

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852.

WHIG TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR ELECTORS: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake. District No. 1. GEORGE W. BAXTER, " 2. " 3. JOHN W. CAMERON, " 4. RALPH GORRELL, " 5. HENRY K. NASH, " 6. M. W. RANSOM, " 7. JOHN WINNSLOW, " 8. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, " 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misfortune much more than anything that has been charged against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army amounting to 7640 men, prisoners of war to a British force estimated at eight hundred.

The number of men actually surrendered by Gen. Scott on the occasion referred to by the Carolinian, was 293, instead of 7640. A small mistake!

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Club was held last night. The large crowd present was ably addressed by Messrs. W. H. Haigh and John Mullins.

A Committee was appointed to request Henry W. Miller Esq., of Wake, to address the club on Wednesday evening next.

THE CAMPAIGN.—Gen. John Winslow, Whig candidate for Elector, will address his fellow citizens at the following places: Westhrooks, Sampson, Sept. 17th. Warsaw, Duplin, " 25th. Lumberton, Robeson, Oct. 4th. McLean's Store, " 9th. Elizabethtown, Bladen, " 11th. Newton Grove, Sampson, " 15th. Other appointments will be published as soon as determined upon.

We are requested to state that "a Whig Free Barbecue will be given on Saturday the Superior Court week of Robeson county, (October 9th.) at the Store of Mr. Hector J. McLean, near Alfordsville.

Gen. Winslow, the Elector for the 7th District, and Messrs. Haigh and Banks, Assistant Electors, and the Assistant Electors for Robeson county, will be present. Come one! come all!

MORE CANDIDATES.—The Alabama Southern Rights Convention met at Montgomery on the 13th inst. Sixty-two delegates were present.

A letter was read from Gen. Quitman, in which he advises the nomination of another ticket. The letter was referred to a Committee, who made a report nominating for President, Hon. Geo. M. Troup, of Georgia; for Vice President, Gen. John A. Quitman, of Miss.

THE REPORT WAS UNDER DEBATE at the last accounts. If adopted, there will be six tickets in the field.

CURIOUS EXPLANATION.—The Wilmington Journal says: "Some of the Southern Whig papers are trying to get up a terrible do about Gen. Pierce's vote against a bill allowing one Mr. Brooke to carry two negro slaves into the District of Columbia, in 1834. It appears that the laws of Maryland extend over the District of Columbia, and that a law of said State prohibits, or prohibited at the time, the carrying of slaves into that State and of course the District of Columbia included. Gen. Pierce voted against the bill for the reason that Congress had no right to interfere with slavery in any manner, in or out of said District. If Congress has a right to say slavery should be carried into the District, it has the same right to abolish slavery in the same. We presume no Southern Whig can be found to concede to Congress such power."

Now we learn from the Richmond Whig that the entire Southern delegation voted to allow this privilege to Mr. Brooke. Franklin Pierce, Juno. Q. Adams, &c., voted against it. Of course, if Pierce gave his vote because Congress had no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia as the Journal says, the Southern Democrats all of whom voted on the opposite side, voted that Congress has that right!

We think that the Journal is "out of the frying pan, into the fire."

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.—More than \$2,000,000 were appropriated at the late session of Congress, for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors. The appropriations, by direction of Congress, are "to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War."

Mr. WEBSTER.—We publish below extracts from a speech made by Mr. Webster in the Presidential canvass of 1848. He had opposed the nomination of Gen. Taylor, as he has opposed that of General Scott, and it was supposed that he would not support Taylor, as it is now supposed that he will not support Scott. His position now is precisely the same as in 1848, and therefore his views in 1848 are of importance as showing what ought to be the course of himself and his friends now.

Extracts from the Speech delivered by Hon. Daniel Webster, at Abingdon, Mass., Oct. 9, 1848. Fellow-citizens, my opinions upon the great national question now depending, the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, have been heretofore expressed by me in the hearing of some of you. I do not propose now to dwell at any length upon that general question. I presented it then, and I present it to-day, as a question with two sides to it; on the one side, the election of Gen. Taylor; on the other, the election of Gen. Cass, as President of the United States. If there be any third part of this question, I cannot discern it. (Cheers.)

gentlemen, it is well known from my own declaration, as well as from other sources, that on general principles, I was not advising nor recommending the nomination of General Taylor, to the Whigs, as their candidate for the Presidency. On the contrary, as far as is reasonable and just, I opposed that nomination; but I did it on general principles, of course, not in any way indicating a want of respect for his services as a military man, or for his character and qualities as a citizen. It would be idle now and improper to enter into a statement of any reasons for that opinion, because the time for considering that question has passed, and the Whig Convention, according to the usages of the party, have nominated General Taylor.—He is the only Whig candidate before the people, and the only Whig candidate who can receive any vote for the office of President; and, therefore, it becomes a question for the consideration of all those who are attached to the Whig cause, believing it to be the cause of the country, whether there is any other course for them to pursue, but to acquiesce in the decision of the majority of their brethren, and to sustain the nomination.

And in one respect, I am sure that every member of this meeting and every Whig of Massachusetts will agree with me, and if it be proper to support General Taylor as the nominee of the Whig party, it is proper to make that support generous, manly, efficient, effectual. A hesitating, faltering, halting support would do more harm than good.

Gentlemen, the Whig party may encounter misfortunes; it may commit mistakes; but for one I SHALL FOLLOW ITS FORTUNES; because I am more willing to trust myself and trust the country, upon Whig principles and Whig policy, than upon those of any other political party or association. [Great applause.] I believe that these principles and that policy have come down to us from the days of Washington. I see that this Whig party stretches from the North to the South, from the East to the West, comprising such numbers, much of intelligence and virtue, much of disinterested patriotism. I see that this Whig party is not a country party, it is not an easy thing to form a party that shall not be local, but that shall be sound and constitutional, and that shall spread over all the country, possessing in every State more or less weight, influence, power and numbers. I look to the preservation of that party; I look to it as a great security, even if it prove to be a minority. The Whigs, if united and strong, and patriotic and persevering, though they may be a minority for twenty years, are capable of rendering the country great service. For one, therefore, I am for supporting, decidedly and with ability, the nomination, which, under all circumstances, the Whig Convention has seen fit to make, looking to its influences as the only means of escape from great and threatening dangers.

Such were Mr. Webster's opinions in 1848. They apply with equal force now. For to use his own illustrations: General Scott has been nominated by the Whig Convention; he has placed himself upon the platform of principles urged upon the Convention by Mr. Webster's friends; there is no chance for the election of a third candidate; the choice must be between Scott and Whig principles, and Pierce and Locofoco practices.

Mr. Webster's speech in 1848 is a very proper rebuke to himself and his partisans in 1852; and as such, we commend it to the special attention of those who seek to defeat the Whig party by a movement which cannot succeed in Mr. Webster's elevation, and may result in his lasting disgrace.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whig Candidate for Governor is elected by a clear majority of 1500 votes over the Locofoco and Abolition candidates. The Whigs have the House of Commons by a large majority; and the Senate stands 25 Whigs to 5 Locos. To Congress the Whigs have elected two members by large majorities; and in the other District the Whig candidate has a plurality of 1300.

The returns from one hundred and twenty towns give the following exhibit of the vote for Governor: Whig 15,750, Democratic 9,875, Free-soil 4,983. The same towns last year gave to the Whig ticket 15,321, Democratic 5,332, and Free-soil 8,297, showing that nearly half of the Free-soilers have deserted their own ticket and gone over to the Democracy.

WOMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Yankee Women have been holding another "re-form Convention" at Syracuse. The usual silly speeches were made by the silly women usually in attendance upon such conventions. Oh, for the good old days of the Golden Age, of which Washington Irving says: "Those were the honest days, in which every woman stayed at home, read the Bible, and wore pockets!"

The Cape Fear River is now in good boating order.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR. New York, Sept. 9, 1852. I am rejoiced to see that the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts has signally rebuked the movement of Mr. Webster's friends, and his own most equivocal position. They quote Mr. Webster against himself. It is said that he is now preparing for publication a letter declining a nomination. But it is too late. The injury to the Whig party, and to himself, is accomplished, as far as he has power to accomplish it. And nobly will thank him, for declining, at this late day.

The conduct of the Locofoco Convention of Massachusetts, in deliberately resolving, by an overwhelming majority, to continue their corrupt coalition with the Abolitionists, is worse than anything the Whigs of or any other State have ever done.—Such conduct, if the Whigs were to be guilty of it, would destroy them, whilst it has no more effect against the Locofocos than would pouring water upon a duck's back. This is strange, but it is the fact; and evidently because the Whigs have regard for their principles, and for the welfare of the country, and therefore abandon their party when it abandons principles. The Locofocos, on the contrary, have no such rule of action. They stick to their party, wherever it goes. What care they if Van Buren and his friends did make Pierce their candidate, and if to them he owes all his hopes of election? They are glad of it. They glory in it. But they pretend that it is utterly blasting to Scott to be supported by Seward. Of this, however, they have no evidence; whilst the support of Pierce by Van Buren and his abolition friends is undoubted and active.

I do not believe that Seward wants Scott elected. He wants no National man elected.—no National party triumphant. I shall not be surprised, therefore, if he and his friends fail in the end to support Scott.

The Vermont Election, this week, affords another notable instance of Locofoco and abolition affiliation. Thousands of those who last year voted the abolition ticket, this year vote for Locofocos. The Whigs hold their own. The abolitionists fall off 3,400, and the Locofocos increase 4,500. This sign will never reach Southern Locofocos, except through Whig papers. Our Locofoco guardians of Southern rights will be careful not to let it be known.

John Van Buren is stumping it in Pennsylvania for the Van Buren candidates, Pierce and King. A pregnant fact for Southern men.

New York, Sept. 10, 1852. Several of the New York papers this morning notice with expressions of sovereign contempt the article of the Washington Union arraigning Gen. Scott for having received a large sum of money as his pay for about 44 years' service rendered to his country. Among the papers which are most severe upon the Union is the Herald, a warm and efficient supporter of Pierce and King. I annex the material part of its article, to show in what terms a Locofoco speaks of this effort of the Union, of the value of Gen. Scott's services, and of the inadequacy of his compensation:—

General Scott—His Services and his Pay.—Littleless of Party Warfare.—On the death of that sterling old patriot, Henry Clay, the democratic Governor of Kentucky appointed to his vacant chair in the Senate a Mr. Meriwether, a democratic politician, regarded in the State as a man of talents and ability. Instead, however, of any attempt to emulate the lofty line of conduct of Mr. Clay, we find Mr. Meriwether, on the first convenient occasion, descending to the level of a cross-road small beer politician, in a resolution calling for information concerning the pay, emoluments, and extra allowances, received for their public services, respectively, by Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce. The information communicated by this resolution has just been published by the Washington Union, and will, of course, be circulated from one end of the Union to the other for electioneering purposes against Gen. Scott.

It appears from these official returns, that for some forty years of the most active and brilliant services in the army of the United States, General Scott has received from the treasury an aggregate of not hundred and seventy thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eighteen cents. This would be a little over seven thousand dollars a year for forty years—an exceedingly paltry exhibition of liberality, in contrast with the services, for which it is paraded as an extravagant reward. To show how niggardly and begrudging has been this extravagance of the government towards Gen. Scott for his extraordinary services, we select the following items of extra allowances from the account rendered in by the Second Auditor of the Treasury:—

(Here follow tabular exhibits of payments to Gen. Scott of about \$8000 for compiling and preparing the book of Infantry tactics and the Regulations of the Army &c., &c.; and for his services as author, compiler, &c. of the New System of Discipline and Tactics. And of some \$4,000 for services out of the line of his duty as Indian Commissioner. These are paraded as extra pay!)

Now here we have some sixteen hundred dollars compensation for a book on "Infantry Tactics," and five thousand dollars for the "New System of Discipline and Tactics," the value of which to the government, as illustrated in the Mexican war, can only be measured by the gold mines of California. In any other country the compensation to a general officer, of the scientific attainments and experience of Gen. Scott, for such standard works in our military schools, would have been, even in poor Mexico, at least a hundred thousand dollars, in England a dukedom, and in France a chateau and a country estate. Only look at it. Gen. Scott receives \$5,000 for the work on the New System of Discipline and Infantry Tactics

and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe refuses \$10,000 for the copyright of Uncle Tom's Cabin. And so of Gen. Scott's pay as an Indian Commissioner. How contemptible it appears alongside of the profits and pickings of the Galphin, the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw operations of other commissioners, contractors, and speculators. Greeley's "fuss and feathers" about the mileage of members of Congress was thought to be a small potato business, but it was a great thing compared with this pitiful trumping of Gen. Scott's pay and extra allowances by a Senator of the U. States.

But of all others concerned, the editors of the Washington Union ought to be ashamed of themselves. Congress has just voted the handsome gratuity to Father Ritchie of \$50,000, for losses upon a printing contract which he failed to fulfil; and they have taken away from another contractor the public printing, and given it to Gen. Armstrong, upon terms by which he will probably make a clear profit of one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars.

Sept. 11, 1852. It is said that New York was never before so full of strangers. Scores of them are turned off every hour of the day from the principal Hotels, from sheer inability to give them quarters. The new Metropolitan Hotel, with room for 600 people, was filled within a few hours after it was opened. It was advertised to be opened on the 1st day of Sept. Crowds of people flocked there and were received on the night of the 31st of August, and persons who arrived in the city at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, applied in vain for rooms. The proprietors told me they had turned off 4000 people during the first four days of the month. Of course immense fortunes are made by Hotel keeping. In the immediate vicinity of the Metropolitan two other hotels of about equal magnitude are nearly ready for occupation. And others are building in different parts of the city. They are all wanted.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Humboldt arrived at New York on Monday, from Havre. The Cholera was pursuing its march westward through Europe, and prevailed in several parts of Prussia. The accounts of its spread are more and more unfavorable.

Mount Etna in the Island of Sicily became suddenly convulsed on the night of the 26th August, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the last 40 years. It was feared several villages would be destroyed by the streams of lava.

Queen Victoria left Osborne House on the 30th ult., with Prince Albert and the Royal children, for the Highlands of Scotland. Her reception on the whole route was most enthusiastic.

The reports of the progress of the harvest in Ireland are in general more favorable than of late. The damage to the potato crop appears to be much less than what was anticipated.

Liverpool Cotton Market firm. Sales on the 30th ult., 7000 bales, at previous rates. Sales on the 31st, 6000 bales.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—We find in the New York Express the following table showing the aggregates of the various items in the appropriation bills: Civil and Diplomatic, \$8,038,000 Foreign Mail Steamers, 1,940,000 River & Harbor Improvements, 1,940,000 Army Appropriations, 8,958,000 Naval do, 6,752,000 Post Office Transportation, &c., 7,537,000 Indian Appropriations, 2,026,347 Deficiencies per act July, 1852, 5,500,000 Permanent and Indefinite Appropriations for payment of interest, execution of treaties, &c. 4,500,000

Total, 847,171,347 The expenses of the Administration of the Government have afflicted the sensitive mind of the Illinois Senator, Mr. Douglas, as well as Mr. ex-Senator Dix. The "Globe" is before us, with the official report of a proposition made by Mr. Douglas, in the Senate, to pay Mr. Ritchie for printing, beyond his contract, a sum of which Mr. Senator Hamlin said:— "If the amendment passes, it will give the contractor (Mr. Ritchie) of last year an increase of more than \$200,000 beyond the contract price. I know what I say. I have the papers in my possession to prove every word of it, and I say, further, that the contractor has never presented an account of his debit and credit, or an exhibit of the cost of the work, either to Congress or to the committee; and from my own knowledge of printing I can state that, although he may have lost a small sum of money through imprudence, a careful printer would not have lost a dollar under his contract, in my judgment. If the Senate, however, at this late hour of the session, persists in paying over this \$200,000, I desire to wash my hands of the whole affair."

Mr. Borland, the Senator from Arkansas, said of the same proposition:— "Now, I deem it due to myself, to the Committee on Printing, and to the Senate to state why I cannot support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. It became my duty, as chairman of the Committee on Printing to make an estimate of the amount which would be paid to the printer under the bill of the last session which came here and failed, and which the Senator from Illinois now proposes to revive in substance by his amendment. I found after the most thorough examination and accurate calculation, that the increased amount which would be paid to the printer by this bill, and which would be over and above the amount which he would receive under his contract, be about \$214,300. This was no conjecture. It was the result of actual calculation in figures, put down by men whose business it is to make such calculations, and whose accuracy ought not to be and will not be questioned."

MARRIED. At Trinity Church, New York, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Higbee, ALEXANDER WADSWORTH, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to HELEN McMOIRNE, daughter of the late J. McMorine, Esq., of Elizabeth City, N. C. Near Elizaville, Bladen, on the 8th inst., by Stephen Hair, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN BULLARD to Miss SOPHIA JONES, all of Bladen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD. ARRIVALS. Sept. 15.—Chatham, with M. Brown in tow, with goods for Lehman, Butler & Lehman, & B & G Worth, Anderson & James, Jenkins & Roberts, Hauser & Wilson, Edgeworth Female Seminary, W. F. McMillan, T. J. Underwood, H. Hamilton, A. S. Horney, J. W. Baker, E. L. A. T. Pennington, Steadman & Co, N. Gibson, J. C. Pifer, Freeman & Ross, H. L. Myrover & Co, J. Miller, Murchison, Reid & Co, Fairhurst, Aderton & Co, A. W. Marsh, & son, S. R. Christian, C. D. Nixon, G. Lander, G. W. Williams, P. Shonewell, J. P. Liles, B. Bailey & Co, J. J. Bruner, E. Perry, G. Womack, A. G. Headen & Co, E. Fuller, M. W. McNeil & Co, E. Belo, Maxwell & Horah, B. S. Keer, R. J. Steel jr, J. W. S. Crowson, James Vining, J. Melanis. No mark 60 pieces Furniture.

Fayetteville Prices Current. SEPTEMBER 16, 1852. From 13 To 14 BACON— 23 25 BRESWAN— 14 15 CANDLES—Fayette mould 30 35 Adamantine 30 35 Sperma COFFEE— 100 111 Rio 11 11 Laguaira, 9 10 St. Domingo, 9 10 COTTON— Strictly prime, 32 32 Prime, 9 9 Fair, 9 9 COTTON BAGGING— Gunny, 14 16 Dundee, 13 15 Burrips, 10 12 COTTON YARNS— No. 5 to 19, 16 16 DOMESTIC GOODS— Brown Sheetings, 62 7 Osnaburghs, 94 10 FLATHERS— 30 33 FLOUR— Superfine, 4 50 Fine, 4 25 Scratched, 4 4 GRAIN— Corn, 80 85 Wheat, 80 85 Oats, 35 40 Peas, 70 80 Bye, 75 75 HIDES— Dry, 7 8 Green, 3 3 IRON— Sweetens, common bar, 5 5 Bitto, wide, 6 6 English, 6 6 LARD— 13 14 LEAD— 6 7 MOLASSES— Cuba, 24 26 New Orleans, 40 40 OILS— Linsed, 80 80 Tanners', 60 70 SALT— Liverpool, (sack), 1 60 Alum, (bu), 40 8 SEED— Flaxseed, 1 00 Clover, per lb, 12 15 SHOT— Common, per bag, 1 75 Buck, 2 2 SPIRITS— Peach Brandy, 65 65 Apple " 40 43 Northern " 37 40 N. C. Whiskey, 20 35 Northern " 40 40 N. E. Rum, 2 3 Jamaica Rum, 2 2 50 French Brandy, 2 3 American Gin, 30 40 Holland Gin, 1 50 2 40 SUGAR— Leaf, 10 11 Crushed, 9 10 St. Croix, 9 9 Porto Rico, 7 8 New Orleans, 7 8 TALLOW— 7 8 TOBACCO— Leaf, 2 3 Manufactured, 2 8 WHITE LEAD— 2 2 WINDOW GLASS— 8 x 10, 21 25 10 x 12, 23 25 WOOL— 18 20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Bacon.—No change. Cotton.—On yesterday some 60 to 70 bales sold at 9 1/2, for home use. To-day sales rather above even present quotations, but not so much extent. Flour.—But few sales made as high as quotations. Principal sales 1 less. Wool.—In demand at 18 cts. Spirits of Turpentine, 34 cts. barrels paid for.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Naval Stores.—Turpentine, yellow dip 2 60 to 2 65, and for hard 1 30 to 1 32 1/2. The market dull, with but little demand. Holders of Spirits firm at 28 cts. Sales of one rail Timber at \$3 25, one at \$3, and one at \$3 25. At New York, Cotton market steady with a moderate demand. Southern Flour 4 44 to 4 62 1/2. Corn 71 to 72. At New Orleans, Middling Cotton 10 1/2.

FALL GOODS. We are receiving our FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large stock of Hardware and Cutlery. Including Turpentine Tools: bar, hand, hoop, round, and square Iron of all descriptions; German, American, English and Cast Steel. Hollow and Wooden Ware: Boots and Shoes; Saddles, Saddlery and Leather; Hats and Caps; Staple Dry Goods; with our usual heavy stock of Groceries.

Country Merchants who purchase in this place would do well to call and examine our stock. J. & T. WADDELL. 204 1/2. Sept. 15, 1852.

Harper's Magazine for Sept; The Heirs of Randolph Abbey; new and cheap edition of Fielding's and Smollett's Novels; School Books, &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON. Sept. 15.

NEW LAW BOOKS. THE LAW OF NATIONS, or the Principles of the Law of Nature, applied to the conduct and affairs of Nations and Sovereigns; a new edition from the French of Monsieur de Vattel, with references to American Decisions by Joseph Chitty, Esq. 1 vol. Smith's Leading Cases; a selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law, with Notes, by Jno. William Smith, Esq.; Fourth American from the third English edition. 2 volumes. Vol. 5th English Exchequer Reports. Smith & Brown's 9th vol. English Reports, Law and Equity. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON. Sept. 15, 1852.

Brigadier General Election. THE friends of Col. J. G. McDugald, of Bladen County, respectfully present him to the Commissioners of the 4th Brigade N. C. Militia, for the office of Brigadier General, Election on the 18th September. August 21, 1852. 19-1e

We are authorised to announce Col. ALEXANDER D. McLEAN, of Sumnerville, Col. Comd't of the 34th Regiment, as a candidate for Brigadier General, in all the vacancies created by the resignation of Gen. Dowd. Sept. 1, 1852. 22-4e

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his stock, consisting of Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Barging and Rope. —ALSO— Hollow-ware, Nails, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c. Which he offers on the most reasonable terms. He offers for sale a large stock of Foreign & Domestic Liquors, Old Rye Whiskey, Old Nash Brandy, Apple Brandy, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Am. Gin. His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of Godard Brandy, Otard ditto, Old London Dock ditto, Hennessy ditto, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix ditto, Holland Gin, Irish Whiskey, Cherry Brandy, Madeira Wine, superior, Sherry ditto, ditto, Port ditto, some very fine, Sicily Madeira Wine, Champagne Wine of the Bollinger and other brands, in quarts and pints, and Sparkling Hock, ditto ditto, Peppermint Cordial, &c. Also, a large lot of the best and cheapest CIGARETTES in the place. W. DRAUGHON. Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

LAWRENCE & TROY. Have received their Fall Stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors. —ALSO— A small lot of Ready-made Clothing, Crockery and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery. We have on hand the following GROCERIES: Rio, Laguaira, and Maracano Coffee, Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, Lard, Crushed and Coffee ditto, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Fancy and common Bar Soap, Seed and Corn Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Tea, &c., Salt, Iron, Molasses, &c., Sole, Upper and Hairless Leather.

PROVISIONS: Beef, and smoked and dried ditto, Diced Tongues, and "Tongues and Sausage," No. 3 Mackerel, in blks., No. 1 ditto, in kits., Salmon and Pickled Herring, in blks., Lard, in blks., kegs and kits, Goshen and Dairy Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Preserves, &c. LIQUORS: Fine French Brandy, Domestic ditto, Old Rye Whiskey, Rectified ditto, Clear white ditto, Country ditto, New England Rum, Holland Gin, Port and Tonic Wine, Common Malaga ditto. We have a large lot of Liquors which we offer low by the barrel. We keep on hand, always, BACON, FLOUR, CORN, &c.

We offer any of the above named Goods as low as can be afforded in this market, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Sept. 15, 1852. LAWRENCE & TROY. 264 1/2

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC for 1853. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON. Sept. 15.

Mrs. M. E. Horne will resume her SCHOOL, at the Lodge, on the 1st Monday in October. Sept. 14. 25-24

RYE WHISKEY. 10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale. WILKINGS & CO. —ALSO— 30 bags prime FEATHERS. Sept. 15, 1852. 264 1/2

Clothing! Clothing! Call and examine before you buy elsewhere! THE undersigned has just received and opened his Stock of CLOTHES, Cassimeres and Vestings, Consisting of black, brown, green and blue Cloths, of various qualities; fancy and plain Silk, Satin, Velvet and Cassimere Vestings, of the most fashionable colors. Also, Doeskin and fancy Cassimeres, of the most fashionable selections. A select assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of coats, trousers, vests, close-fitted Sack and Frock Coats, of various styles; fancy and plain silk and Cassimere Vests; of superior cut and workmanship, and of the most fashionable colors. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, would do well to call and examine his Stock. The subscriber continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. As he has taken instructions in Cutting from one of the best instructors in New York City, he flatters himself that he can carry on the business with more success than it has heretofore been done, and will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He may be found at the Store recently occupied by Mr. J. M. Beasley, on the North East corner of Market Square. HUGH GRAHAM. Sept. 15, 1852. 264 1/2

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of the Turpentine Timber LAND, in Robeson county, about four miles North East of Lumberton. Nearly the whole tract is heavily timbered, and there are several beautiful situations for a residence. But a small portion has been cleared. It lies at high and healthy as any land in this region of country. Also, six unimproved Lots in the town of Lumberton. Persons wishing to purchase will make application to Robert E. Erey, Overseer, or to the subscriber in person, 12 miles from the village, on the Hartlesville Road. JOHN A. ROWLAND. Sept. 13, 1852. 264 1/2 Carolinian copy.