Carolina.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing to its former patrons as well as others who wish to give their daughters a complete and thorough education, that they have secured in this institution the services of the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Lady—Mr. Johnson who will act as Principal of the College, is a graduate of one of the first Colleges in the United States and has for several years been engaged in teaching and for the last eight been employed as Principal of the Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville, N. C., which institution he conducted with eminent ability, and leaves with the regrets of all concerned.

Able and experienced teachers have been employed as assistants in the literary department, and the Trustees intend procuring before the commencement of the Session an attentive and efficient teacher of Music.

Floral College was established in 1841 and has been in successful operation ever since. It is furnished with many of the aids of imparting instruction, such, as Petton's Outline Maps, astronomical Charts, Orreries, Globes and a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus.—The location of the College is proverbially healthy, but few cases of serious sickness have ever occured.—The young ladies will be under the constant care of the Principal and his Lady, and no efforts will be spared to advance them in the various branches of a useful and polite course of instruction. In short it is the aim of the Trustees to furnish the means of a finished and accomplished education as cheaply as it can be done without the sacrifice of the personal comforts of the pupils the proper refinements of life or those appliances which are essential to thoroughness of instruction.

The exercises of the College will begin on the 15th day of January 1856.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8
Collegiate Course	15
Music on Piano with use of instrument	20
" " Guitar	15
" French	10
" Painting, &c.,	10
Board at Stewart's Hall, per month	8

The Stewart's Hall will be under the control and management of its former polite and gentleman's proprietor, Mr. Neill Alford of Marion District S. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Secretary to Board of Trustees.
Jan. 2, 1856. 104-3w

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.

At a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, on motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. March,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, Cotton will be required upon the delivery of freights at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will receive Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag; Lime at 2 cents per bbl. and ground Plaster at ½ cents per cask, and at a **reduction of 20 per cent.** from the published freight rates on all other articles so made from and after that date, all Cartage and Storage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chair'n.
M. ORRELL, Secretary.

The Subscribers are now receiving, at their store in Springfield, a large quantity of prime **English Dairy Cheese.** Also, a good supply of **Rock Salt,** which we offer low for cash.

M. W. McNAIR & SON.
Dec. 14, 1855. 101-3m

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON the **9th** day of **February** next, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, **sixteen likely young Mules,** one Tedder, Reapers, two Corn and Fodder Reels, TURPENTINE STILL with all the fixtures complete, several sets of Tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. EVANS.
December 18, 1855. 102-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five hundred and forty acres of

VALUABLE LAND,

situated on the Lowry road, near Lumber Bridge in Robeson county. This is a part of the lands owned by the late Archibald A. T. Smith, and as such is generally known. It is well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and persons wishing to purchase property of this description are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises.

W. A. EVANS.
December 18, 1855. 102-tf

Carthage Institute.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this institution the **7th of January.**

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
W. M. BLACK, Assistant.
Carthage, Dec. 19, 1855. 102-4t
Carolinian copy 3 times.

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Kerseys, Blankets, &c., &c.
CORNER MARKET and GILLESPIE St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 102-tf

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney to me executed, by Peter G. Evans, Esq., and duly recorded in the Register's Office of the county of Moore, I shall offer for sale on Tuesday of January Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, a tract of Land situated in said county of Moore, on Raccoon branch, containing one hundred and fifty-two acres, more or less. Terms, one half cash, the balance at the end of twelve months. Bond with approved security required.

JNO. MANNING, Atty.
Dec. 18, 1855. 102-4t

CUMBERLAND
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Fall Term, 1855.

HIS Honor, J. W. Ellis, Judge presiding. It is ordered by his honor, that a SPECIAL TERM of the SUPERIOR COURT of LAW and EQUITY be held for the county of Cumberland, the week beginning with the Second Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and that the Clerk of the Court give six weeks' notice thereof in each of the newspapers in the town of Fayetteville.

Suitors, witnesses, and others, having business to transact on the Civil Docket are required to attend punctually, on the second Monday in February next, at the Court House in Fayetteville.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1855.

JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.
102-te

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 53-1y

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust made to me by Neill and Colin McFadyen, for purposes therein contained, I shall proceed to sell on the premises, in the county of Kingsbury in the county of Cumberland, on Wednesday, the **23rd** day of January, 1856, eight head of mules, 2 horses, one Road and one Timber Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, and the stock of Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, one likely Negro Woman and child, one Circular Saw Steam Mill of 36 horse power with a new and return flue boiler, all complete and in prime order. Also the Real Estate, containing 1000 acres of heavy timbered land on which are comfortable buildings and enough for a farm. Sale positive, and terms accommodating. Further particulars at sale.

W. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Dec 31, 1855. 104-4t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
Robeson County, North Carolina.

THE Trustees take pleasure in announcing to its former patrons as well as others who wish to give their daughters a complete and thorough education, that they have secured in this institution the services of the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Lady—Mr. Johnson who will act as Principal of the College, is a graduate of one of the first Colleges in the United States and has for several years been engaged in teaching and for the last eight been employed as Principal of the Donaldson Academy, in Fayetteville, N. C., which institution he conducted with eminent ability, and leaves with the regrets of all concerned.

Able and experienced teachers have been employed as assistants in the literary department, and the Trustees intend procuring before the commencement of the Session an attentive and efficient teacher of Music.

Floral College was established in 1841 and has been in successful operation ever since. It is furnished with many of the aids of imparting instruction, such, as Petton's Outline Maps, astronomical Charts, Orreries, Globes and a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus.—The location of the College is proverbially healthy, but few cases of serious sickness have ever occured.—The young ladies will be under the constant care of the Principal and his Lady, and no efforts will be spared to advance them in the various branches of a useful and polite course of instruction. In short it is the aim of the Trustees to furnish the means of a finished and accomplished education as cheaply as it can be done without the sacrifice of the personal comforts of the pupils the proper refinements of life or those appliances which are essential to thoroughness of instruction.

The exercises of the College will begin on the 15th day of January 1856.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8
Collegiate Course	15
Music on Piano with use of instrument	20
" " Guitar	15
" French	10
" Painting, &c.,	10
Board at Stewart's Hall, per month	8

The Stewart's Hall will be under the control and management of its former polite and gentleman's proprietor, Mr. Neill Alford of Marion District S. C.

M. C. McNAIR,
Secretary to Board of Trustees.
Jan. 2, 1856. 104-3w

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR RIVER.

At a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, on motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. March,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, Cotton will be required upon the delivery of freights at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will receive Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag; Lime at 2 cents per bbl. and ground Plaster at ½ cents per cask, and at a **reduction of 20 per cent.** from the published freight rates on all other articles so made from and after that date, all Cartage and Storage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chair'n.
M. ORRELL, Secretary.

The Subscribers are now receiving, at their store in Springfield, a large quantity of prime **English Dairy Cheese.** Also, a good supply of **Rock Salt,** which we offer low for cash.

M. W. McNAIR & SON.
Dec. 14, 1855. 101-3m

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON the **9th** day of **February** next, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, **sixteen likely young Mules,** one Tedder, Reapers, two Corn and Fodder Reels, TURPENTINE STILL with all the fixtures complete, several sets of Tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known on day of sale.

W. A. EVANS.
December 18, 1855. 102-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale five hundred and forty acres of

VALUABLE LAND,

situated on the Lowry road, near Lumber Bridge in Robeson county. This is a part of the lands owned by the late Archibald A. T. Smith, and as such is generally known. It is well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton, and persons wishing to purchase property of this description are respectfully invited to call and examine the premises.

W. A. EVANS.
December 18, 1855. 102-tf

Carthage Institute.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this institution the **7th of January.**

A. R. BLACK, Principal.
W. M. BLACK, Assistant.
Carthage, Dec. 19, 1855. 102-4t
Carolinian copy 3 times.

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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JESSE T. WARDEN, C. S. C.
102-te

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 53-1y

THE Second Session of the FEMALE INSTIT