OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1857.

THE COAL FIELDS RAIL ROAD.—We do not think that the citizens of this town are aware of the extent of the hopes and expectations entertained in other parts of the State, that Fayetteville will redeem herself and cast additional shame (if that be possible) on the late General Assembly, by doing herself that great work to which every thought of honor and of interest ought to have urged the State, and to which every consideration of honor and self-preservation urge us here. We have published some letters to that effect from gentlemen at a distance, and now take the liberty to add a paragraph or two from an intelligent gentleman in Richmond county:—

"I hope the people of Fayetteville, and those interested in the Deep River Coal Fields, will all as one man put their shoulders to the wheel, and make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and without the help of Hercules, prise out of the mire.

"If you can get those interested to believe your road can be built without State aid, it will be done. It is a big undertaking, but you can do it, by united and determined efforts.

"I know the Central road has cut off a great deal of your trade, and unless you can do something for yourselves, Fayetteville must decline. Many of your enterprising citizens will leave, and take with them their capital. Since the building of our plank road, the most of our trade goes to Fayetteville, and the people all through this section of country feel greatly interested in the prosperity of that ancient Town."

Similar views are expressed to us almost every day by gentlemen from this and other counties, without distinction of party.

To us it seems truly astonishing, that there should be a moment's hesitation in the mind of any citizen of Fayetteville, or Cumberland, or the Mineral region, in coming forward with all the aid they can possibly give, to a work so absolutely indispensable to this place and to that Mineral region. No man here can doubt that the rail roads which surround us have drawn off a large portion of our trade; and that others projected will have a like injurious effect if we do nothing to counteract their operation. In that event, no one can doubt that the diminution of business must inevitably lead to a loss of population and wealth, and a loss of population as inevitably produce a depreciation of property. That such would be the result of inaction, is as plain as that the sun shines in the heavens. No one can be found to dispute it. It is not less plain that a rail road in any direction would give an impetus to trade, add to our population, and appreciate the value of property. Such results have followed elsewhere, and would follow here. Above all would they follow from the character of this road. Wherever Coal and Iron exist, their development has led to prosperity unknown to any other two interests. If this be true, as it undoubtedly is, of the less valuable coal and iron of Pennsylvania, in a country where the difficulties of transportation might have been considered almost insurmountable, how much more surely have we a right to expect prosperity from the possession of the best bituminous coal, and the best iron ore, in the country, nearer to market than any, requiring but one million instead of twenty millions to provide the means of transportation to market.

Of one thing we are determined, that it shall not be our fault if any of the citizens of Fayetteville remain indifferent in this crisis of her fate—if they refuse to "buckle fortune on their backs." Upon the common action, or refusal to act, we and they will have to stand or fall. Must we fall? Is any one prepared to say yes! to this serious question?

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE?—The Raleigh Standard, some weeks ago, announced that it was able to explain the cause of the defeat of the Fayetteville Coal Fields Railroad Bill. We had some curiosity to hear the Standard's explanation, and asked for it. But the Standard is mum. The explanation might not be judicious.

In the meantime people down here are puzzled to know how it is that Gen. Dockery had influence enough with the Democracy at Raleigh first to carry and then to defeat the Western Extension involving millions of dollars; to carry the Cheraw Coal Fields Road, and thus force the Democracy, as the Wilmington Journal has it, to "cut the throat of the State;" to control the legislature generaliy and particularly; and yet could not prevail upon it to make a trifling loan (well secured) of the State's credit, to aid Fayetteville in a work generally admitted to be the most advantageous ever projected in the State.

The General worked for our road with a will; he has been for many years not only a talking but a practical friend of Fayetteville, and he hoped much for its benefit from the late Legislature. Why was he disappointed? Are the ruling powers at Raleigh so hostile to Fayetteville that even their affection for Gen. Dockery was insufficient to overcome it?

The County Court is in session this week, and to-day the Magistrates settle the finances of the County for the past year, lay new taxes for the next, &c. Among other questions to be decided, is a proposition to submit to a vote of the people the propriety of a County subscription to the Rail Road. We will state the results in our next.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, whilst John McNeill, Esq. a prominent citizen of Harnett county, was conversing with a gentleman of this place in Person street, he was suddenly seized with paralysis and fell. He was instantly carried into Drs. Robinson's, and from thence to his lodgings at the Shemwell House, where he expired about 10 o'clock that night.

He was about 40 years of age, and has left an interesting family.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst. was $24,467,742 52.

MR. DOBBIN.—Of all the public men who have come before the country within our recollection, none has more readily and decidedly attained to a powerful hold upon the public regard and respect, than Mr. Dobbin. We well remember the sneers with which his appointment to the Navy Department was greeted at the North, where he was unknown. We who had known him from his boyhood, and well knew how altogether deserving he was, then defended him, politically opposed to him as we always have been, and expecting nothing from him but an honest and efficient discharge of his duty to the country. He has lived to see that country, which did *not* "worship the rising sun," turn with grateful emotions to his setting. It is customary, in this degenerate age, to flatter the possessor of power and patronage, and to turn the back upon him who has them no longer within his gift. But this is reversed in Mr. Dobbin's case. Every day of his arduous four years' service has helped to build up for him a reputation for administrative qualities of the highest order, so that in going out of office all are prompt to honor him as having been singularly faithful, efficient and upright, as a Head of Department. And most in those quarters of the country where he was originally least known, for the reason that those parts are most familiar with and most interested in the operations of the Navy. We add to-day, to previous tributes to his worth, one from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It is but right to add our testimony to the worth of the late Administration, of which Mr. Dobbin has formed a part, for its conduct on National questions, apart from mere party matters. In the most trying times, it has done its duty faithfully to the country and to the South. It has not feared or failed plainly to rebuke the evil spirit which animated the North, and threatened to outrage the rights of the South. All honor to the Northern men—Pierce, Marcy, McClelland, Campbell, and Cushing,—who in that vital point did all their duty. The South at least should not forget them, or withhold a just meed of praise.

INDICATIONS OF COAL.—A letter from Powellton, Richmond county, informs us that Mr. McCaa, a practical miner and geologist from the Egypt mine, lately spent several days in exploring the valleys of Check's and Buffalo creeks, which resulted in discovering on the lands of Pleasant M. Powell, Esq., such indications of coal, as led him to believe that he can strike a seam of bituminous coal at a depth not exceeding 200 feet. We are promised a more particular account.

PLENTY OF CORN—Not here, but in Baltimore. A sale of 32,000 bushels, in one lot, was made on Thursday last. Over 100,000 bushels were sold on that day, and a quarter of a million of bushels during the week. The price there is 57 to 60 cents. Could not some money be made by bringing a cargo here, where corn is scarce at upwards of $1 a bushel?

BLUNDERING AT HEADQUARTERS.—A correspondence between Hon. Jas Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. L. D. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, does not speak well for the accuracy of the former. Having refused to pay the extra compensation voted at the last session to the House employees, Mr. Guthrie cites, as his justification, a law of Congress of July 26, 1842. Mr. Campbell replies that there was no law approved on that day. The Secretary amends his letter—he should have said August 26, 1842. It was replied that no such language as that quoted could be found in any law of that date. Amended again to August 23, '42, and with the same result. Amended again to July 21, 1852, to which Mr. Campbell replied, finally cornering the Secretary, that the section of the act of July 21 referred to was repealed on August 31, 1852!

We suppose that the clerks will have their pay now.

THE CORRUPTION CASES.—Another of the immortal four, Mr. Edwards of N. Y., resigned his seat to avoid being expelled—committed suicide to escape hanging, as some one well expresses it. This makes three of the corrupt crew who have thus virtually confessed their guilt whilst protesting their innocence, viz: Messrs. Gilbert, Matteson, and Edwards, all of New York State. In the case of Mr. Welch of Connecticut, the committee thought the evidence sufficient to justify his expulsion with the others, but the House was more charitable and let him off. The two Reporters implicated, Simonton and Triplett, were also expelled.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON.—At the President's Levee on Friday night last, Col. D. C. Lee, a clerk in the Pension office, seized by the collar a highly respectable and wealthy gentleman of Alexandria and accused him of picking his pocket of his pocket book. An altercation ensued, ending for the moment in an exchange of cards. Soon afterwards Lee was informed that he was mistaken in his man, that this was a gentleman of high character. Yet when Hume called on him the next day, with a friend, and stated his well known position in society, Lee refused to retract his charge. Hume then struck Lee three blows with a cane, and Lee shot him dead. The occurrence produced great excitement in both cities. A committee of 100 citizens of Alexandria proceeded to Washington to convey the body to his home. Lee surrendered himself, pleading that the killing was in self-defence, was bailed, and to avoid public indignation, went to Virginia.

The Washington City Alms-House was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, and several of its helpless inmates were burnt to death. Those saved were exposed to the weather during a part of a very inclement night.

Mr. Peabody, the great London banker, whose visit to this country has been marked by the gift of hundreds of thousands of dollars to communities in which he formerly resided, was in Wilmington last week, on his way South.

CONGRESS.—The 34th Congress came to an end on Tuesday night the 3d, though we have not the particulars of its expiring moments—nothing later than Monday night.

Among the proceedings we notice that Mr. Winslow made an unsuccessful motion in the House to get up the bill which had passed the Senate making an appropriation to continue the improvement of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington. The motion was rejected, 84 to 75.

The new Tariff bill, proposing a reduction of revenue of about $14,000,000, was still pending, owing to disagreeing amendments between the two Houses. Several of the Appropriation bills were in the same state.

A bill reported by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize the deposite of the surplus revenue in the Treasury of the United States with the several States, was read the third time and passed, 119 to 79. It provides that all except two millions of the money which may be in the Treasury on the 1st of July next, shall be deposited with such States as may agree to accept it, with a pledge of faith to return it when wanted. It is scarcely probable that the bill has passed the Senate, though so popular in the House.

☞ This morning the town bell rang for breakfast at 7½ o'clock, and will continue to do so until further notice.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Queer bell that, to ring itself. Has it "continued to do so," night and day, ever since? And will not some benevolent individual give the necessary notice—that is, furnish the breakfast rung for—so that it may rest from its unceasing ding dong?

Arrival of the President Elect.—Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city last evening in the five o'clock Northern train of cars. He left Lancaster at half-past eight and reached Baltimore between one and two o'clock, where he was welcomed by Mayor Swann and the city authorities, and escorted by a large body of citizen soldiers and other citizens, headed by a company of flying artillery from Fort McHenry, to Barnum's Hotel, where a bounteous repast was prepared for him. This generous hospitality, however, Mr. Buchanan was compelled to decline. A deputation from the City Councils of Washington greeted him at Baltimore and accompanied him to the seat of government. He was also accompanied by several friends from Pennsylvania, amongst whom was ex-Governor Porter, of that State.

His arrival in this city, though in conformity with his previous arrangements, being two hours earlier than was anticipated, prevented the formal reception which our military companies and citizens had intended for him. He is now at the National Hotel, and we are gratified to hear is in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Breckinridge, the Vice-President elect, has not yet arrived.

National Intelligencer, Tuesday.

Shocking.—A friend in Randolph writes us, that at a public exhibition at the close of a session of a common school for the instruction of the youths in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill church, in the western part of Chatham county, on Saturday the 21st ultimo, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the performance of the scholars. Extraordinary as it may seem for such an occasion, a wagon with liquor was suffered to remain, around which a considerable number congregated, and several became intoxicated, among whom was an unfortunate individual, by the name of Lorenzo Hinshaw, who was found the next morning dead, sitting with his back against a tree, near where the liquor wagon stood.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Pecuniary Persuasives.—Speaking of bribery and attempts at bribery an exchange relates the following case which lately occurred in Louisiana:

A resident of New Orleans, who is the proprietor of a "Commercial academy," which he wished to have incorporated, had a bill for that purpose presented to the Louisiana Legislature now in session. By way of securing or hastening its passage, he addressed to one of its members the following *billet-doux*, to wit:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1857.

Hon. Henry St. Paul, Senator, La—Dear Sir:—If you get my bill through among the *first*, you can put me down for a fee of $50. It passed the House and two readings of the Senate. I *depend* on *you*. It is impossible for *me* to be *there*.

Respectfully, ——

On receipt of this epistle, Mr. St. Paul rose in his place, and read it to the Senate. Whereupon a motion was made and unanimously carried, that the bill in question be immediately taken by the Clerk to the open space in front of the capitol, and then and there *burnt!* All of which was done forthwith.

Silk Going up.—Everything is "going up," owing to the war with China. First it was tea,—and now it is silk. The Manchester Guardian says:—

"The destruction of the crop in France, and the war in China, have given a great impulse to the silk market, prices having gone up 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. this year."

Now is the time, then, to set about taking in a reef or two of those hooped skirts,—the silk ones, we mean.

Tall Men.—In Bullock county, Ga., there is said to reside a lady who has six sons, each of whom is six feet four and three quarter inches tall. She says the way she drew them out so, was by feeding them on Shanghai chickens.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

President Pierce has been more fortunate than some of his predecessors in the unity of his Cabinet. Regarding the several departments as coordinate branches of the Executive government, he has left them free to enforce and carry out his administrative policy according to the laws. While the rising sun commands our patriotic admiration, our gratitude should not be entirely withheld from the sun which is quietly but brilliantly setting.

Next to the department of the Treasury—if indeed not with it or before it—no one of the Executive branches is more closely identified with the great interests of commerce than that of the Navy Department. It was well said by Carlyle that "Commerce is King." The country, therefore, owes to Mr. Secretary Dobbin many acknowledgments for the ability with which he has uniformly discharged his arduous duties.

In reviewing the history of the Navy Department for the last four years, we discover progress in the right direction, which it is to be hoped may not be permitted to stop. In the department of ordnance and gunnery great improvements have been made. Judicious measures of a preliminary character have been adopted to secure for sea-service a supply of experienced seamen, well qualified by training for the exercise of heavy naval armament, and for having the ordnance of a ship at sea constantly under the immediate supervision of an officer detailed specially for the service. For schooling seamen to this end, a gunnery practice-ship has been put in commission at Washington, with an experimental complement of heavy and light guns. The superior utility of large shell-guns for first class vessels, instead of the old shot-guns of smaller calibre, is no longer problematical; and it now only remains that our men-of-war afloat may be amply provided with all the well proved and positive inventions and discoveries in small arms which may be made from time to time, to render this branch of the service eminently efficient.

It is to be regretted that the proposition so forcibly urged by Mr. Dobbin in his annual report for the construction of additional sloops of war, with the auxiliary power of steam, which from their comparative small draft of water might be serviceable on shallow coasts and within the ports of our Southern seaboard, has met with so little of legislative favor. Unless this increase shall be made and the old account kept good by razeeing or repairing the ships of the line and such old frigates as the Brandywine, Potomac, Savannah and others, now lying at our Navy Yard housed-over and in ordinary, our nominal naval force must soon dwindle down to half its apparent strength, and the vulnerable shoal harbors upon our Southern coast, which cannot be penetrated and defended by vessels of a larger class, will continue to be without adequate protection. Since the successful experiment of razeeing the frigates Macedonian and Constellation to sloops of the first class, the opinion prevails very generally that all the old ships of the line and the old frigates should be similarly repaired upon the basis of the next lower class,—and that the favorite English plan should be adopted, of giving to those which may be so altered, the auxiliary power of steam, whenever their dimensions will permit it.

Perhaps the best feature of Mr. Dobbin's administration of the Navy Department has been his constant and unremitting care for seamen. The system of honorable discharges for good conduct, and the law for increased pay of seamen, adopted by Congress under his recommendation,—the system of inspecting supplies more closely at the several naval stations, according to the suggestions of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing—that of manufacturing the medicines required for ship's use by our Navy Surgeons, under the advice of the Chief of the Medical Bureau—and the careful steps which have been taken to have the companies of ships more comfortably berthed on board—each and all have had a tendency to render the seamen of our Navy not only contented and healthy, but ever willing for the most perilous service.

Not the least of the monuments which Mr. Dobbin will leave to mark his Secretaryship, are the magnificent "six frigates," and the government foundries at the navy yards of New York, Boston, Washington and Norfolk. These will ever be associated with the recollection of his efficient naval administration.

It has been too frequently the case that new Secretaries of the Navy, instead of taking up the service at the points of reform and progress at which their predecessors had arrived, have preferred to begin anew and reconstruct the entire work for which they are, of course, responsible to the country. While we would not be obnoxious to the charge of making impertinent suggestions, we must express a hope that the successor of Mr. Dobbin will commence where his predecessor has left off,—that the apprentice system, which has thus far worked so well and promises so much of substantial improvement, may be encouraged, and a few of the best of the youths thus apprenticed to the government, annually admitted to the privileges of the Annapolis Academy,—that the cruises of our ship of war may be limited to two instead of three years: and that seamen shall not be detained in service on foreign stations over and beyond the period of their enlistment.

We are well assured from the statements of the incoming President, already expressed, that he will not fail to care for the Navy as the guardian of our foreign commerce,—and we trust that the new Secretary, whoever he may be, will in most respects carry out the work so well begun by his predecessor.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th ult., SARAH ARAMINTA NICKINS, daughter of R. E. and Martha Nickins, formerly of Duplin county, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

Carlinian and Argus please copy.

In Lincolnton, on the 15th ult., Col. WM. J. ALEXANDER, formerly a member of the Legislature from Mecklenburg, Superintendent of the Branch Mint, &c.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday the 15th ultimo, Dr. WILLIAM S. CRUTCHFIELD, a medical student at Jefferson College, aged 22 years 11 months and 19 days.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 27—Schrs Neptune's Bride from New York, Dolphin from Newbern, Topaz and Radiant from Hyde county. 28—Schr Mediator from Charleston. March 1—Schr Ellen Randall from Little River, Jonas Smith from Charleston, J H Flanner from Philadelphia, Helene and Emily from New York. 3.—Brig George Whitney from N. York; Schrs A. Cordury from Absecomb, N. J., Agnes H Ward from Shallotte, Araminta from Baltimore, L B Cowperthwaite from New York.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales; Love after Marriage, by Mrs. Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 4.

The Original Text of Shakspeare's

Plays Restored, 200,000 Typographical Errors and omissions corrected by the Manuscript Emendations contained in the recently discovered Folio of 1632, by J. Payne Collier and John L. Jewett, Esquires,—one vol. 8vo. A further supply in sheep and cloth and sheep bindings.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 4.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE

Of Cumberland County for 1856, together with the Expenditures of the different Departments.

COUNTY REVENUE.

Receipts for 1856.

From tax on Real Estate,	$4,354 04
" " " Polls,	1,441 15
" Fines, taxes and suits in C. C.	450 00
" Fines, taxes and suits in S. C.	218 50
" the Clerk & Master in Equity,	30 00
" E. L. Winslow for rent,	30 00
" Alex. Johnson net sales of Negro,	253 05
Balance on hand last year,	3,503 03
	$10,279 77
Less commissions,	389 62
	9,890 15

Expenditures.

Paid for County uses,	$3,625 67
" " Jury "	1,994 77
" " support of Mutes,	82 35
Cash on hand as per Account County Trustee,	4,187 37
	$9,890 15

The above unexpended balance is applicable to the following uses, viz:

For County uses in general,	$2,765 51
" Jury uses, which includes pay of Justices, Officers for waiting on the County and Superior Courts, and pay of Judges for holding special Terms,	1,121 11
For support of Deaf Mutes at Raleigh,	300 74
	$4,187 36

Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Poor for 1856.

From tax on Real Estate,	$1,979 10
" " " Polls,	632 70
" Bastardy cases, &c.	20 50
" Duplin County for removing poor family,	100 00
On hand at the last settlement,	493 20
	$3,225 50
Deduct Commissions of Sheriff,	156 71
	$3,068 79

Expenditures.

As per vouchers filed with Committee,	$2,523 79
Commissions,	100 95
Balance on hand,	444 05
	$3,068 79

From the Records of Committee of Finance.

G. DEMING, Chm'n.

Fayetteville, March 5th, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 5.

BACON—	11 a 12	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13¼ a 13½	Cuba,	50 a 52
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 11½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 40 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Apple do,	75 a 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	Whiskey,	65 a 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	a 1 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0 75	Hard,	1 30 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	45 a 46
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light.

Cotton—We advance our quotations. Sales made with animation.

No change in any other article.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine again declined. Virgin and Yellow 2 50, Hard 1 40 to 1 50. Spirits 44 to 45. Tar 1 30. Sales of 40 bales cotton at 12¼, 12¾ and 13.

At Charleston, Cotton 12¼ to 13⅜.

At New York, Southern flour active at 6 70 to 7 05 and $8 for extra brands. Cotton market too unsettled for quotations; holders firmer. Spirits dull at 50 to 51. No. 1 rosin 2 75.

SEED OATS.

150 BUSHELS of first rate quality.

Also, a few bushels Red Clover SEED, for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to

B. ROSE.

March 4, 1857. 87-3t

OIL.

LINSEED, Winter Sperm, Lamp, Tanners', and Neat's-foot OIL, constantly on hand. A fresh supply just received and for sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

March 4, 1857. 87-3t

New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general stock of

Groceries and Hardware,

Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 4, 1857. 87tf

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, upon the petition of Eliza Hybart and others, I will sell at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the BRICK TENEMENT now occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining D. & W. McLaurin and B. F. Pearce.

The above property will be sold upon a credit of six months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

March 4, 1857. 87ts

Carolinian copy twice.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on MONDAY the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

March 4, 1857. 87tm

---

300 choice Fruit Trees wanted.

Apply to the subscriber at Terebinthe, Cumberland Co. N. C.

J. C. BLOCKER.

March 3, 1857. 1tpd

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible.* All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

Argus and Carolinian copy till forbid.

Harper's Magazine for March.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 4.

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6 Cases, 26 gross Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. Just received.

March 4. E. J. HALE & SON.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, (Per ann.)	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwoods," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

March 2, 1857. 86-3t

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

ON the first day of January, 1857, the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SCOTT & BALDWIN, was dissolved by mutual consent, O. S. BALDWIN having purchased the entire interest of said firm.

SPENCER SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN,

OUR friends and patrons will see at once the necessity for an immediate adjustment of all accounts on our books. Those who owe bills or notes to said firm up to the first of January, are particularly requested to pay without delay.

O. S. BALDWIN is fully empowered to settle all matters belonging to the firm.

SPENCER SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN.

Card to the former Patrons of Scott & Baldwin.

IN ENTERING into the above arrangement, the facilities heretofore belonging to this establishment are in no wise lessened. The rare and unequalled advantages hitherto belonging to this House are continued; Mr. SCOTT still remaining in New York, superintending the purchasing and importing of all fabrics manufactured for this, as well as eight other Houses, all emanating from the head concern, over which Messrs. KEEN & SCOTT have exclusive control.

O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market Street.

Wilmington, Feb. 26th, 1857. 86-i2t

OILS, PAINTS, &c.

LINSEED 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-i1m

PAINTS AND OILS.

5000 LBS Pure WHITE LEAD;
10 Bbls. LINSEED OIL;

Chrome Green,	Copal Varnish,
Umber,	Litharge,
Venetian Red,	Zinc White,
Vermillion,	Chrome Yellow,
Verdigris,	Japan Varnish,
Tanner's Oil,	Lamp Oil,
Red Lead,	Vandyke Brown,
Lamp Black,	Terra de Sienna,
Sweet Oil,	Black Varnish,
Yellow Ochre,	Rose Pink,
Prussian Blue,	Sand Paper,

Paint and Varnish Brushes. For sale by

SAM'L J HINSDALE.

March 2, 1857. 86-4wi

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 Onion sets.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan. 18, 1857. 78-6wi

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, ROBBINS & 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-i2m

K. M. MURCHISON A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No 104 WALL STREET,

59-itf] NEW YORK.

Flora McDonald.

JUST printed and for sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and Character of FLORA McDONALD.

Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the dozen or hundred copies.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12, 1857

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

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 9th of December 1856, his negro man ANDREW. Andrew is of a dark copper color; is about 19 or 20 years of age; has lost the fore-finger of his left hand; is spare built, not weighing more than 145 or 150 lbs.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any convenient jail.

H. BULLOCH, Jr.

Marysville, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan'y 31, 1857. } 78-3m*pd