

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1859.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—The Democrats of Pitt County dissent from their brethren in most of the counties of the Newbern District. They recommend W. B. Rodman, Esq., of Beaufort County, as the candidate in Col. Ruffin's place. The Canvass has commenced in the 5th District. Messrs. Gilmer and Waddell, we hear, made speeches at Pittsburgh last week.

We are assured that the Whigs of the District are thoroughly aroused, and that the prospect is that Mr. Gilmer's majority will be much larger than it was two years ago, no matter who may be run in opposition.

Mr. Gilmer's letter accepting the nomination is published in the Greensborough Patriot, and we transfer the most of it to the Observer as of interest to a very large number of our subscribers, who are Mr. Gilmer's constituents.

After thanking the Committee and the Convention, expressing his desire not to have been a candidate again, but, under the peculiar circumstances, of most malignant, virulent, and persisted detraction, his anxiety that the people should ratify the nomination, Mr. Gilmer proceeds to speak of political matters:

"While in the discharge of my duties, as a Representative of our District in the last Congress, I was doubtless often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination. It was my sincere purpose to pursue, with all the ability I could command, that faithful and honorable course that I conceived my constituents would have me take, were all the lights before them, and they present to advise.

"My vote on the vexed question of Kansas, namely—whether it were best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Leecompton Constitution on the free people of that distracted Territory, against the well known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation. I verily believe nine-tenths of my people, without distinction of party, with all the facts before them, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given any other vote. Born and reared in the South, I flatter myself that I possess a proper degree of Southern pride; and, in common with the conservatives of my own section, am impressed with my proper share of jealousy and watchful anxiety for the position and fate of the Southern States with their institutions in the Union. I think I know something also of Southern feeling and Southern honor, and if I do, it is, that while they calmly and sternly ask and demand all that is fairly due, they are the last to do wrong under any circumstances. In the South it is yet a maxim that 'Honesty is the best policy.' Her own good sense should teach her, especially as she is gradually falling into a minority, that any other policy may return to plague the inventors. I have too much confidence in Southern honor to suspect her for one moment of a disposition, knowingly to profit by fraud and violence. And, I trust, she may never be so far misled as to forget that in practice, forbearance and fair dealing are not without their influence, even on those inclined to do us harm. But the story of Kansas and Leecompton is too long to be embraced in this reply. Suffice it to say, that Congress finally concluded that the best way to settle the difficulty at last was, in substance, what the veteran Critenden, and those who acted with him, proposed,—to leave it to be settled by the people of Kansas themselves; and the South, as I am happy to see, is rapidly coming to a favorable conclusion, not only as to the wisdom of the course, but that the South, after all, had had but little interest in the determination of that question, which by the agitation of extremists, had become so extremely sectional, that, if otherwise decided, in the deliberate judgment of many thousands, conversant with the facts, would have at once destroyed the peace of the country,—and if not the very Union itself, would inevitably have brought a conflict between the people of Kansas and the U. S. forces, if not a bloody commingling of Northern and Southern arms on the plains of Kansas—a sectional phreny necessarily produced, spreading with electric speed to all sections, to the delight of those only, who desire to destroy the Union.

"I am fully aware of the responsibility I take in accepting the nomination which the Convention has tendered to me. The batteries, from which so many poisoned missiles have been hurled at me and all conservatives in the South, are not yet lowered. A fusion of the whole South is demanded, and none so clamorous for it, as those of the 'Southern League' whose avowed object is to precipitate the South into disunion. Like legends like and when the disunionists of the North and the South shall have secured the division of the whole country into two parties—a united Southern sectional against a Northern united sectional party—they will have the people of these happy States in the very position against which the Father of his country hath bequeathed to us his most solemn and affectionate warnings. I am of the South, and shall always act with the South when I conceive she is in the right, and acting for her own true interests under the Constitution. Should it be the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to place me again in Congress, I am not insensible of the responsibilities of that position. This country, through her representatives, has yet to determine the question as to what is an economical Administration of the Government. Whether the policy of the present Administration, of preaching economy, retrenchment and reform, and, at the same time, expending annually more than eighty millions of dollars, issuing treasury notes, borrowing millions, and fixing on the country in time of peace an immense national debt, is to be sanctioned and approved,—whether the country shall be asked some hundreds of millions of dollars to build a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, furnishing public plunderers additional opportunities to fleece the people,—whether the President is to be trusted with millions to be disposed of by himself, without the previous sanction of the people's Representatives, as in the case of the thirty millions of the Cuba bill,—whether the corporations of the States shall be placed under the power of the General Government,—whether the President shall be trusted with the power of using the Army and Navy to exercise protectors over other nations, engaging in entangling alliances against the warnings of Washington,—whether the old States shall have any share in the Public Lands, still more than one thousand millions of acres, or whether those lands shall be acted of Congress be offered and given away to all the world, unappropriated, foreigners as much entitled to take and possess them without pay as our own people,—whether the country shall be continually distracted by the agitation of the Slavery question, and whether this and the impracticable question of renewing the African Slave Trade shall be introduced and made the subject of political sectional agitation,

whether filibustering, the practice of forming privately armed bands of robbers in our midst to distract and plunder neighboring nations at peace with us, shall be tolerated in this professed Christian Nation,—whether we shall maintain the present usage of levying taxes on the property of foreigners, brought to this country for sale, to raise the means of supporting the Government or whether we shall adopt free trade with all the world, let foreigners bring and sell among us what they please without paying anything for it, and come to direct taxes, and levy the same on our own property already taxed to the utmost point of endurance,—whether we shall keep up the present British Tariff, which, by reason of the facilities that frauds are practised upon it, fails to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government, and makes the borrowing of millions every year necessary, and which, by reason of its being regulated by the ad valorem foreign valuation, has a sliding scale, and which slide is always in favor of the foreigners, and against our own people, saying to the foreigners, when you have it most in your power to crush our own industry, we will add to your facilities to do this the more effectually, and to our own people, when they most need the incidental protection, which a Revenue Tariff ought to afford, you shall have the very best aid and protection possible,—whether integrity and honesty, in making and completing Government contracts, shall be enforced, and plundering in high and low places put down,—these are grave questions for the consideration of the people."

A SPEECH WORTH READING.—In the preceding page we copy nearly the whole of a speech lately delivered by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, by special request of the Whigs of Richmond, Va. Mr. R. is one of the most eminent men in that State or in the country,—distinguished whether in the U. S. Senate, as Minister to France, or in private life. The speech will well repay the reader.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—A meeting of the Democratic National Committee is to be held at Washington City on the 7th December next to name a day for the assembling of the National nominating Convention. Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, is the member of the Committee from this State.

A HAPPY SUGGESTION.—A Southern paper suggests the propriety of sending those persons who are caught while engaged in the slave trade to the North to be tried, and sending South for trial those who disobey the fugitive slave law. A capital idea. We should thus get rid, by hanging, of two pestiferous classes of people, the slave stealers in both sections. The North would suffer a sort of depopulation, however, for not only the resisters of the fugitive law would swing, but nearly all engaged in the slave trade are from the North.

ANOTHER LEAK STOPPED.—If the General Post Office could only continue poor for a few years we should have some hope of a return to good old honest and prudent practices. We mentioned last week a saving of about three quarters of a million in one contract, with as good service under the cheap as under the dear contract. And now we have another move in the right direction, by the discontinuance, after the 1st July, of two of the overland mail routes, from Noshua, Mo., to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and from Kansas, Mo., to Stockton, California. The "Constitution" says that ten out of twenty-four trips of these mails were not made at all, in consequence mainly of the presence of hostile Indians on the routes; in one instance the mail was captured by them and destroyed; and in one instance the whole mail consisted of but two letters and one newspaper.

FALL OF STOCKS.—The war news has had a depressing effect on stocks in New York. North Carolina 6s sold on Thursday at 97, Virginia at 94, Tennessee at 90, Missouri at 81 to 83, (of which last \$166,000 were sold on that day.)

The steamer Africa on Thursday took away \$1,648,000 in specie, an amount the loss of which produced some excitement in Wall street.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county—Judge Heath presiding—commenced this morning. There is plenty of business, civil and criminal, before it.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—We are informed that a white—blaze on her face, and two of her hind feet white—was recently found on the edge of a large peccan, some seventeen or eighteen miles south of this place, on the road leading to Floral College, dead. From appearances, she had been blindfolded and knocked in the head with an axe, as the indentation was visible.

The friend who communicates these facts asks: Can this horse have any connection with the murdered man recently found in the Cape Fear river about Aversborough? The distance from Aversborough to where the horse was found is just about a day or a night's ride; and from appearances the murdered man and the horse were killed about the same time. Can any one recollect of seeing such an animal as we have described about the latter part of April or the first of May passing over any of the roads between Aversborough and Lumber Bridge? Is there any suspicious person missing from the neighborhood of where the murdered man was found, and has any such been seen on the road South of this towards Cheraw or Lumberton?

We learn that a money-belt was found on the murdered man—but there was no money in it. We think the circumstance of a body of an unknown man being found in the river, calls for a particular statement from the Coroner of Harnett or some one else, of his appearance, clothing, &c.; and for an effort to discover the murderer.

A LARGE LAW CLASS.—We see by a letter in the Wilson Ledger, that there are between 45 and 50 Students at Chief Justice Pearson's Law School at Richmond Hill, in Yadkin county, including some from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas. At a meeting of the Students, to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Vincent A. Wither, of Virginia, was chosen Orator for the occasion.

TO BE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch, a very neatly printed and well conducted paper. Richard Grainger, Editor: published at \$2 per annum in advance.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.—We have received a pamphlet of 25 pages, entitled, "A Defence of John C. McRae & Co. from the Imputations cast upon them as Contractors on the North Carolina Railroad, by the Report of a Joint Select Committee of the last Legislature of North Carolina."

As in duty bound we have read this pamphlet, though it comes to hand so long after the other publications on the subject that it is not pleasant to enter again upon it. We were aware that these gentlemen felt themselves aggrieved by the Report of the Committee; and can well understand their desire to convince the public that their work was well done, and that they did not receive more pay than they were entitled to under their contract; both of which they endeavor to establish by this defence. But Messrs. McRae & Co. have entirely misconceived their position in the matter. They are impressed with the idea that the Committee of the Legislature was engaged in persecuting them, and that the Committee was prompted to this by some outside person or persons. Now it seems to us, that the Committee's notice of Messrs. McRae & Co. was altogether incidental, and not at all as to them directly. The Committee was investigating the conduct of the State's servants. In that investigation the Committee found that the work of these contractors was not done to the satisfaction of the only officer authorized to judge of and to receive it; and yet that they had been paid by the State's agents in defiance of that officer's objections. That is the meaning of the Worth Report, and we therefore consider the imputations of unfairness and partiality against the Committee which made that Report, misdirected. The Committee did but its duty. If there was wrong, it was wrong of the officer who furnished them with the facts, which, being so furnished, they were bound to report.

So much for Messrs. McRae & Co.'s complaints of the Committee, which are very bitter and made under the mistaken idea that the Committee has imputed corrupt action to them. We have seen no intimation that they asked more than they honestly believed was their due.

Though mainly directed against the Committee the Defence is really devoted to the difficulties before the Chief Engineer and the Contractors. Of the causes of these difficulties, resulting in a state of non-intercourse, we know nothing. At the beginning they were apparently very good friends, for the Defence informs us that a few days before the contract was taken by Messrs. McRae & Co., the Chief Engineer and Mr. McRae had planned to resign their offices and take the contract together at the Engineer's estimates. The difficulties, however, arose; and to these the contractors attribute the differences as to the work. Into the questions at issue between Engineer and Contractors we do not propose to enter. The Chief Engineer, who was named in the contract as the final arbiter, says that they built the culverts badly, that their work was generally badly done, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could get them to do any of their work properly. The contractors deny responsibility for the defective work on the culverts on two grounds: one that they did not do the work, but sublet it; the other that the defective culverts were defective because they were too small to vent the water after a heavy rain. They charge the fault, therefore, to the Engineer, who ordered the culverts to be thus built too small; and allege that the culverts were afterwards opened upon a larger scale, whereby their original insufficiency was admitted. The following paragraph will give the reader a fair idea of the Contractors' defence against the Engineer's judgment on their work, and with it we dismiss the matter, having given space to thus much merely because the Engineer's opinion had incidentally appeared in the Observer, and Messrs. McRae & Co. were entitled to have their opinion stated in reply:

"The contract stipulated that we were to provide the road 'with all and every fixture and work that may, in the judgment of the Chief Engineer, be required for the speedy and safe transit of locomotives with their trains.' But in this exercise of judgment the Chief Engineer was clearly to be governed only by the spirit of the contract, which would prevent his requiring of us work not contemplated under his estimates. The contract also provided, that 'all materials and all work to be subject to the inspection of the Chief Engineer, or some one to be appointed by him'; but this was not to be construed as to justify capriciousness or displays of arbitrary power, coupled with great injustice. Again, the contract provided that 'the Chief Engineer shall in all cases decide every question which may arise relative to the execution of this contract on the part of said contractor; and his decision shall be final and conclusive.' But even this would not justify a decision at variance with a fair construction of the contract—and a fair construction was all that we ever desired."

There is another point in the Defence requiring brief notice, as bearing upon the Report of the Investigating Committee. Near the close a letter is introduced from Judge Saunders to Gen. Alex. McRae, one of the contractors, in which the Judge flatly contradicts the statement made by the Chief Engineer, in writing, to the Worth Committee, that he, the Engineer, was not consulted by the Committee of Directors who settled with McRae & Co., in 1854-5. Judge Saunders, who was Chairman of that committee, says that the Engineer "attended from time to time, and gave full explanations, on every point, in regard to the contracts, and the nature of the claim." We give the Judge's statement, of course, as the Engineer's statement has already appeared. We confess that there is a sort of balance in our minds as to which is deserving of belief in the matter.

The Judge's letter is a curiosity in its way, and as specimens of his peculiar style of writing English we quote some paragraphs. First, one which is slightly muddy, seeming to us to be evidence against Messrs. McRae & Co., though written and published for their benefit, inasmuch as it admits that they obtained "relief against the strict fulfilment of their contract"—

"I, of course, cannot undertake to state, at this late date, all that transpired during the examination. But I feel very confident that no greater favor was extended to the claimants than was extended to other contractors who had applied to the Board for relief against the strict fulfilment of their contracts. I know that it was not so, and I am confident that the Messrs. McRae had received the Company from great embarrassment, in the

obligation which they were under to the Stockholders, by taking the contract, and it is pretty certain they would have been losers, but for the foresight and prudence in contracting for the iron, on the terms and at the time they did. It would have been fortunate for the Company had its officers acted with the same foresight."

It is not very apparent from this, who it was that was under obligation to the stockholders, the Company or Messrs. McRae & Co., for it is "they" in all cases, whether 'they' the Company or 'they' the Contractors. But the last sentence is an unjust fling at the Judge's old competitor, the then President of the Road. If our memory does not deceive us, Gov. Morehead was exceedingly anxious to buy the iron at that time, but the means were withheld from him till after its rose.

The Judge winds up as follows:—
"The insinuations by Mr. Worth's committee of the Senate, 'That our committee were influenced, in their settlement with McRae & Co., by the consideration, that those contractors could cast, in a meeting of the Stockholders, 885 votes,' is unworthy of those who made it, and could only be made by such as were themselves, capable of being influenced by such motives." The astute Judge, it strikes us, not only does gross injustice to four honest gentlemen, but contradicts himself.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—At a public meeting in Newbern, a committee of 25 of the most eminent citizens of that place was appointed to provide for the proper reception and entertainment of the members of the N. C. Educational Society, which is to meet in that place on the 14th June.

VICKSBURG, May 13.
Southern Convention.—Yesterday, after four days very exciting debate, the Convention adopted resolutions that the laws prohibiting the Slave trade ought to be abolished.

The cause of the Difficulty.—Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that in order to this she must maintain with the several neighboring Italian States such an influence as will render her Lombardo-Venetian sovereignty safe. Therefore she keeps up a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States and virtually rules in all Italy. Sardinia is the only large Italian province which is an exception. There Austria has no power, and the policy of Sardinia, which is favorable to the establishment of constitutional Governments in Italy, is hostile to that of Austria, which tends to the maintenance of the strictest military despotism. Sardinia and France, sympathizing with her, on the contrary, claim that the Austrian occupation of Italy is injurious in its effects on the Italian States, prevents the development of the country, and is virtually in violation of the treaties and compacts of 1815. They demand the abandonment of the Austrian occupation of Italy and the Sardinian frontier, and that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italian affairs than the other great Powers. These demands Austria refuses to comply with, alleging that her policy in Italy is necessary to her own protection in her own dependencies of Venice and Lombardy. These matters have been in controversy for three years. France and Sardinia proposed in 1856 the consideration of this subject by the Congress of the European Powers. Austria would not consent to this. Diplomatic negotiations were carried on, however, between France and Austria, but the difference has grown wider and wider the longer the discussion has continued, until now they propose to settle the whole affair by a resort to arms.—*Ex. paper.*

Anecdotes for the approaching War.—The Paris correspondent of the Intelligencer writing of the rapid despatch of troops for Italy, by railroad, says:—
"On Tuesday the first detachment of the Imperial Guard, consisting of the Zouaves and two regiments of Grenadiers, were similarly forwarded. The occasion produced one of those little incidents which go far in monarchical countries to inflame a warlike enthusiasm. A battalion of each regiment of the Guards went, with its band, to the Tuileries to receive the colors. The Emperor, with his little son, was walking in the reserve garden as the Grenadiers passed. Lifting the Prince from the ground, his Majesty approached the railing, when the crowd fell back and the Colonel approached. His hand was cordially shaken by the Sovereign, who, raising the Prince high upon his shoulders, was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. The troops passed on, and as they returned the Emperor, who had basted to meet them, took the Prince in her arms, and with tears streaming from her eyes, waved God speed to the devoted columns. The wide area re-echoed with their cheers. No one, I think, could have looked upon their splendid array without confidence in the result of the coming conflict. It is said that a better appointed army never took the field; and you may read with an ominous smile that at a banquet of officers in Milan the other day, after various toasts had been drunk in allusion to the impending war, a zealous young officer proposed the following: 'To the Austrian Army! The French and Sardinian battalions shall break against it like this brittle glass.' So saying, he tossed the glass, which he had just emptied, into the air, that it might fall heavily upon the table. It did so, but—without breaking! The young soldier stood aglazed."

Anecdote of the French Emperor.—It happened recently at Havre, that a package or packages containing several thousand cigars arrived from Havana for the Emperor. The officer, charged with examining the cargo, directed that one thousand and he sent to his Majesty, and the remainder be confiscated to the State; the law being explicit that no individual shall import at one time more than one thousand. The Emperor, learning the Roman circumstances, decreed the immediate promotion of the customs' officer to a higher branch of the revenue service, and sent him in token of high commendation the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Jesters are never wanting in Paris, and his Majesty has been arraigned by native wits for ingeniously ridding a cigar custom house of an uncomfortable officer. For purposes of imperial utility, however, the anecdote is likely to serve a good turn in history.

MARRIED.
Near Blocker's, at the residence of Kelly Sessions, Esq., by the same, on the 12th inst., Mr. R. HERRINGTON AVERITT to Miss MARGARET SESSIONS, daughter of Owen Sessions, late of Sampson county.

GRAND CONCERT!
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!
THE LAFAYETTE CORNET BAND will give a Concert of Instrumental Music at FARMER'S HALL, on Thursday Evening the 19th inst., assisted by Messrs. Stratton and Lander of Wilmington. A number of new pieces of Music will be played.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. May 16.

Money found on Haymont.
Which the owner can get by calling at A. J. Wood's, at the corner of the Market and Exchange streets, May 16.

DIED.
In this vicinity, on the 14th inst., LILLINGTON BANKS, infant son of James and Helen M. Banks. At his residence at Lileville, N. C., on the 7th inst., after a long and protracted illness, NELSON P. LILES, aged 55 years, leaving a bereaved wife and two children, besides a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss; mourning, however, with comforting assurance, that he has "fought the good fight," and gone to his rest. It is indeed a heavy loss when such a man is taken from a community, and especially from one which has been as it were, identified with himself. But though he has gone, his life and character yet speak to us, and the memory of his virtues will long be cherished. For many years a member of the Baptist Church, he was an humble, lowly and trusting Christian, and furnishes an example to all who would drink of the "living waters"; and active, industrious, honest and of strict integrity in his business relations, he "points a moral" to those who would become alike successful. H.

At Wadesborough, on the 8th inst., NATHAN BEVERLY, Esq., one of the officers of the Bank of Wadesborough, and a most respectable and useful citizen. Near White Hall, Bladen county, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN A. WOOTEN, in the 33rd year of his age. The deceased came to his untimely death by a fall from his horse, while riding over his farm, having lived only ten hours after the accident occurred. In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., Mrs. ANN SELBLES, daughter of the late Captain Joseph Burch, aged 61 years, 7 months and 11 days. In the City of New Orleans, on the morning of the 27th ult., Mr. HARVEY GOODRICH in the 73rd year of his age. Mr. G. was for a number of years in early life a resident of Fayetteville, and still later of Rockingham in Richmond county. Raleigh papers please copy. In Russell county, Ala., on the 24th ult., in the 43rd year of his age, of complicated disease, ANDREW J. THOMAS, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 16.

BACON,	12 1/2 a 13	American	5 1/2 a 6
BEEF,	25 a 30	English	4 a 4 1/2
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a 18	LARD,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
Admiralty	25 a 30	LEAD,	5 a 5 1/2
Spices	15 a 15	MOLASSES—	10 a 10 1/2
COFFEE—Rio	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Cuba	27 a 29
Laquila	13 1/2 a 14	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	20 a 21	NAILS,	4 1/2 a 6
COTTON—		Oil—Linsed	1 00 a 0 10
Fair to good	11 a 11 1/2	Fanner's	7 00 a 7 10
Ordin. to mid.	10 1/2 a 11	SALT	2 1/2 a 2 1/2
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 10
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	6 00 a 0 10
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	05 a	Con. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
Domestic Goods	05 a	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 1/2 a 10	SPIRITS—	
Onsburghs	11 a 11 1/2	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 95
Family	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	65 a 75
Super.	6 75 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 60
Fine	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 40
Scratched	6 25 a 0 00	LOAF	13 a 13 1/2
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 14
Corn	1 05 a 1 10	Coffee	10 a 10 1/2
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	8 1/2 a 9
Oats	5 a 6	TALLOW,	10 a 10
Peas	1 00 a 0 00	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12 1/2	TURKEY—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Yellow dip	3 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 7 1/2	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7 1/2	Spirits	42 a 42 1/2

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
The receipts of cotton being lighter than demands of manufacturers, we make no change in quotations. Flour has advanced at least 50 cents. The receipts are light. If more were offering, it would probably show quotable quotations.
Corrected by B. F. PEABODY.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 14, 1859.
Turpentine, Virgin \$4, Yellow 2 75, Hard 1 75. Spirits 46. Rosin, Pale \$5. Corn, two cargoes sold at \$1, an advance of 10 cts.
For the week ending on and including Saturday, 1859 lbs. Turpentine, 4000 bushels, 87 1/2. Spirits, 10000 bushels, 46. Rosin, Pale, at \$4 1/2 to \$5; no sales of other grades and prices nominal. 3000 lbs. Turpentine, at 1 75, closing at 1 80. Corn, sales of 10000 bushels, opening at \$2 1/2, closing at \$1 1/2. Hay, 104 bales on Tuesday at \$1, Lumber, 60,000 ft. river flooring boards at \$12 50. No other transactions reported.
At New York, Cotton market unsettled, waiting steamer's news; sales on Thursday and Friday of 1300 bales; middling upland 11 1/2. Flour in active request on Thursday and Friday at advanced prices; closed dull on Friday evening; Southern 7 75 to \$8. Wheat, advanced, but closed heavy Friday evening; Southern prime red 1 85, white \$2. Spirits firm at 51 to 53 1/2.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVALS.
Lutterloh's Line, May 14—Steamer Fanny, with passengers, and goods for A. Holmes, Jr., McRae & Co., Lambeth & Co., S. T. Hawley & Son, D. Murchison, Mary Winslow, A. Zachary, A. A. McKeithan, J. D. W. Smith, J. C. McRae, T. S. Lutterloh, K. M. Baldwin, D. McDonald, D. W. McLaughlin, Murchison, Reid & Co., J. R. Murchison, S. W. Douglas, J. Martine.
Orrell's Line, May 14, Str. Sun, Capt. Rush, with Flats and Merchandise, to R. M. Orrell.
May 16—Str. Southerner, Capt. Evans, Merchandise to R. M. Orrell.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
NEW EDITION OF
Deveraux and Battle's Equity, Vol. 1.
THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this volume, (one of the most valuable of the series,) with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle; and with many corrections of typographical errors.
They have now in press the 2d volume, also with Judge Battle's Notes, which they will publish soon.
Their 2d Edition of the 1st volume of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, issued last year, has received the approbation of the Profession.
They also republished a 2d Edition of Deveraux's 1st Equity (without Notes). And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Fredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now be had.
They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not in their shelves, to supply their customers.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, May 16, 1859.

LaFayette Light Infantry, Attention!
SELECT your White Pants and Military Goods from the newly arrived assortment at
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.'S
May 16
Everybody should wear good Clothes the 20th inst., in honor of the day and occasion O. S. BALDWIN & CO. have the goods and can offer desirable bargains at their
New Clothing and Furnishing Store,
Hay Street.
May 16
Why Will You Drink Whiskey?
WHEN J. H. ROBERTS & CO. keep M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE, which they receive fresh every week from Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
May 16
Just Received,
75 BBLs. EXTRA HERRING,
20 BBLs. MOLASSES;
20 BBLs. MULLET and TROUT.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 16
Town papers copy above advts., and discontinue in others, either for F. N. R. & Co., J. H. R. or J. H. Roberts & Co.

GLUE.
20 BARRELS Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Congress Water.
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Citrate of Magnesia.
FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Co.
A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for the Capital Stock of this Company can be found, on and after the 20th inst., at the following places, where subscriptions will be received for the space of thirty days:
At the Railroad Office in Fayetteville, in the hands of John M. Rose.
At Monroe's Mills, in the hands of Chris. Monroe.
At Johnsonville, in the hands of Duncan Morrison.
Other persons will be appointed in Cumberland, Moore and Harnett Counties to canvass for subscriptions. The books will be closed at the end of 30 days.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
A. MURCHISON,
CH. MONROE,
For General Couns.
May 16, 1859 14-

To Country Merchants.
Do you want a handsome suit of neatly-fitting clothes for your own use, either ready-made or made to order? If so, O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S is unobtrusively the place to make your purchase. We do not sell at wholesale, but manufacture expressly for our own retail trade, and consequently can give you a better article for your own wear than you can buy in stock.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 16
We are prepared to take Measures and furnish suits made to order (at our Northern Manufacturing) of every style, quality and price. Customers preferring their clothes made to order had better try us, as we have every facility for making it to their pecuniary advantage. If the goods &c. do not suit on arrival they can be left in our store. We also make to pattern the celebrated "YOKES-SEAM" SHIRT of any pattern, plain and cuff desired.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 16
We are adding from time to time to our stock of Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Hair Brushes, Combs, Port-Monies, Pocket Books and Furnishing Goods. All of which are sold 10 per cent. below the regular prices of the market.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 16
Ladies', Misses and Children's HEeled SHOES, a variety of styles. Just received by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
May 16, 1859. 13-2t

HANDS WANTED.
FIFTEEN ABLE-BODIED STRONG NEGRO MEN wanted, to work on the track-laying of the Western Railroad. HENRY SAUNDERS.
REFERENCES:—C. B. Mallett, W. A. Kuper, Jano. M. Rose, Steadman & Horne.
May 16. 13-3t

TEMPLE OF ARTS.
ONE DOLLAR AND UPWARDS!
CALL AT CARVER'S GALLERY AT THE HOTEL CORNELL, where Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Cameotypes, and other styles of Likenesses are taken, which for durability and beauty are unsurpassed.
"Of those for whom we fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow or the substance perish."
Likenesses set in Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Finger-Rings, &c.
All who feel the importance of obtaining a life-like memorial of their friends, should avail themselves of this opportunity at their earliest convenience, with the assurance that they shall have a perfect likeness, satisfaction in all cases being guaranteed.
May 12

New York Ledger for May 24.
Harper's Weekly for May 14.
RECEIVED on Thursdays and Fridays of each week. Back numbers supplied at the
FAYETTEVILLE BOOKSTORE.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, a BOY who says his name is JIM, that he formerly belonged to Mr. McWilliams of Wayne County, and was at the time he ran away living with Daniel Colvin of Cumberland county. Said boy is about 20 years of age, has a scar on the right side extending from his lip to the knee, which was caused by a burn. The owner is requested to come forward prove said boy and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
G. W. CRUMPLER, Sheriff.
By T. M. LEE.
Clinton, May 13. 14-4t

20 Boxes English Dairy Cheese.
RECEIVED this morning per Str. Flora, 1859.
MRS. M. BANKS.
May 12 13-2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE subscriber having obtained special letters of Administration upon the estate of Angus Ray, dec'd., will offer for sale, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the late residence of the said Angus Ray, near Kingsbury, all the perishable estate of the said Ray, consisting of Hogs, Horses, Sheep, Cows and Calves, Corn, Fodder, Bacon, and Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., on a credit of six months. At the same time and place, the NEGROES of said estate, consisting of Men, Women, and Children, will be hired out until the 1st day of January, 1860. Bonds with approved security will be required. All