

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1857.

THE BLACK BAND IRON ORE.—The extract which we make to-day from Professor Emmons's Report is chiefly in relation to the existence of this celebrated, and most rare and valuable of all known varieties of Iron Ore, which abounds with various other kinds, in the Deep River Mineral Region.

BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.—The Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Cook, left here this morning in the steamer Magnolia, to attend the celebration of the 81st Anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, to-morrow.

WORDS OF WISDOM AND EXPERIENCE.—We have seldom read a letter containing, in so brief a compass, so much valuable matter as the following. It is from a native of this town, long a resident on the banks of the Hudson. His own statement of his place of residence will sufficiently identify him to our town readers, and his well known character clothes all that he says with the impress of truth and authority:—

For the Fayetteville Observer. Messrs. Editors:—I am surprised to learn from a late number of the Observer, that the Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned (for two years) without doing anything to develop the Mineral resources of the State. For I know of no measures that can be taken which would so quickly and surely give importance and financial credit to the State—as improving to the world that you have, accessible, an inexhaustible quantity of excellent Coal and Iron, in juxtaposition. These, it is well known, are the elements of the prosperity and wealth of England.

I live within a few miles of Roundout, the great shipping Port of two powerful Coal Companies, and as I have an investment in the business, it occurs to me that it may be a seasonable encouragement to those persons who are struggling, without the aid of the State, to build the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields, to assure them of the large profits derived from Coal Mining here.

I send herewith the Report of the Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, by which you will see that the profit last year was 18 per cent. There is not a stock sold in Wall Street which is more desirable for income and permanent investment.

You will see likewise, from the table annexed to the Report, the great and constantly increasing consumption of the Coal, (Anthracite,) which is superabundant for domestic purposes—as it is cheaper (rendering Insurance from Fire of much less importance) and costs the Farmer less money, at \$6 for 2,240 lbs., than to hire men to cut and haul his own trees.

There is no Country in which a Rail Road can be more cheaply constructed than through the Pine Plains of N. Carolina, where there are no rocks to be encountered in the operations, and where the timber is literally upon the track, for Rails and for piling across streams and low spaces.

The Coal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is discharged from the rail road cars, along wire screens, into the Canal Barges, and the dust and small coal are separated, and the latter sold for certain purposes; which plan may be adopted at Fayetteville.

I am too distant to understand why the people of Wilmington do not co-operate with you—for it seems to me, that if the interests of the two places are not in this case identical, they are far more so than in any other feasible mode of reaching the Coal Mines.

But I am amazed, after the experience of the relative advantages of Rail Roads and Canals and Rivers, that money should have been thrown away in wooden Locks in the C. F. River, where droughts and freshets alternate and hasten the decay of the works—too great at all times in that climate.

The money invested in the Canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is now deemed an unwise expenditure, and it is regretted that the Rail Road was not extended to the Hudson at once. A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Well may intelligent men who live in any other part of the country stand amazed at the Legislature of North Carolina leaving our mineral resources buried for another two years. There surely cannot be another Legislative body in the Union that would have acted so stupidly.

Our Legislature has done so, however, and the question now is, shall Fayetteville be equally stupid? Or shall she acquire honor and prosperity for herself by doing the work without State aid?

Let the above letter answer the question. From the pamphlet sent us by "A North Carolinian," and from other authentic sources now before us, we find that the company owns, starting from Carbondale, 15 1/2 miles of rail road and 108 1/2 miles of canal, which bring them to Roundout, on the Hudson, 85 1/2 miles by that river to New York city.

The 15 1/2 miles of rail road has 14 inclined planes, (with a stationary engine at each,) which overcome an elevation of 2,123 feet. A mountain of 900 to 1000 feet high, separating the coal region from the drainage towards the sea-board, has rendered this enormous ascending grade necessary. And the canal has a lockage of 1126 feet. Let our citizens ponder upon these facts, that the coal ascends an elevation of 2,123 feet by rail road, and then descends 1126 feet by locks. Further, that the capital of this one company is seven millions of dollars. And all for what? Why to get to mines of anthracite coal which, when in market, are worth only about half as much per ton as the bituminous coal lying buried at Deep River, 43 miles from here, and which can be brought here upon a capital of only one million of dollars, and over a road whose highest grade will be 30 feet to a mile!

This Delaware and Hudson company transported, last year, 565,376 tons of coal, at a cost, for road and canal, of \$1,139,644 30, for freight, transportation, repairs, superintendence, &c.—equal to about \$2 a ton for the 124 miles of road and canal. The company owns coal lands, from which it mined these 565,376 tons of coal, at a further expense of \$382,935 43. It received for transporting coal &c. of another mining company, \$652,362 94. And its net profit amounted to \$1,298,895 38; being more than 18 per cent. upon its capital of seven millions.

How can our citizens resist the force of such

facts? Here we can get an article of nearly double value, at half the expense, and with an investment of only one million instead of seven millions.

There they overcome mountains to get at these "black diamonds." Here we have only pine plains to traverse. There they have a canal, which is frozen up during the entire winter, suspending all operations. Here, there need not be a working day in the whole year lost.

The whole property of this town and county would be judiciously invested, if need be, in bringing forth such results as those produced by the Delaware and Hudson enterprise. But not a tithe of this is required. With another hundred or two thousands of dollars, it can be done here, as it has been done elsewhere. It must be done here, if we would avoid poverty and contempt. It will be done!

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—Appended to the Report of the Delaware and Hudson Company, is a statement of the amount of Anthracite Coal sent to market, beginning with 305 tons in 1820, and closing with 6,552,301 tons in 1855. From another source we find that the anthracite sent from Pennsylvania alone in 1856, amounted to 7,258,891 tons. All this is exclusive of the bituminous coal. In 1830, the quantity had increased from 365 to 112,083 tons. In 1840, to 865,414 tons. In 1850, to 3,254,321 tons. In 1855, to 6,552,310 tons. See with what prodigious strides the consumption is increasing—doubled in five years from 1850 to 1855.

THE EGYPT DISASTER.—Since our last we have heard the following additional particulars of the fire damp explosion in the Egypt coal mines, by which five men lost their lives.

The Superintendent, Mr. McClane, had left for the North on the day previous. The accident occurred in the night shift—not the one which Mr. Dunn has charge of.

The six men had just descended the shaft, and stepped inside, when the foul air ignited, and in its force hurled one man into the shaft, down which he fell and was killed. Another was thrown into the large reservoir of water, and was drowned. Three others were burned to a crisp, mangled and mangled. While the sixth owes his preservation to a large spike nail, on which his clothes caught, and prevented his being hurled down the shaft, which is some 200 feet deeper than the vein of coal at which they are now working.

NAVAL STORES.—We notice in two N. Y. papers a caution against putting up Spirits Turpentine in bad barrels. And one of the merchants of this place who recently shipped 52 bbls. found a reduction made in his account of sales in New York of 12 bbls.—nearly one-fourth of the whole lot. The Journal of Commerce says,—

"Spirits turpentine would be a favorite article of speculation, were it not for the loss by leakage in holding it, from the very poor quality of barrels and the bad order in which it is shipped from some of the Southern ports. This is the cause of lots being frequently forced off below the market rate, as they cannot be held with safety. It would seem to be decidedly for the interest of distillers every where to take more care in putting up spirits turpentine; none but the best seasoned white oak barrels should be used, and they ought to be glued carefully with good glue. Were this attended to, the demand for the article would be vastly improved, and a great part of the loss now sustained by the leakage of barrels would be saved."

ROBESON COUNTY COURT.—At the Term of the Court, this week, it was resolved with but one dissenting voice, to restore Jury trials to that Court, in accordance with the act of the late Legislature.

A Special Court was elected, of which Thos. A. Norment, Esq. is Chairman.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH TO THE UNION AND TO THE NORTH.—We make the following abstract from the tables exhibiting the value of domestic exports from the United States, furnished in the official report on Commerce and Navigation for the year ending July 1, 1856:

Table with 2 columns: Product, Value. Includes Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Spits, Turpentine, Rice, and various forest products.

Exports, exclusive product of the North, \$32,404,736. The value of exports exclusively the products of the South, it will be seen, is almost half of the whole amount, and is nearly five times as great as that of Northern products. Add to this large amount a fair proportion, probably much more than half, of the products common to both sections, and we may have a pretty fair idea of the value of the South to the Union in paying the foreign debts of the country; and to the North in supporting its marine and building up its large cities.

MORE LAND.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that an important treaty has been, or is about to be, concluded by our minister, Mr. Forsyth, and the Mexican government, whereby a large share of Mexican territory, embracing the whole of the State of Sonora, is to be ceded to the United States, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars,—three millions to be ceded to the United States, and the balance to go towards the payment of Mexican claims.

REPUBLICANISM LOSING GROUND.—In ten towns in Lewis county, N. Y., the Republicans have lost 1380 votes since last Fall. And in Chemung county, where they carried 8 out of 10 towns, they have now carried one. In Elmira their vote has fallen from 736 to 337. So says the Albany Statesman.

Suicide of Members of the Vigilant Committee.—J. H. Davis, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., who committed suicide in San Francisco, January 14th, by taking strichnine, was an officer of the vigilance committee, and is said by the San Francisco Sun to be the 9th member of that committee who has committed suicide.

CONGRESS.—The bill to authorize Minnesota to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State, has passed the Senate, 47 to 1. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Biggs of N. C. moved to amend by restricting the right to vote to citizens of the United States. This was opposed by Messrs. Douglas, Toucey, Seward and Wilson, but was adopted, 27 to 24.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hale moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed. The motion was debated without a decision.

The House refused, on Tuesday, to take up appropriation bills, an indication that the republican party intend to defeat these rather than allow the passage of the resolutions for expelling the four members.

"GREAT EMIGRANT ROAD TO CALIFORNIA."—Such is the heading of an article copied into the central organ of the Democratic party from the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, congratulating the country upon the almost unanimous appropriation by Congress, with the President's approval, of \$550,000 to make a road to California. The money will undoubtedly be well bestowed. The road is a necessity. But is it Democratic? And if so, why not build a rail road at once? The constitution makes no distinction between dirt roads and iron roads. How is it then that a dirt road is constitutional and an iron road a violation of the constitution?

RIVERS AND HARBORS.—The River and Harbor Bill now before Congress, proposes to appropriate \$3,251,800. Among the items are \$50,000 for Albemarle Sound, and \$200,000 for the Cape Fear Bar. The bill will pass Congress by a decided majority, but will be vetoed by the President. Democracy is not the same at both ends of the Avenue.

The Fayetteville Observer, in its last issue very courteously leaves the Journal in company with the devil. We appreciate highly the sacrifice which the Observer makes in so doing, but we cannot consent to take advantage of its liberality and thus separate old friends. Very much obliged to the Observer, but think that paper had better hold on to him. It knows his ways better than we do.—Wil. Journal.

For once, the Journal is wiser. And upon reflection, we withdraw what we said, it being evident that the Journal can't learn any thing by keeping such company; and it might add a leaf to the "old boy's" knowledge.

But the Journal makes a mistake. We did not assign it to the devil's company. It went there of its own free will. A similar mistake was made a few days ago, when the Journal insinuated that we, and not the Journal, wished to have the legislators' throats cut.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—There are undoubtedly some good and honest people in New York, but certainly a great many bad ones are brought up to the public gaze. Besides those who are worthy of special mention. The Financial Editor of the N. Y. Herald has got into a law suit relative to some of his Wall street swindling stock jobbing operations, and by his own testimony it appears that he wrote an article and published an advertisement stating that his Potosi Company had declared a dividend of 24 per cent. on \$500,000 (the actual capital being a few hundred dollars only.) And now he swears, with the utmost sang froid, that "he knew there was not a word of truth in the statement at the time he wrote the article, but he supposed the dividend, and presumed the article and advertisement were inserted to get purchasers to the Company's stock."

Among the sham stockholders in this sham company were the Lelands, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, Alex. Hamilton, and other prominent men. Beware of Wall street stock jobbing! Next we have the Harbor Masters of New York, whose duty it appears to be to assign berths in the docks for shipping which arrives at that port. They are a precious set of political knaves, appointed to office in consideration of party services, and of \$1000 to \$2000 paid to the Governor of the State or some one else. One of them, at least, was keeper of a well known gambling and drinking establishment. They are not satisfied with their legal pay as sworn officers; but have been victimizing the merchants to such a desperate extent as to have provoked exposure. One merchant paid \$800 a year of black mail to one of the Harbor Masters; another paid \$10 to \$100 a vessel, and was kindly offered the use of a whole pier for \$1800 extra. Another had paid \$1,700 extra during the past year to one man. Another \$200 for two ships. Another paid \$500 in one year. Another had "lent" about \$1500, no part of which had been repaid. Another had paid \$455.

Respecting all this a Baltimore paper says,— We cannot avoid the suggestion that this expose of a fresh piece of New York rascality, explains why it is that the merchants of that city receiving consignments of produce from the West, flour for instance, sell at higher market rates than can be obtained here, and yet make their correspondents a smaller return than the Baltimore merchant who sells at the lower rate. Western merchants who have been puzzled over this arithmetical problem will hereafter understand that among the New York port charges which their produce helps to pay, are "presents" to Harbor Masters and "pecuniary transactions" with their deputies for which no returns were made.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Herald stated a few days ago that the United States is in the world's debt \$18,000,000 for the last year's operations. The Journal of Commerce publishes in reply the official tables showing the imports to have been \$314,689,942, and the exports \$326,964,908—in other words a balance of trade in our favor of \$12,325,966.

This looks very well. But it is not the whole story. Of our exports, \$45,745,485, or about one-seventh, was in specie, sent abroad to pay for excess of imports. How long can the country sustain so heavy a drain?

"WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856. "Private.—DEAR SIR: The committee of our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 a—, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-quarter of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return of mail.

Truly, O. B. M. "W. C. JOHNSON, Esq." Johnson made no reply to this, but spoke about it. He afterwards offered to return the letter to Matteson, who said he did not care

anything about it, that he did not regard the letter as containing anything that was improper, and that there was nothing indecorous in it. This letter was written in July. Some days after this, Matteson met the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who had long been counsel for the Iowa company, and inquired where Johnson, the President, was? Reverdy Johnson replied, that he had left the city. Matteson expressed very great surprise at this (which his letter shows he had known before,) and said that he must come back; that he was sorry to tell witness, but so was the fact, that there were from twenty to thirty members of the House, who had associated themselves together, and pledged each to the other not to vote for any law, or resolution, granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it." Witness told him he could hardly believe it. Think the expression he used was a—d outrage. He agreed with the witness, and was, as far as words and manner were concerned, as warm in denouncing it as witness. He said they were a set of d—d scoundrels, but there they were and nobody could get anything of this sort through without them; that Johnson must have here \$100,000 to carry his bill. Spoke this to witness in confidence. He knew that the witness was counsel for the company at the time of the conversation."

The conviction of the committee is, that Matteson lied in regard to the "20 or 30 members," and that he himself wanted the fingering of the \$100,000. It was also proved that Stryker, an officer of the company, had placed a check in the hands of Horace Greeley, to be used only in case the bill passed the House, (being all that the committee could find out of what "Stryker had arranged.") This \$100,000 check was used, and was paid by the company in October last. It lies between Greeley and Matteson.

For all and sundry of which rascality, the committee very properly recommend that Gilbert, Welch, Edwards and Matteson be expelled from the seats which they disgrace; and that Simon-ton be excluded from his Reporter's desk.

SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.—The Publishers have sent us the last number of the "Southern & Western Journal of Progress," published monthly at the Sun Iron Buildings, Baltimore. It contains 64 well printed pages of good reading matter, several fine engravings, and is offered to the Southern public at \$2 per annum. Southern business men may find it useful and interesting.

LATER FROM EUROPE. PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 24. The steamer "Indian," with Liverpool dates to the 11th has arrived.

The Parliamentary return shows the income of Great Britain to be upwards of £71,000,000, for the year ending September 30th, and the expenditures upwards of £88,000,000.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a question, it was stated by the Government, that negotiations with the Persian Ambassador were progressing satisfactorily.

Lord Clarendon has fully approved the action of the English at Canton.

In France, business was dull, and there seemed to be a general uneasiness among the cotton manufacturers, owing to the depressed state of trade. The Paris Press says unexpected difficulties have arisen between Prussia and Switzerland, respecting the Neuchâtel affair.

The relations between Austria, Russia and France, are unpromising.

Turkey is about to take formal possession of the Delta of the Danube.

Commercial.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but steady. Breadstuffs quiet.

A Hero Gone!—Telegraphic intelligence from New Orleans is to the effect that Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic Navigator, is dead. He died at Havana on the 16th inst., peacefully and gently. The greatest sympathy was manifested by the officials of the island, all of whom attended the obsequies, including the Captain General and an immense concourse of residents and others. The corpse was carried to New Orleans on the steamer Cabawba, and will be forwarded to Philadelphia. Wil. Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23. Mr. Buchanan's Movements.—Mr. Buchanan will arrive here to-morrow to meet Mr. Breckinridge, who is already here, and they will proceed to Washington the next day in company with Senator Bigler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. Gen. Walker's Forces Defeated.—A commercial letter received from San Juan, dated February 12th, states that Walker's forces have suffered two important defeats since the arrival of the New Orleans recruits. Col. Lockbridge's expedition had been abandoned. His troops were descending the river on logs, rafts, &c.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the composition of the new Cabinet, says: "The effect on parties here, and especially upon the South, will become a matter of grave concern. There can be no doubt that there is a possibility of a formidable Democratic opposition in the Senate, if Democratic principles, or men hostile to the traditional policy of the party, are put forward to control the government."

An Episcopal University.—The Bishops of ten of the Southern States have been considering for a length of time past, the importance, and have decided upon the expediency and practicability of establishing within their limits a college or university, to be under the supervision of the Episcopal Church. And we learn from a communication in the Athens Post, that East Tennessee is to furnish the location, and the strong probability is that Cleveland is to be the point selected for that purpose.

The Sound of Sunset.—On the arrival of an emigrant ship, some years ago, when the North Carolina laid off the Battery, an Irishman, hearing the gun fired at sunset, inquired of one of the sailors what that was? "What's that? Why, that's sunset!" was the contemptuous reply. "Sunset!" exclaimed Paddy, with distended eyes; "sunset! Holy Moses! and does the sun go down in this country with such a clap as that?" Porter's Spirit.

A Good Remedy.—The local editor of the Lynchburg Virginian publishes the following, and says he has tried it, and found it to be a good remedy: "To cure a pain in the breast, procure a well made silk or woolen dress—with an equally well constructed woman inside of it, and press close to the parts affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This recipe, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail in effecting a cure. The medicine may be found in almost every household, and may possibly cost a trifle."

THE CORRUPTION CASES.—It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives did its duty yesterday, near as it is to the end of this Congress, by expelling the four men whose foul corruption has been established. It is doubtless true that these four are not the only guilty ones, but they are all that have been found out. Let them be kicked out of Congress, as a warning to all others, so that if possible the system of buying votes may be arrested.

An attempt was made to screen them, even before the Committee had presented its reports. All sorts of objections were made by Messrs. Bennett and Grow, two of the leaders of their party, who contended that the committee had exceeded its powers, and that the accused had been tried without an opportunity of defending themselves. But this was instantly disproved. The accused had been present, had been examined themselves, and allowed to examine other witnesses.

The Reports are very long, occupying ten columns of the Washington Union. The testimony will probably fill a small volume. The following are the material facts:

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, (Simon-ton,) on whose statements the investigation was originally proposed, testified that he personally aided in the passage of the Wisconsin land bill, under a promise of receiving a certain compensation if the bill passed; but he "has no legal claim for such service, and has not received the fruit of any such interest." He also aided an old friend of his in passing a private bill through the Senate, for which service he accepted a small compensation. He also swore that two members of Congress had directly, and others indirectly, requested him to procure for them interests in particular measures, named by them, pending before the House, stating the amounts which they desired to receive for such aid as they should be able to give; that certain measures pending before Congress ought to pay; that the parties interested in them had the means to pay; that they individually needed money and desired him specifically to arrange the matter in such way that if the measures passed, they should receive pecuniary compensation.

He would not give the names of these members, and afterwards contradicted himself very emphatically.

It was proved that a man named Triplett gave \$14,500 by the following order: "The Clerk of the House of Representatives will pay to J. R. Sweeney, out of the appropriation in behalf of me, for certain copies of my work on the pension, bounty land, and other laws, passed at this session of Congress, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars, (\$14,500) for which this shall be the receipt. F. F. C. TRIPLETT, August, 1856."

This was to pay Mr. Gilbert, a N. Y. member, and Mr. Welch, a Connecticut member, for getting the appropriation passed, as per agreement beforehand, made after a long negotiation.

A witness swore that Gilbert told him he had received seven square miles of land, and some stock, for his vote and influence in getting the Iowa land bill passed.

Triplett, under oath, replied as follows to a question: "I suppose there is nobody who knows the organization of Congress who expects to carry anything through it merely from love of justice."

"By Mr. Orr. Is that the general reputation of Congress?" "Witness. That is the general reputation of Congress."

As to Welch it was also proved that he endeavored to procure a bribe of "\$50, or so," to induce him to get a favorable report from a committee of which he was a member, on a poor widow's application for a pension!

In the case of Mr. Edwards of N. Y. the Hon. Robert T. Paine of North Carolina, testified, in substance,— "That on Tuesday, the 23rd day of December last, during the session of the House, Mr. Edwards, after inviting him to take a seat in the place of Mr. Clingman, which was vacant beside Mr. Edwards, inquired how Mr. Paine was disposed towards the bills making grants of lands for railroad purposes, and was informed that Mr. Paine was altogether opposed to them; that he believed them wrong in principle and unjust, and that whenever he had voted on the passage of such bills he had voted against them.

"That Edwards then said that he (Mr. Edwards) and (as Mr. Paine thinks he also said) his brother owned, or were interested in lands which would be greatly enhanced in value by the passage of the Minnesota bill if the railroad should be run through them; and that to this declaration of Mr. Edwards' peculiar interest in this particular bill Mr. Paine made no answer.

"That Mr. Edwards then asked if he might say something to Mr. Paine in confidence, and was informed that he might do so.

"That, having been informed that he might talk confidentially, he said that he, Mr. Edwards, was authorized to say that fifteen hundred dollars would be guaranteed for the support of the bill, if it would be any inducement. Whereupon Mr. Paine replied, instantly, that fifteen million dollars would be no inducement for his vote, and expressing his indignation, he left the seat."

Mr. Edwards made a statement about the conversation, but it does not materially differ from Mr. Paine's, but in the main confirms it, though denying his guilt.

Mr. Matteson, another N. Y. member, tried to get a bribe of a fourth of a factory, worth \$25,000 to \$30,000. This belonged to W. C. Johnson, President of an Iowa rail road company, who had a bill before Congress for near 300,000 acres of land for the rail road. Matteson owned another fourth in the factory, and wrote the following letter:—"WASHINGTON, July 15, 1856.

"Private.—DEAR SIR: The committee of our House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 a—, or as you wished it, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-quarter of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged? I can have some agent promise outsiders stock in a new factory. Let me know without fail by return of mail.

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NEW ORLEANS, Feb'y 24. Steamboat Collision.—The steamers Belfast and Humboldt came in collision on Friday last. The latter is a total loss. About 20 negroes on board the Humboldt were drowned.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 26. Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Remarks. Includes Bacon, Cotton, Flour, Lard, etc.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Cotton—Market quite firm; present figures fully sustained. Flour—Slight decline. Apple Brandy—We advance quotations. Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET. Cotton—Slight decline. Flour—Slight decline. Virginia and Yellow Turpentine 2 85, hard 1 66. Spirits 47. Flour 6 70 to 7 75. Cotton 12 1/2 to 13.

PORT OF WILMINGTON. ARRIVALS. Feb'y 24.—Schrs. Marine and Alba from New York, E. F. Hanks, Sally Ann, and Edward Stanley from Hyde county, Star from Swanton. 25.—Schrs. Laura and J. C. Manson from Shalotte.

678 BAGS PERUVIAN GUANO. Just received. A. W. STEEL, 85 1/2 2nd St. Feb'y 26.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company are requested to meet at the Red Banks, in Robeson county, on Saturday the 7th March, on important business. MANY STOCKHOLDERS. Feb'y 24.

DR. W. J. MURKOE, Having located in Fayetteville, will attend to all calls. Feb'y 24. 86-3m

JOHN P. SAMPSON, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C. Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c. Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

Sale of Clothing, &c. At Auction. I WILL proceed to sell at private sale, until Monday night, March 2d, the Goods formerly belonging to James McPherson, consisting of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

And on Monday night I will proceed to close out the balance then remaining on hand AT AUCTION. Terms liberal, and will be made known at time of sale. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Trustee. Feb'y 26, 1857. 85-tf

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School. THE exercises of the Fourth Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 24 day of March, and close on Friday the 17th July next. Faculty and charges the same as heretofore published. Further particulars will be promptly furnished on application to the Principal. WM. E. BELL, Principal. Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 29, 1857. 78-4w

NOTICE TO PRINTERS. A Press for Sale. FIRST RATE NO. 2 WASHINGTON PRESS, in first rate working order, for sale at the "Express" office, New-Berne, N. C. For particulars address the Editor. Feb'y 11. 81-2t

1857. Garden Seeds!! Warranted the Growth of 1856. THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist. Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application. Jan'y 14, 1857. 73-32m

OILS, PAINTS, &c. L INSEED OIL, TRAIN OIL, WHALE OIL. White Lead; Colors; Varnishes; Brushes, &c. &c. Just rec'd and for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist. Feb'y 11. 81-11m

K. M. MURCHISON, A. J. HOWELL, MURCHISON & HOWELL, Commission Merchants, No 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. 59-11f

Pay Up.—Those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, will oblige us by settling their accounts with our agent, Mr. C. G. McCrummen, who will attend the Courts in this Circuit for the purpose.

GUANO. 820 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by RAY & PEARCE. Feb'y 23, 1857. 84-2t

Fresh Garden Seed. GROWTH OF 1856. SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has received a very large supply of Garden Seed, which he offers at wholesale and retail. These seeds were selected for him and are all genuine. ALSO, Blue Grass Seed, Lucerne Seed, Chinese, Sugar Cane Seed and Union seed. S. J. HINSDALE, 78-6w Jan. 18, 1857.

Dr. H. G. McEachin, having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate. Nov'r 1856. 61*6m

LOST. NOTE for \$150 made by Andrew Jackson Davis, payable to the subscriber on January 1, 1856. All persons are forbidden trading for said note, and Andrew Jackson Davis is hereby forewarned to pay it to no one but myself. W. N. D. McMILLAN, 82*31pd Feb'y 11, 1857.