an insult, perhaps the keenest, and most provok- ing him a liar, or using words to that effect, is abruptly insulted by Mr. D. Mr. C. does not and cannot resent it. Why? Because he is a minuster. Well, now does Mr. C. lose any in the estimation of that lady, or the public by the insult offered by Mr. D? I answer he does not. Well, does Mr. D gain anything in the estimation of that lady, or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public? I apswer he does not. And why? Because he has taken an analysis of the lady. Or the public of the lady. Or the lady or the lady. Or the public of the lady. Or the lady of the lady. Or the lady or the lady. Or the unjust advantage of Mr. C, knowing his position, which is justly regarded a cowardly or undignified act, and never has, or ever will bring to the turned the direction of the pistol so that actor esteem and honor, but disesteem and dis-

Well, now let the system of duelling be abandoned, and the man of little or less corporal power, or physical strength, is placed precisely in one sonse, in the position of Mr. C, the clergyman.

Mr. C hears the insult and does not resent it, because he is morally disable, and therefore it is regarded and resented by a just public as an unjust advantage taken, mean in its nature-reflecting no honor, but disgrace upon the actor, which is all the satisfaction good, sober reason requires, or desires. The man of less corporal power, or physical strength, bears the insult and does not resent it, because he is corporally, or physically disable, and hence it would be regarded in the would receive the condemnation of all the truly high, noble and justice loving public, which would be a satisfaction far preferable to that of ranted Davis, which led to the caoing of having taken the life of a fellow mortal, or having lost his own. Why will a man hazard his life in duelling f. From no other reason, than to secure the public esteem of his reputation and all the truly ment in Goldsboro' is of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of the most painful character. It seems Odenheimer had warranted by the case of public ustoem of his reputation, and charac-Lot the enlightened public condemnation upon, and it as surely ceases to exist.

July 24, 1857.

R.

For the Argus.

MERSEN, Entrons : In pursuance of a promise made a few days since, I will make a few remarks more upon the subject of "Charity," and ask publicity through the columns of year paper. And I hope yet to be able, through the diam of the different tiwn papers to impress the minds of their town readers with the importance of this matter, until some more active means be adopted for the relief of the poor. I am aware that it is a of Lowo had taken from the jail two horse thieves, matter of doubt with many as to the successful oper-nation of an institution, such as I have suggested. I them with death. From the Tipton Advertiser tion of an institution, such as I have suggested. I refer such persons to the history of similar institu-lions in every city and many of the towns in the Unit- "After they had been taken from the court od States; where if they have not established a dispenary or Hospital, they have some benevolent ortion for the express benefit of the afflicted poor. Here is Payetteville, with six thousand inhabitants, without either Hospital, Dispensory, "Sisters of Charity," or any benevolent society whatever. Now this cannot be attributable to any want of real, genufine charitableness in our citizens, but it is simply because they have not thought about the matter; they tave not seen the absolute necessity of making such immediate provisions; for the sick and destitute. In making mention of this melancholy fact, I hope I will not be misunderstood as detracting from the meritorious and kind hearted few, who have niways shown their sympathy by acts of kindness, and not in mere expression of sorrow ... I have been an eye witness to the untiring exertions of many in this community in releiving the distresses of the needy, and how much, limb of a tree and a wagou brought beneath, in of course, has been done, of which no one saw the which the victims were placed and the rope thankful recipients themselves can testify. " Thy fastened around their necks. Glesson then spoke Father which septh in secret, shall reward thee open-

The Physicians of this place have at all times at-gended to the culls of the poor as far as it was in their power to do so. They are at this very time doing as much of the pauper practice as their circumstances. will allow but it cannot be expected that they are to drop their paying patients entirely, and work for those who exunot offer even a hope of remuneration. It must be remembered too, that our physicians have to labor, and labor hard for a emport. The establish- soon gave up the ghost." ment of a Dispensary would obviate the necessity of their working so much for nothing, as each one of them, to aware busides the medicines that are gratu-Itomily given to paupers each year would be saved, and they amount to no little-considering all this, the physicians themselves could afford to make pretty liberal subscriptions towards keeping up this institu-

Besides conscatrating all the pauper practice of the county, in keaping many from the " Poor House" who are now sent there because there is no other place where they can get medical attention.

Will not some one who has the time take the lead in this good work, and solicit the assistance of others, and others, until it is accomplished. It appears more much larger area than usual planted. Oats The whole expense will, I presume, be somewhere west of Raleigh is very backward, but between \$1000 and \$1500 a year. This I have no green and thrilty, with every prospect of doubt will be subscribed obserfully by our citizens, if turning out well. The corn on the east is called upon. I hope it is not necessary to say more fully three weeks ahead of that in the midthrough the Press, to awaken this people to a sense of die counties, with the prospect of a most a christian duty.

in any measure which may seem more likely to ac- hereafter, can bring it up to anything like complish the desired end, than those I have suggest- an average. Two-thirds of a crop in the ed. To those, if any there be, who think that I have regions he had seen or heard from ean colored the picture too highly—I will say ... The half. hardly be expected. AMICUS. at present.

For the Argus. ON THE BEATH OF MY WIFE. The ship has anchored in the tay,

They've dropped her weary wings, and some
Have manued the boat and come away,
But where is she—she cannot come?

Among the growd with busy feet, My eye seeks one it cannot find, While others baste their friends to greet "Why, why is see so long behind?

T've felt her dearest parting kiss Each moment since she turned from me, To lose it only in the bliss Of meeting her-where can she be?

Where nobler songs than ever sound From human tongues, salute her ear! Where sweeter, fairer flowers are found Than all she left to mither here.

This, this is why she cometh not Whom my fond eye so long bath sought Yet may I - when life's race is run,

Meet her bright, shining as the sun in that fair throng, where happy spirits And spend a long eternity of lo

NEWS OF THE DAY

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN GOLDSBORO.

By a letter received here this morning, we learn that a most painful occurrence

insulting in his language to Dr. Davis, call- vered blood remains. 283

g-to wit, an insult offered in the presence of and Davis was about to lay hold of a little lady, or those most esteemed. Mr. C. a min- fire shovel to strike him. Odenbeimer's stepheimer on the head, knocking him down, the contents, intended for Davis, entered the back of the younger Odenbeimer, near the back bone. Thus the tragedy closed.

Olenheimer and son are in jail and neither expected to live, although there are some hopes of the younger. It is supposed to be impossible for the old man to survive. Dr Cogdell took out a spoonful of brains.

Dr. Davis was removed to Dr. Crayton's office where he remained at last accounts. rived. It was feared that he could not survive the night. He had no weapon whatever at the time of the occurrence. Mrs. Davis is deeply affected, and, owing to her critical situation, fears are entertained for her life, too. It is needless to say that the excite-

The Wilmington Herald of the 25th says: "Dr. Davis at last accounts was better, and some hopes were entertained of his recovery. The older Odenheimer it was thought would die; the younger Odenhei mer would probably recover. The German residents were forced to leave Goldsboro', and one who persisted in remaining was docked and ridden on a rail.

THE LATE LYNCHING TRAGEDIES IN 10WA.

We have noticed the fact that the Regulators

house they were brought to a grove on Yankee Run. Glesson kept up his spirits, but Soper was in terror, and when told to confess, Glesson replied with a joke and Soper with protestations Finally they did confess to have dealt in counterfeit money. Gleason was firm and laughed He was taken away and Soper brought forward. He confessed the whole matter, telling how and when they had stolen horses, that he and Gleason had been stealing together. They were then allowed to prepare for the execution. Gleason was composed and quite mirthful, saying be was ready to die. He sat down and wrote a letter to his mother, telling her he was in the hands of the Regulators; that his comrade had betrayed him, and that in a short time he must die .-Soper was overcome with grief and not prepared die.-Two ropes were then attached to the to the crowd telling them of his past life, and advising them all to do better than he had done. His life had been misspent and not worth keeping, and he was ready to die. The Regulators were then about to drive, or rather call the horses with the wagon from under the tree, when Glesson voluntarily jumped from the wagon and soon became a corpse. Soper struggled for life, but the horses were called away with the wagon, leaving Soper hanging on the limb, when he too

THE CROPS.

One of the editors of the Wilmington Journal has recently made a hurried trip on the Wilmington and Weldon and North wrong of a Democratic President affording suste-Carolina Railronds to Charlotte, returning nance and encouragement to downright Aboliby the Charlotte and South Carolina, the tionists, his course in this respect necessarily in- A letter says:

Columbia Branch and the Wilmington and volves, the exclusion from office of hundreds of Whilst the atte by the Charlotte and South Carolina, the M mehester Roads, giving him an opportutown, this institution would afford a great relief to the nity to see and inquire about the crops in several sections of this State and districts in South Carolina. The Wheat he found all cut and most of it garnered. He heard but one account; it was unusually fine, much in advance of former years, and a difficult at first view, than it really is. A little per- low, owing to dry weather, but with heads severance will overcome every obtacle in the way, of average weight. Corn in most places abundant yield. Cotton is very back ward. Feeble as my efforts may be, I am ready to assist and no senson, no matter how favorable

> TAE MOUNT VERNON PURCHASE. We publish the following letter from the President of the United States. It tells its own story : WASHINGTON, 25th July, 1857.

Mrs. Wm. F. Ritchie: My Dear Madam :- The annexed is my cheerful contribution to the Mount Vernon Association. Will you be kind enough to present it in tous struggle is fast involving the great body of past nine o'clock when there was a genemy name and to assure the ladies who have the Democracy, and in a short time we may exthe past nine o'clock when there was a genemy name and to assure the ladies who have the Democracy, and in a short time we may exthe past nine o'clock when there was a genemy name and to assure the ladies who have undertaken to raise the funds necessary to purchase "the Home and Grave of Washington,"

every patriotic beart? Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Accompanying this letter was a check for fifty dollars.]

MUSKETOES IN FLORIDA.

The Key west correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his letter of the 10th inst., speaking of musketoes, which since the late heavy rains, have become very troublesome on the Key, says: In the everglades these pests of southern

life are frightfully abundant. At Fort Dallas they are so plentiful that both officers denouncing their Kansas policy in terms of just Mitchell. and men rave; the guard on duty pass their and indignant severity. whole time under bars. The sentry is prowided with a musketoe veil, or rather bag thrown over the head, and kept out from took place yesterday in Goldsboro', result- the face by a hoop, woolen clothes boots coming alarmed at this land question, since ing most probably, ere this time, in serious and gauntieted gloves protect the limbs and its introduction into the present contest, body from their murderous attacks. Per- and its free and full discussion on the stump. A seems that some difficulty had existed sons who have not experienced this beauty The immense donations of Public Lands between Dr. Davis and a German-a Jew, of southern life will scarcely believe that recently made by a Democratic Congress we believe of the name of Odenheimer, and horses and cattle are actually bled to death to the new Free Soil States, to be squatted it seems that some time last week the Ur. in a single night; and woe be to the soldier apon by the meanest class of Foreigners tions, and their annual products may be valued had caned the other. Yesterday, Odenhi or scaman who, by means of liquor, loses on earth, have awakened the attention of at fourteen millions of dellars. There are two mer warranted Davis, and the parties met command of himself and falls to the ground, the people of the old States, and especially for trial before a Magistrate, in the store helpless and unprotected-these insatiable the people of the South. The heavy bur- ducts of which average annually more than twelve of Messes Washington & Andrews. It vampires will fasten their fangs upon him, den of taxation for internal Improvements millions. There are five hundred and fifty one would appear that Odenheimer was very and draw from his besoted body what fe- in Tennessee, is arousing our people to a

The Sumpter, S. C. Watchman learns that the Vigilant Society of Florence, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, recently punished, with the lash, two individuals, named Defee and Cooper, who had been charged with negro-trad-ing, stealing, ect., and who had notice from the Society to seek their residences in some other

The lash was applied with no light band, and the recipients immediately took their departure.

In Cincinnati, on the 23d inst , about 20 children were poisoned by eating lozonges, supporto have contained Amenic, which were scatter through the streets by a man and two boys. Two have died, and others are not expected to live.

FOREIGN NEWS

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,-News from all nations lumbering at his back."

FOUR DAYS LATER PROM EUROPE. Quance, July 27 .- The Royal British mail steamer

Cotton-Sales for three days 28,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 8,200 equally divided. Or, if governed by the Federal population, The newspapers quote an advance of 1-16 on all qualities, but Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular as a others \$150,000 and to others \$100,000 the market closed firm and generally unchanged. Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency. The

weather had been favorable for the crops. The mutiny in India was spreading. Twenty-three regiments had joined in the rebellion, but wire defined outside the city of Dolhi. The insurgents at finded the city. General Anson, the commender inchief of the British forces, had died of the cholers, and General Colin Campbell suggests him.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lindsay moved the production of Mr. Marcy's letter on privateering.— Lord Palmerston replied that it was not officially in the hande of the Government. An address to the Queen had been adopted, praying

for effectual means to suppress the slave trade. Lord Palmerston pledged the Government to carry out the request.

POLITICAL

" Truths would won teach, or save a sinking land, All fear, none aid you, and few understand."

THE WAR OF THE FACTIONS IN-CREASING IN INTEREST.

The present condition of the happy Democratic family throughout all the Southern States, pre-sents an interesting and instructive scene. While engaged in the deliberate and unserupulous attempt last fall to make capital for Buchanan, by misrepresenting his feelings and purposes in reference to the South, perfect harmony and good fellowship existed among them. But now that the possession of the public plunder has been secured to the party, and disappointment sits hearly vily upon the hearts of many of its members in consequence of the President's refusal to allow them any participation in the enjoyment of what they specially fought for, we see nothing but bitter strife and furious wrangling in their ranks. It is not to be denied that Buchanan's unsatisfactory manner of disposing of the spoils has had quite as much to do with the origin and progress of the war prevailing among the Southern mooracy, as the Kansas policy of Governor Robert J. Walker. Indeed, it was evident at the ime of the Cincinnati Convention, that there existed on the part of a vast unjority of the Southern Democracy an obstinate disinclination to confer the nomination upon Buchanan, although they rusted heartily and unitedly to his support atterwards. And this disinclination originated in the quiet and unuttered conviction that Buchathat he would even retain Abolitionists in office to the exclusion of Democrats (a fact now proclaimed by a Washington correspondent of the and with reason. For, apart from the flagitious true Democrats, who expected some little reward party was directed to the affair between the for their labors in the Presidential campaign. And Southern Democrats especially have been grievously overlooked by the President in his distribution of the plunder. Their resentment in consequence has been inflamed, and the usurpations and trescheries of Walker in Kansas we presented them with a splendid occasion for venting their wrath upon the administration. In short, the apologists of Walker are the recipients of the favors of the President, and hence will sustain Walker and the President coder all pircumstances, while, on the contrary, the ussailants of Walker are generally those upon whom the light of the President's countenance has not of the latter to pounce down upon the administherefore, the spoils, are at the bottom of the grand Democratic imbroglio, which at present The storm of war was lowering and por-

already intimated, is rapidly increasing in both forming him of the condition of things, and interest and importance. New and, in many in- to send the records of the land office to stances, distinguished actors appear upon the Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping. the prediction that the entire Democracy of the South will soon array themselves on one side or the other of the pending controversy in relation to the Kansas policy of Walker and the Administration. In every Southern State, the momentous struggle is fast involving the great body of past nine o'clock when there was a general disparation, and color was again restorpect to see the line between the contending fac- ed. The night before not a citizen of Donitions clearly and strictly drawn-all classes and phan had slept an hour. Gen. Lane boastthat I most ardently wish them success in a conditions of Democrats ranging themselves ed, after the trouble was over, that on the cause which ought to enlist the sympathies of either under the banner of State Rights and hill above his mill be had counted of his Southern interests, or taking refuge beneath the forces 250 able bodied men at ten o'clock Freesoil wing of Walker and Buchanan. It is the night before, and that he could have casy to foresee on which side a majority of the 500 that night if necessary. Southern Democracy will take position in the Gen. Ege, late of Maryla Southern Democracy will take position in the present controversy. Already, in nearly all the States South of Virginia, there is sourcely to be found a corporal's guard, who maintain the attitude towards Walker and the Administration, the best of the same man that Titus gagged when a prisoner at Lecomton. He is a carpentitude towards Walker and the Administration, the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and went to Kansas from Coving the by trade, and the by trade to the by trade to the burney to rer of this city. On the contrary, nearly all the Democratic presses, politicians, and people of the Southern States, saving and excepting Virginia. Missouri, and saving and excepting Virginia. ginia, Missouri, and perhaps Kentucky, have 4th. Capt. Boyd, in his oration referred to boldly arraigned Walker and Buchanan, and are this fact, and this is what offended Captain

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Democracy in Tennessee are be sense of their rights in Tennessee, and has four millions of dollars.

made this question the issue of the present contest. At Athens, after Hatton had concluded a rejoinder to Harris, upon this sub-ject, an intelligent Democrat swore that if they had this land issue on their side, they would beat the Americans fifty thouand votes in Tennessee!

If the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, under Mr. Clay's Land Bill, an act su pended by Democracy, in a faw passed in 1845, were distributed, the State of Tennessee would receive the handsome sum of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! This sum divided would give to each Congressional district in Tennessee, ONE MIL-LION OF DOLLARS! To bring this subject more directly home to the people, to the common masses, and the independent voters, we present another view of it.

As we have but about eighty counties n Tennessee, which is an average of eight counties to a Congressional District this North American, from Liverpool on the 15th, has ar-rived. inst and equitable distribution would give to each, ONR HUNDRED AND TWEN-TY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS!and so on down to \$50,000. Our good county of Knox, would receive TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
What a blessing to the people! What a relief to the tax-payers! But instead of this relief we are receiving none of the proceeds of the sales of these lands. And every Democrat in Tennessee, now on the tump, from Gen. HARRIS down, including their candidates for Congress, for the State Senate, and for the House of Representatives, is fighting against this measure-our last and only hope of relief from taxes too intolerable to be endured longer! Will the people sustain them in this war upon their best interests? Can honest and impartial Democrats, looking to their own, and to the State's interests, vote for these anti-Distribution candidates? How important it is, that we elect a Governor and Legislature favorable to this policy! And how important it is, that we send men to Congress who will urge this policy upon the country!

The proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands distributed among us, will make us whole-without them, we are involved in heavy liabilities, which will keep us bowed to the earth for years to come. These Lands all go to the new Abolition States, for the benefit of Foreigners, Paupers, Convicts, and bigoted Catholics, who are rushing to cur shores, at an increase of one undred per cent, under this sham Demoeratic Administration, and swelling the ranks of a Bogus Foreign Democracy, that is to subvert this Government, and overfrow this Republic, sooner or later! Let the people of Tennessee make this issuelet them demand their just rights let them withhold their votes from men who are vile enough for base party purposes, to turn over all we have, both dear and sacred, to a horde of foreign paupers and enemies, that they may be elevated to offices of honor and profit!—Browalow's Whig.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT IN KAN-

The town of Doniphan, in Kansas, was thrown into a state of excitement on the nan's sympathies were all with the North, and 6th instant; in consequence of a fracas between Capt. John R. Boyd, formerly of South Carolina, and Capt. Mitchell, one of Gen, Lane's aids. The latter, it appears, Enquirer) for the purpose of propitiating the fanaticism of the North, and thereby materially strengthening his own party in that section. To hin, a challenge to fight a duel with muskets at forty paces. The challenge was accepted, the parties met, and were about to fire, when the civil officers arrested them.

Whilst the attention of the pro-slavery belligerents, the freesoilers took thirty-seven of their muskets from a log house not far below the hotel, and carried them to a freesoil boarding house beyond Gen. Lane's mill. As soon as this fact became known, the pro-slavery party sent a committee to demand the restoration of the guns. The freesoilers refused to give them up. The pro-slavery party told them they would give them until two o'clock next day to return them, and if they were not then returned, they would come and take them.

Runners were then sent out to the counyet substantially fallen, and hence the readiness try by both parties for reinforcements, and small squads came flocking in from all quartration upon the slightest pretext. The spoils, ters, thoroughly prepared for battle. Night came on, squarts still continuing to come in. excites the attention and interest of the country. tentous. Gen. Whitfield deemed it proper But this war between the factions, as we have to send an express to Governor Walker, in-

Just at dark the free State party agreed hotel. The leaders of both parties then

Gen. Ege, late of Maryland, took an ac-4th. Capt. Boyd, in his oration referred to

VALUE OR THE SOUTH .- The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value at present prices at fully sixteen hunfred millions of dollars. The cotton plantations in the South it estimates at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product, at the present prices of cotton, is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.— There are over fifteen thousand tobacco planta-3

HYMENEAL.

is 'Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dealt no joy in Eden's rosy bower."

In this County, on Sunday morning last, at the residence of E. Maringo, by J. P. Moloan, Kao. Mr. Richard Boulder, of Chatham Co., to Miss Brada ANY HUCKES, of Conderland.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by Hugh Maxwell, Eq., Mr. Leve II. Carrier to Miss Elizabeth Howard.

In Duplin county, on the 5th inst., by A. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. Jacon Hanchert to Miss Catharine J. Bostick; all of said county.

In Duplin county, on the 12th inst., by Jas. Cavenaugh, Esq., Mr. Guo. Pinner to Miss Many Davis, all of said county.

Obituary,

"Yes half I hear the parting spirit eigh, It is a dread and eneful thing to die!"

DIED. In this vicinity, on the 25d inst., from the effects a cnacer, Mr. Grozov Vatorias, aged 54 years. In Duplic county, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Ann. Guapy, wife of Alexander O. Grady, in the 53d year. f her age. In Duplin county, on the 22d inst., BRADDOCK WIL

LIAMS, Esq., sged 63 years.
At his residence, near LaGrunge, Fayette county,
July 4th, ALEXANDER MCNEILL, in the 654 year of
his sge. Mr. McNeill, was a native of Moore county, Sorth Carolina, which he represented in the House of Representatives of the Legislature for saveral years. He emigrated to Fayatte equaty in 1831, and has cou-

stantly devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture since his removal to Tennessee. In Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the 18t8 inst., Marma-bukk J. Stade, Esq. publisher of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, aged about 50. Mr. Slade was a native of Warren county, N. C., a grantisen of Marmaduke Johnson, and nephew of Gen. Robt. and Col. Wm. R. Johnson. He learned the printing business at Rai-eigh, in the office of the late Joseph-Gaics, Scn., and removed to the South about 30 years ago. He was a gained her universal favo

member of the Baptist clurch.
In Bladen county, on the 8th instant, Many Victo ara, infact daughter of J. J. and Caroline Bright aged one year eleven months and four days. Biessed is she, for she shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

READ THIS !

A HOLLANDER'S TESTIMONY. Jacob Rinskes, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for ome time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Bœerhave's Holland Bitters, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it-for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE. SIZE ENLARGED, STYLE IMPROVED. It has double the quantity and strength of any other

It gives a perfectly natural color. It colors every shade from light brown to jet black. Its use is easy and rapid, It is perfectly harmless to the skin.

Its effect is instantaneous and permanent. It is the best, quickest, cheapest, and sofest DYR Directions for use accompany each box. "108

tox-1 or \$1:-2 or \$1 50 m-4 or \$5; 8 or \$5 Hartreed according to act of Congress, In the year 1856, by A. W. Harrison in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern 18-5riet of Penn.).

For sale by JAS, F. FOULKES, Fayetteville, N. C.

Manufacturer, APOLLOS W. HARRISON, 10 South th St., PHILADELPHIA.

FAVETTEVILLE MARKET. AUGUST 1, 1857. BACON- 164 s 17 LEAD-BEESWAX- 25 a 254 MOLASSES-Fay. Fac. 20 a 00 N. Orleans 60 a Adamantine 30 a 82 NAILS-5.00 a as a to ofts-Linseed Rio Laguira 11 n 11] Tanners' 60 a 86 SALT-Ldv'l, sack 1.25 a 0.00 Allum, bus. 05 a COTTOS-Strictly prims 14 : 00 SEED-18; a 00 | Playeed 1.25 a 0.00 Prime

18 a 9 Clover, 1b, 12 a 15 COTTON BAGGING-SHOT-Com. P bag 2.12 a 0.0 Buck 2.25 a 25 s 00 20 s 21 Dundeb 15 a 16 SPIRITS-Barlaps 15 a COTTON YARNS-P'ch Brandy 1.00 a 1.10 Apple " 85. a 90 N. C. Whis 75 a 80 No. 5 to 10 22 a DOMESTIC GOODS-N r n 45 a N E Rum 55 a 45 s 50 Br n Sh t gs 9 Osnaburgs : 11 s 12 FEATHERS 43 s 45 Jamuica " 2.00 a 2.50 Fr. Brandy 4.00 a 6.00 PLOUR-800. ¢ 8.25 Gin 75 s 80 Amer. Gin Superfine 7.75 a 0.00 Hol. SUGAR-164 a 17 Serutched 7.25 a 0.00 Lonf Crushed 15 a 16 St. Croix 13 a 14 Crushed 1.25 a 0.00 Porto Rico 114 a 0.00 a 0.00 Wheat Outs 75 6 80

New Orleans 104 a 11 1.25 a 00 TALLOW- 10 Peas. Rye HIDES-0.00 a 60 TOBACCO-Leaf 20 a 50 10 a 124 Manufactured 25 a 50 WHITE L'D 2.50 a 2.75 Green RON-WINDOW GLASS-61 8 x 10 10 x 12 2.00 a 00.0 Sw'd's, co. bar. 16 a 17 WOOL-LARD— 17 a 18 Spirite Turpentine 87 cts. Virgin do. 3.25 Yellow Dip do. 2.25 English Scrape BEMARKS.

There is a fair stock of Flour on hand, mostly of etter grades - market rather dull at quotations. The receipts of Bacon are larger than for several ceks past, and meets with ready sale.

WILMINGTON MARKET, July 80th. Turpentine .- We note sales to-day of 550 bbls., at .75 for virgin, and 2.75 for yellow dip, clear of extra being a decline of 30 cts. per bbl. for that quality. Spirits.—Sales yesterday of 1,000 bbls. common, 1.30 per 310 lbs. Nothing doing in other grades Tar.—None on market. Flour.—Sales to-day of 80 bags, new, 100 lbs. sach, at \$.87\frac{1}{2} per bag.—Herald.

B. F. PEARCE & CO., DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing. HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. B. F. PEARCE, J. W. PEARCE, Jr. 186-x August 1, 1857.

M. FAULK,

HAS just received a large and fancy assort-ment of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' tigiters, Satin and Colored; Ladies' and Gents' DANCING SHOES of a new and beautiful pattern; and every style of article in his line. His stock is choice and carefully selected by him-

if, and buyers will find it to their interest to call April 21, 1867.

August 1, 1857.

REMOVAL The subscriber has removed to the stand recently occupied by R. Junes, Parson street, nearly opposite Cape Fear Bank. M. FAULK. TO THE PUBLIC.

M. M. FERGUSON, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, W OULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs leaving this piace for a few months, and all those whiching to have their PICTURES taken would do well to give him a call at his rooms, over Beasily and Honston's Jewelry Store, by the 16th August, as his rooms will be closed until his return. August 1, 1847.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL. JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics

and Ancient Languages. FRANZ J. HAHR, Professor of French and Music. Miss. LILIAS McDANIEL, | Assistants in Music.

Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistants in Music.

Mrs. Emilie Colton, Assistant in Literry Departm's. Miss Luxus HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting Mrs. Massasser E. Houx, Preparatory Department. Mrs. SARAH E. LERYE, Governoue.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all students about be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies communical. The ample arrangements and facilities of the Insti-tution afford to young ladies an opportunity to comtution afford to young ladies an opportunity to com-plete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished culcuation. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the forma-tion of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to culti-vate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direc-tion of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and eninent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude fer the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c., Tuition in Primary Department, in Academical in Collegiate \$12.50 and 15.00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at For farther particulars apply to
WILL K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Pres't, of Board.
July 27, 1857. the usual prices.

NOTICE.

AVING procured the services of a new and first-rate BAKER, we are prepared to supply our customers and all who may give us a call with superi-or loaf bread, and CAKES of various kinds on liberal terms. Orders for fruit, pound, spunge or plain cakes will be promptly attended to.

For the accommodation of our town customers we have printed tickets 5 cents each which can be procured by calling at EANKS CONFECTIONARY,

Green Street August 1, 1857.

> We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN

As a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

ELECTION NOTICE. We are authorized to abnounce

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., and date for the Office of Clerk of the Superior

Court for the County of Cumberland. May 9, 1557

THE FRIENDS OF ROBERT GILLIAM Announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk a

the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Electica n August pest.

We are authorized to announce HENLY BROWN As a camildate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, in the county of Bichmond.

We are authorized to announce L. H. WEBB

As a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County for the County of Kiehrs May 20, 1857

DISSOLUTION. THE Copertureship of JONES & PASS, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are earnestly requested to make insmediate payment, as the business MUST be closed.

Either party has the right to use the name of the con

Y. & E. P. JONES July 1st, 1857. --184-2w

Fresh Turnip Seed.

" FLAT DUTCH," "RED TOP,"
"ENGLISH NORFOLK, "LARGE GLODE,

Just received and for sale by S J. HINSDALE. July 1, 1857.

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. THE undersigned are now receiving a large assort I munt of

Groceries, Hard Ware, Iron, Steel Hollow-Ware, Shoes, Leather and Saddlery,

Which they will sell at wholesale at a small advance on cost for CASH, or on our usual time to prompt

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Spring Branch Academy, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on the 10th of August, under the direction of Mr. John McKinnen, who is a graduate of our University, and having had some experience in teaching, we would recommend the school to those who may desire to patronize it.

The Academy is located in a pleasant and healthy section of country, and in a strictly moral community.

Board can be obtained in good families at 8 dellars per mouth.

The rates of Tuition per session are, for Primary English, High English Branches,

Languages and Higher Mathematics, 15.00
Eor further information address the teacher, or either of the committee, at Montpelier, Richmond Co., ALEXANDER PURCELL,

ARCH'D MeMILLAN, LAUCHLIN MeNEILL June 24th, 1857. 182 5t-pd

\$25 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the lat of June I last, my Negro Boy JESS. Said boy is about 18 or 19 years of ago, and weighs about 135 or 140 pounds. Five feet 6 or 7 inches high, full faced, and well built, and has a soar seroes the top of one of his wrists, I am not certain which one, caused by the cut