

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1857.

NORTH CAROLINA LITERATURE.—In our last issue we copied from the Charleston Mercury an article commending some North Carolina books which have recently fallen under the notice of the Editors of that paper—commendation the more acceptable because the Mercury has not been much addicted to praise of any thing on this side of "Carolina," as our Southern neighbors sometimes arrogantly style their portion of the Carolinas.

We also copied from the Argus a very handsome compilation to Dr. Hawks' last volume, to the proper getting up of which we have devoted a good deal of time and money, hoping for a double reward hereafter, from the assurance that we have contributed to the honor of the good old State, and from the profit to be derived from a large sale of the work. Wherever the Agents have been, the long lists of subscribers indicate that we shall not be disappointed in this expectation. The only difficulty is in organizing a sufficient corps of competent and active sub-agents. We have now a 2d Edition in press, and expect to have occasion for several other editions. The Agents will in a short time deliver the volume to subscribers.

In the meantime it is pleasant to know that the work is received with warm approval from the most competent judges. Some weeks since, a friend showed us a letter from Gov. SWAIN, President of the University, in which occurred a passage relative to the History. We asked him to write to the Governor for permission to copy it, which has been kindly granted. Here it is:—
"Have you read Hawks' introduction to our History? I have, and think very favorably of it. His style needs no commendation, and if his subsequent volumes shall be found to afford equal evidence of minute and accurate research, we will have little reason to regret that the construction of our History has been deferred to so late a day. I use the word construction in the sense of building up, for the fabric of our history has to be reared from the foundation."

In a subsequent letter to the same gentleman, Gov. Swain says,—"Among the last announcements by the Appletons is 'the Life and Correspondence of Judge Iredell, by Griffith J. McRee.' Judge Iredell was among the ablest and purest men who lived in the heroic age of our country's history, and a narrative of the leading events in his career, in connection with his luminous correspondence, will present, in a very attractive form, no small or unimportant portion of the story of the revolution in this State."

"The taut of the Edinburgh Review, 30 years ago, 'who reads an American book?' is heard at the present day with complacency; and I trust that before a great while the inquiry, 'Who reads a North Carolina book?' may be listened to with more patience than at present."

To the above we may add that Gov. Swain is actively engaged in perfecting arrangements with gentlemen in various parts of the State, to assist him in collecting historical documents, whether of local or general interest. And that he has freely given Dr. Hawks access to all the materials which he has collected in the course of many years' researches.

"An intelligent chief of the Cherokees some time since remarked, that when they first settled in their Western home, in their efforts for improvement they pursued a mistaken policy—they educated their boys, and neglected their girls. And when the boys grew to be men, and could find none but stupid, ignorant, and slatternly women to associate with, and to marry, their education did not prevent them from becoming lazy, dissipated and worthless. But now they had discovered their error—had learned that the only safeguard against these vices was to give them intelligent, virtuous, and happy homes,—and by educating their girls, were making them both a reward and a spur to the boys. This is true wisdom. For it is founded in a knowledge of our nature. Who does not know that a generous-minded youth would burst his heart-strings in a manly struggle, sooner than that the girl, whose smile he would win, shall look down in scorn upon his ignorance? Show me the community whose women are pure, enlightened and refined, and I will show you a place where order and good morals prevail, and where ignorance and vice hide their heads. Our young men may go where they will to seek their fortunes; but for my part, I will never despair of the republic so long as they shall find it necessary to return to North Carolina for their wives."—*Extract from the Address of Geo. Davis, Esq. of Wilmington, to the Young Ladies of Greensborough Female College, May 1856.*

No one can contemplate the wide increase of Female Academies, High Schools, and Colleges, in North Carolina within a few years past, and the steady prosperity which has attended nearly if not all of them, without a feeling of pleasure and of pride, in the assurance that Mr. Davis's commendation of North Carolina girls for wives has not only been just heretofore but will continue to be so hereafter. A few weeks ago we heard a stranger speak with surprise and gratification of the number of such institutions which had fallen under his observation during a few hours' ride on his first visit to this State. He came from Weldon to Wilmington, and at Wilson, Goldsborough, and Warsaw, the most prominent objects were Institutions for Female Education. If he had come from Warsaw to this place by land, he would have found another at Clinton. And one of the first prominent objects that met his view on arriving here in a boat, was the Fayetteville Female High School.

The Salem Academy has had scores of years of unexampled prosperity. Perhaps St. Mary's, at Raleigh, will rank next in its extent of patronage and usefulness. Then there are Floral College in Robeson, Carolina College in Anson, and the two Institutions at Greensborough, two at Murfreesborough, one at Oxford, one at Asheville, one at Statesville, one at Thomasville, one at Warrenton, one at Louisburg. And doubtless several others of high grade which we cannot at this moment recall to mind.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We notice sales in New York at 93. Virginia Bonds are quoted at 92.

THE RAIL ROAD.—It will be seen by advertisement in to-day's paper that the President and Directors invite Proposals for grading the 2d Division, of 12 miles, of the Western Rail Road.

SEVERE WEATHER.—It seems to be difficult for cheerful Spring to supplant sultry old Winter. The contest between them for the past two months has waxed—not warm, indeed, but—exciting. Now Spring triumphs for a day or two, but then Winter has it all its own way. Yesterday morning we had a heavy frost and plenty of ice. It is feared that the fruit crop has been destroyed, and vegetables postponed to an inconvenient date, considering the scarcity that always prevails at this period of the year.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—We learn from the Norfolk American that W. H. N. Smith, Esq. has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs and Americans of the Edenton District, represented in the late Congress by Hon. R. T. Paine, declined.

A letter from a friend in Montgomery asks us to state that Samuel H. Christian, Esq. is the first choice of many people in that county to succeed Hon. Edwin G. Reade. A Convention will be held at Graham next month to choose a candidate from the long list of names mentioned.

N. C. PRESBYTERIAN PAPER.—We are informed that this enterprise, heretofore noticed in the Observer, met with cordial approval of Presbytery (in session in this county last week) and was earnestly recommended to the Churches in its bounds. Believing that the whole stock would be subscribed within a month, the stockholders present at the session (a majority) recommended a general meeting at Greensborough, on Thursday May 14, for the purpose of deciding upon location and title, and choosing an Editor or Editors.

HANDSOME INCOME.—The Wilmington Herald gives the following statement of the business of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road for the month of February 1857, as compared with February 1856, by which we are glad to learn that the road is doing well:

	1856.	1857.
From Through Travel,	\$17,306 20	\$22,605 16
From Way Travel,	5,216 88	6,128 62
From Freight,	9,656 47	10,973 98
From Mail,	3,562 50	3,562 50
Total,	\$35,742 05	\$43,270 26
Increase,		\$7,528 21.

CHEAP CORN.—Thousands of bags of Corn have recently come up the river from Wilmington, and thousands more have gone up the rail road, done up in w. t. are called, by courtesy, *two bushel bags*, and sold for two bushels. We happened yesterday to see the contents of some of these bags measured, and found that the measurement was very uniform and exact. Each bag contained exactly one bushel and three pecks. So that out of 60 bushels which the purchaser supposed he had bought, he got just 52½ bushels. The buyer was decidedly sold. His corn cost, delivered here, 96 cents a bushel. The price is quoted by the Wilmington papers at 65 to 70.

We think that the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution, a year or two ago, that all corn should be sold by weight, every 56 lbs. to count a bushel. Why was so fair a rule repealed, and seven-eighths of a bushel allowed to be palmed upon purchasers for a whole bushel? It is said that the merchants of Wilmington are not responsible for this shave. Few persons, however, are aware of that; and for the credit of their town they should take care that neither their own merchants nor any body else shall sell in their midst by such false measure.

The Clinton Independent, noticing our mention of a reported conversation between a Sampson member and a Cumberland member of the late Legislature, in which the former, while wanting an appropriation for improvements in Sampson, said he was pledged to vote for no road that did not run through Clinton, says,—
"As to the conversation between the Sampson and Cumberland member, we know nothing about it. We are opposed to all selfishness in the great works which have the general welfare of the State in view. The probability is, however, Cumberland can claim no advantages over Sampson upon the score of liberality. The impression here is, that the appropriation which the state refused in the Legislature of '54 and '55 would have been given, had the Cumberland representatives used their utmost of energy and liberality. If this impression be correct, Sampson members will find the shadow of an excuse for the conduct attributed."

We think that the Independent has received a very wrong "impression." As to energy, our members in 1854-5 had every motive to do what they could. Their liberality to all other sections we never before heard questioned. If they were at fault in that particular, it can easily be shown by their votes or their speeches; and we challenge the production of either.

The Independent says further,—
"Another impression has prevailed in this section, that should a road be built from the wines to Fayetteville, that 'thus far shalt thou go and here shalt thy proud car be stayed,'" would be written upon its terminus.

"These impressions may have influenced some of the people of this section to look with suspicion upon the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Road. 'Could the people here be assured that their suspicions are groundless, they might eschew their seeming illiberality, and go heart and hand into the work.'"

Of course the people of Fayetteville cannot prevent other people from entertaining groundless suspicions. But they have given no reason for such suspicions, either by word or act. Nobody here, we presume, would oppose the building of a road to Beaufort, after the Coal Fields road shall have been completed, whilst many, it is well known, would aid such a work. For ourselves, we believe that there are interests in and out of the State that would build such a road, with or without State aid, as soon as we get such a supply of coal here as would make it important to locate a coal depot at Beaufort.

Wesley Jones has been re-appointed Marshal of North Carolina.

When in 1836 a bill to distribute the land revenue passed the Senate but failed in the House, the difficulty was got over by hatching up a bill to deposit the money instead of give it, and thus gentlemen of the best principles inadvertently allowed themselves to be taken in by a change of name and lend their sanction under this change of name to the thing they had consistently opposed previously. Hon. James J. McKay of the Cape Fear district was not one of these. No, nor Frank Pierce. Many good men were, we admit.—*Wil. Journal.*

For the consolation of the Democratic members of Congress from this State,—who were similarly "taken in" at the late session and declined to "stand up for their posts like men," as the Journal very plainly tells them—it may be as well to state that the Congress of 1836 was largely democratic, that the deposit bill of that year passed both Houses almost unanimously, and that it was signed by Andrew Jackson. Nay more than that, it was recommended by Andrew Jackson, who told Congress in his message in 1829 that in his opinion, "the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."

Talk about oppression and injustice on account of lands. The real oppression and injustice is in connection with tariff exactions. Of all the iron, and manufactures of iron, used in this country, not more than one-sixth is imported, if that much—so with other goods, only more so in some. Say the average rate of duties is twenty per cent., this amount of twenty per cent. is collected by the General Government upon the one-sixth imported. Upon the other five-sixths it is collected by the Northern Abolition manufacturer, goes into his pocket to swell his profits and enable him to pay underground railroad agents to steal Southern slaves. The right way to deplete the treasury is to cease to put this power into the hands of these people to take five dollars out of our pockets for one distributed to or deposited with us.—*Wil. Journal.*

Admit all this to be true. Who is to blame? The Democratic party. Gen. McKay, the man who could not be "taken in," originated, and the Democratic President and Congress of 1846 carried out, as an almost unbroken democratic rule has continued, the tariff of 1846 under which we have been and are suffering these terrible grievances.

John U. Kirkland, Esq., of Hillsborough, has been appointed a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, vice Hon. Calvin Graves, resigned.

No State Aid Needed!—When the people of the West talk of building Railroads, the chances of getting State aid are thoroughly discussed *pro and con*. When the trial is made, the question is settled by a very emphatic no. But our misfortunes stop not here. We propose building a Road with our own means, but are told by internal improvement politicians of the Dockery stripe, that we can only be allowed the privilege on certain conditions—which conditions are ruinous to the enterprise! If this is not a specimen of high handed tyranny, we are at a loss to conceive what would be.—*Asheville News.*

For "Dockery" read democratic majority in the late Legislature.—*Observer.*

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—At a banquet given to the Palmerston Ministry by the Lord Mayor of London, on the 20th ult., the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, thus concluded a statement of England's position as to foreign nations:

"I will not venture further to trespass on your patience; but I should like to add that I believe at no time of late years has there existed so roughly sound and wholesome a state of feeling as that which exists at present between the people of this country and the United States. I believe that this feeling is shared by the present Government of the United States with the same sincerity as by that of Her Majesty, and we have the advantage that that eminent man who has been called by the voice of his countrymen to preside over the destinies of the United States has but recently left our shores. He is one who has lived among us, who has mixed among all classes of people, and who has been able to ascertain for himself the feelings of respect felt towards his country by all classes of people in the United Kingdom."

NEW YORK CITY.—The total amount received into the treasury from all sources during 1856 was \$20,716,519, while the expenditures were \$20,334,145. Compared with the year 1855, the receipts show an increase of \$3,696,429, and the payments of \$3,800,737. The amount of the city debt, as at the 1st of January last, was \$14,230,156, to meet which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held upwards of five and a half millions. The total value of the real estate owned by the Corporation is set down at \$43,261,069.

Now is the time to Economize.—Nearly every article, whether for use or ornament, is now selling greatly beyond its real value. Owing to various causes, prices are high, and the temptations to extravagance and speculation have increased. If you expect to escape safely from the financial crash which must result, sooner or later, from the present condition of things, live within your income—do not go in debt—pay as you go. Take this homely and wholesome advice, and it may save you from many a heartache.—*Rail. Stan.*

Among the few articles that have not risen in price are newspapers.

Addresses.—At the next annual commencement of Greensborough Female College, May 21, Bishop Pierce is to preach the annual Sermon, and J. Parker Jordan to deliver the Address.

The Rev. James McDaniel of Fayetteville, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the Students of the United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville, North Carolina, on Thursday the 4th of June next.

Doctors Differ.—"The fact is, that distributions and deposits have amounted to about the same thing. Practically, there has been little difference."—*Wil. Journal.*

"As States' Rights men, they are anxious to avoid even the appearance of dependence on the federal government; but, in truth, there is a wide and marked difference between deposit and distribution."—*Rail. Standard.*

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? For our own part, we think the *Journal* is right and the *Standard* wrong. Practically, there is no difference between deposit and distribution.
Wil. Herald.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The Jackson "Mississippi" of the 31st ult. thus refers to the passage through the late House of Representatives of a proposition (which failed in the Senate) to deposit the surplus revenues with the States:

"The passage through the National House of Representatives of bills to deposit the surplus revenues with the States, and to distribute among them the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, is among the indications of old-fashioned Federal Whiggery. They show that, however often the opposition to the Democracy may change its real name and vary its disguises, its real nature will occasionally exhibit itself. The distribution scheme has always been a favorite bantling with the old Federal party. It had its origin in the Hamiltonian era of Federalism. It was revived in the great monetary struggle with the United States Bank. Clay and Webster staked their fortunes upon it. Jackson and his Democratic successors in the Executive chair, and Calhoun and Buchanan in the Senate, opposed it. The people stood by the latter."

It is due to the "truth of history" to state that the only act ever passed for depositing the surplus revenue with the States was approved by President Jackson on the 23d of June, 1836. The bill was supported in the Senate, on the 17th of June, 1836, in discussion, by Messrs. Webster, Buchanan, Rives, Tallmadge, Clay, and Niles, all Democrats at the time except Clay and Webster. It was voted for by them, and by Messrs. Calhoun, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Robinson, Wall, and White, all Democrats, but Mr. Calhoun. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 39 yeas to 6 nays. In the House of Representatives it was sustained by such Democrats as Messrs. Boyd, Bynum, Hanegan, Hopkins, Ingersoll, Jones, McComas, Muhlenberg, Pickens, Shields, Spaight, Toucey, and passed by the large vote of 155 to 38, in the Democratic era, when President Jackson was omnipotent. Besides, it was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Calhoun himself. If this measure was of "Hamiltonian" origin, and was consequently Federal, it certainly had acquired by the year 1836 a very respectable Democratic support.

It may be further remarked that the bill which passed the House of Representatives at the last session, "to provide for the deposit of the surplus in the Treasury of the United States with the several States," is a literal transcript of the act which passed for the deposit of the surplus revenue with the States in 1836, and that the vote on the measure at the last session was 119 to 79—a majority of forty, which was made up in part of such State-rights Democrats as Messrs. Coeck, Caskie, Faulkner, McMullin, Millson, and Smith, of Virginia, and Messrs. Branch, Clingman, Craige, Ruffin, and Winslow, of North Carolina.

Value of Land Donation.—The value of the grant of land by Congress to the Illinois Central Railroad Company may be estimated by the great results produced within the last two years, as given in the subjoined paragraphs:

The annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad has just been made, by which it appears that the gross earnings of the road the past year have been \$2,476,000. The previous year they were 1,532,000.

Increase \$944,000. The number of passengers was one-third larger than the previous year. The entire length of the road is 707 miles, including its two forks; and its cost has been, including commissions, loss on bonds, and stocks of every kind \$15,940,000. Lands already sold 10,713,000. The company have left 1,279,000 acres, worth 23,386,000.

Which will pay the whole cost of the road and leave a surplus of \$8,000,100, besides the entire stock of the road free to the stockholders, which will yield a dividend, as the directors estimate, of 8 per cent. The stock is now selling for \$137 for \$100 given to the original holder.

Can any body, who has a regard for equality of benefits and burdens, give a sound reason why grants to corporations in the new States are constitutional and proper, whilst they are denied to the people of the old States?—*Nat. Int.*

We learn that when the extra train was recently put upon the North Carolina Railroad there were fifty-nine applicants for Conductor's places! *Charlotte Democrat.*

Inane Asylum.—The gas works, and the works necessary for obtaining a full supply of water for the Asylum, are being prosecuted with much energy by the Superintendent, under direction of the Board, and will be completed at the earliest practicable moment.

Very much to the regret of the Committee, the present Matron, Mrs. Fisher, has signified her intention to resign on the 5th of June next, the time appointed for a meeting of the Board of Directors. Advertisement has been made, and will be found in our paper of to-day, for a suitable person to supply her place. The salary is \$500 per annum, board and lodging furnished without charge by the institution.—*Rail. Standard.*

Missouri U. S. Senators.—During a State existence of thirty-six years Missouri has had but six persons to represent her in the Senate of the United States. Thomas H. Benton served thirty years, followed by H. S. Geyer for six years, the other seat having been filled by David Barton eight years, Alex. Buckner four years, Lewis P. Linn ten years, D. R. Atchison twelve years, and vacant two years. The vacancies are now filled by Truman Polk and James S. Green.

Small Debts.—Few people are aware of the importance of attending to their small debts. In whatever point of view it is considered, whether as to the interest of the debtor, the creditor or the community, it is a matter of great importance. Is a man in debt beyond his present means of payment? It is greatly better that he should owe a hundred or a thousand dollars, in one debt, than in twenty. Do you owe fifty men twenty dollars each, which you cannot pay? your credit is gone; your creditor thinks twenty dollars is a small sum which you might pay at any time; and every time he is dunned for money he can't pay or won't pay; your want of punctuality or ability is blazoned forth by way of proving the hardness of the times. "Ah," says he, "money is mighty hard to get hold of, here's my neighbor A. owes me twenty dollars and I can't get a dollar out of him. I think he might pay that much; and when such men can't pay that much you may know money is hard to get." Thus perhaps, twenty times every day, it is told that you owe me twenty dollars, and can't or won't pay; and the impression is soon made, that you are hopelessly in debt, or that you are of no account.

The Florida War at an End.—From a recent army order, transferring General Harney from Florida to Fort Leavenworth, it is conjectured that the war with the Seminoles is considered at an end, and that their removal to the West will soon be accomplished.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The screw steamer "Borussia" has arrived from Hamburg, which port she left on the 1st inst. She brings Liverpool advices to 31st of March via telegraph to Hamburg.

Cotton was steady, and the sales of the two days amounted to 10,000 bales. Consols 93½.

WASHINGTON, April 13.
Important Army Orders.—Instructions have been issued from the War Department, ordering General Harney and troops immediately from Florida to Fort Leavenworth.

Col. Sumner, with a force of about one hundred men, has also been ordered against the Iowa and Cheyenne Indians. On the restoration of peace in those quarters, he will proceed with his troops to Utah, the shameful consciousness of which Territory the Administration is determined shall be broken up.

It is estimated that early in June there will be at least three thousand United States troops in Kansas, under the command of Major General Harney and Persifer F. Smith.

The arrangements made last fall for a deputation of Choctaws and Seminoles from the West of the Mississippi to pay a visit to Billy Bowlegs, and endeavor to coax him to remove West, will be carried out in a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 13.
Washington Items.—The Administration assented to the Sound Dues Treaty on Saturday. The statement that Abraham Rencher, of North Carolina, had been appointed Governor of New Mexico is untrue.

Breach of Promise Suit.—Mrs. Mary J. Shulte, of St. Louis, has commenced a suit in the Circuit Court for \$50,000 damages against Alexander M. Mitchell, of St. Joseph, for breach of promise of marriage. It appears, from the petition of plaintiff, that she was engaged to defendant, and that the marriage was to have taken place at the Second Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, April 5th, but the defendant refused to fulfill his engagement, although every preparation had been made, and the guests invited. Defendant is now in St. Louis, and is said to have an income of \$100,000 per annum.

We deeply regret to learn, at the moment our paper is going to press, of the death of H. M. Cushman, Esq., of the Courier.—*Chas. Mercury.*

[From an English Paper.]
PAPA, WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER, AND WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy;
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.
News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of (3) lying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.
Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eye, my boy,
And logic so grand,
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.
Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debates
Upon matters of state,
For wise-headed folk to peruse, my boy.
The fads as they were and they are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week
A clever critique,
On some rising theatrical star, my boy.
The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops,
The style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.
List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were out of their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who totters fast to the tomb, my boy.
The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song,
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

MARRIED.
In Robeson county, on the 9th inst., by Neil McNeill, Esq., Mr. ALEX' C. McGEACHY to Miss CHARLOTTE H. ROZIER.

In Clinton, on the 5th inst., by James M. Moseley, Esq., Mr. JESSE T. HARRIS to Miss JANE OWEN, daughter of Owen Owen, Esq., all of Sampson county. Town papers please copy.

In Davidson county, on the 7th inst., by Rev. S. D. Adams, Dr. O. M. SHERWELL and Miss SARAH E., daughter of Jos. Thompson, Esq.

DIED.
In Covington county, Miss, March 24th, Col. JACOB CARTER, a soldier of the revolution, aged 99 years. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—Exceeding ten lines in length, and all resolutions of respect, &c. &c., are charged as advertisements.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 16.

BACON—	13 a 13½	LARD—	13 a
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	13½ a 13¾	Cuba	50 a 62
Orlin to mid. 11 a 12½		N. Orleans,	90 a 90
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED 1 25 a 0 00	
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 00 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 0 00
Super,	6 50 a 6 05	Apple do,	75 00
Fine,	6 00 a 6 15	Whiskey,	55 00
Scratched,	5 50 a 5 75	WOOL—	17 a 18
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Yellow dip,	2 10 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	Virgin,	2 10 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	1 10 a 0 00
Peas,	1 10 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	90 a 1 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
Bacon—Finds ready market.
Cotton—We reduce our figures ½ cent.
Flour—No change.
Corn—The market is well supplied.
Extract from a private letter.

Cotton very quiet, difficult to sell, though holders generally not disposed to accept a decline.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
Virginia and yellow turpentine 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits 43. No. 1 rosin 2, common 1 12½. Tar 1 50. Corn 65 to 68 cash, 70 on time. No transactions in cotton. Super flour 87, family 7 50. No transactions in lumber or timber.
At Charleston, cotton 12 to 14½.
At New York, Southern flour \$6 to 7 75. Corn 68 to 70. Middling upland cotton 14½. Spirits Turpentine 47½ to 48. Common Rosin 1 75.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.
April 12.—Brig J. P. Brown from Cardenas; Schrs. J. H. Flanner from Philadelphia, Arab from Hyde county. 13.—Schr. Wm L Springs from Philadelphia, Agnes McLean from Tar Landing. 14.—Schr. James Buchanan from Smithville. 14.—Schr. John A Stanley from New York. Agnes R Ward from Charleston. 15.—Schr. Elizabeth from Charleston.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.
[Cape Fear Line] April 14.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for W McIntyre, H McDonald, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, J J Leach, R S McDonald, M Lemons, A Holmes, Jr, D Murphy, Jos Horner, G W Harris, A A McKethan, Merrett J Deaver, Steed, Randle & Co, S J Hindsale, J M Vann, H Parks & Co, J M Worth & Son, E Gaither & Co, G W Johnson & Co, Moring & Crason, J S Carver, H C McLean, J W Strange, J H Martin, T J Johnson, Crutchfield & Headon, J & N A Cameron.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the graduation of the 2d Division of the WESTERN RAIL ROAD, embracing Twelve Miles, (divided into 8 sections), will be received at the Office of the Company in Fayetteville until the 14th day of May next.
Profiles and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company.
CHAS. B. MALLETT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1857.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE LAST INSTALLMENT on the Stock of this Company, as authorized by the Act of the Legislature, and all arrears are bearing interest. Those who have not paid up are earnestly requested to do so. The work is going on and the money wanted to pay Contractors.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
April 16, 1857.

Bank of Fayetteville,
16th April 1857.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the Bank Hall, on Monday the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. 99-4c
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

NEW GOODS & NEW GOODS.
H. GRAHAM
IS now opening a New and Handsome Stock of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**
Of the latest styles, consisting of Suits, Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Half Hose, Hats, Collars, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock will be offered at the lowest prices. He would solicit his customers and friends to give him a call. He has opened his Stock in his old stand, West side of Gillespie Street.
H. GRAHAM.
Fayetteville, April 15, 99-6c

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer JAMES R. GRIST, with Lighters, having changed owners, will continue to run between Fayetteville and Wilmington, stopping at intermediate Landings. Prompt personal attention will be given to all Freight entrusted to my care.
PETER P. JOHNSON, Agent.
April 14, 1857. 99-2m

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

APPLICATIONS will be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered