NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1848.

Democratic Republican Candidates:

FOR PRESIDENT:

LEWIS CASS, OF MICHIGAN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WM. OVERTON BUTLER, OF KY.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—	THOMAS BRAGG Jr., of Northampton.
2d	HON. ASA BIGGS, of Martin.
3d	PERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th	
5th	WM. S. ASHE, of New Hanover.
6th	COL. SAML. J. PERSON, of Moore.
7th	COL. CADW. JONES, of Orange.
8th	ROBT. P. DICK, of Rockingham
9th	Capt. GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Meck'burg.

APPOINTMENTS.—John Winslow, Esq., the whig electoral candidate in the 6th district, will address his fellow-citizens of Moore, as follows:

At the Gold Mine, on Monday 11th of September.
Buck Horn (James Riddle's) Wednesday the 13th.
McDonald's Store, near widow Roberts' on 14th.
John Shepherd's, on Saturday the 16th

Appointments will be made by Mr Winslow in other parts of the district.

We are authorized by Mr Winslow to say that Col PERSON, the democratic candidate, has agreed to meet him at the abovenamed places.

The Presidential election takes place in North Carolina, and all the other States, on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, which will be the 7th day.

THE RECHABITES, a temperance association celebrated their anniversary on Thursday last, by a procession and an address. Franklin Encampment, from Wilmington, 20 in number, arrived on Wednesday night, with a band of music. They also brought with them a very handsome Banner, representing on one side a Tent of Rechabites, and on the other the coat of arms of North Carolina.

The procession was quite imposing in appearance. The Sons of Temperance joined the celebration. An address was delivered by Mr Mahoney of Wilmington, in a very handsome manner.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

Although not officially announced, it seems to be well understood that Genl. Lane, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President Governor of Oregon, under the new territorial Organization, in place of Genl Shields, declined.

The Union says he declined the appointment on account of his health. Of course, then, the rumor of his going to Ireland must be only rumor.

NOT SO.—The whig papers are wilfully and maliciously slandering the President for signing the Oregon bill. They say it contains the "Wilmot proviso." They either have not sense enough or honesty enough to distinguish between the "Wilmot proviso" and the "Ordnance of 1787."

The 14th section of the bill establishes in Oregon the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787; and the difference between the Ordinance of 1787 and the Wilmot proviso is just this: that the former prohibits slavery in the northwest territory, or territory northwest of the Ohio river, while the Wilmot proviso was designed to prohibit it in all the territories of the United States.

If Oregon is not northwest of the Ohio river, let it be shown.

So that this provision now inserted in the Oregon bill, has been the law of the land long before to-day.

Those dough-head editors had better learn a little history and a little geography, and acquire a little honesty withal.

IRELAND.—The feeling for Ireland must be strong and overwhelming, when it draws out advocates from among the fathers of the Church. We find in our exchange papers a speech, (which will be found on the first page,) made by Bishop Hughes, in New York, at an overwhelming meeting for Ireland in that city. The speech has no flowers of rhetoric, but it is full of feeling—full of that spirit of determination which nerves every Irishman, and every friend of liberty. The Bishop no doubt thought it might be considered a rash step for him to publicly take a stand for Irish Independence, and he boldly proclaims that he feels no compunctions of conscience in doing it. We like that independence, whether in a man of God, or a worldling, which impels its possessor fearlessly to advocate what he believes to be right. What is the Church without liberty?—what is even life itself without it?

MORE PROOF.—The Hillsborough (N. C) Democratic Ratoon, of the 15th Aug., says:

"Capt. Constable, of the Orange and Yancey company of volunteers, stated in our presence, a few days ago, that out of the whole North Carolina Regiment, there are not more than thirty who will vote for Taylor and Fillmore. This gentleman, be it remembered, is a whig, but he declares he cannot support Taylor."

The Cheraw Gazette says we are mistaken in supposing it advocates a southern convention for the purpose of nominating a southern candidate for the presidency. Glad to hear it.

☞ The Wilmington Commercial learns that $30,000 have been appropriated for lighthouses, light boats, and buoys, on Cape Fear river below Wilmington.

CANCER.—Mr Middleton Belk, near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, says he cured a cancer of 8 years standing, on his nose, by application of cranberry poultice. This remedy has before proved good.

☞ The Baltimore American and other whig papers are pronouncing Genl. Taylor's recent letters to his friend in Charleston, and to George Lippard, to be forgeries!

We are not surprised that the real whig papers would think those letters forgeries, for it is difficult to reconcile them with Genl. Taylor's *reputed* frankness. They are nevertheless, genuine, as these no-principle-candidate-whigs will find.

☞ The remains of Capt. Shive were escorted from the steamboat landing to the State Arsenal, on the 1st inst., by a detachment of the Independent Company.

BEHOLD THE WHIG CANDIDATE!

GEN. TAYLOR AGAINST GEN. TAYLOR:

Or whig principles exchanged for a bundle of contradictions.

We come now to the task of showing Gen. Taylor's inconsistencies and contradictory declarations, as put forth in his letters at various times to different individuals; and to our notion, they distinctly show that his course as portayed in those letters, is vaccillating and insincere, to use the mildest terms; and that this course is evidence either of deception, or incapacity, whichever himself or his friends may choose.

We give the extracts fairly and without prejudice, and we challenge the friends of the no-principle candidate to deny them:

CONTRADICTION THE FIRST?

Mr Delony, in his letter to Gen. Taylor, 15th May 1847, says:

"It is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the administration of the government may be placed."—

What does Gen. Taylor say to this? He says: "*To all which I fully coincide with you in opinion.*"

Here is an acknowledgement that the people have a right to know his opinions upon questions of government policy.

Again, in his celebrated letter to Capt. Allison, he says: "I have no concealments; I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen."

But subsequently he flies right into the face of these acknowledgements. In his letter to Mr McConkey, of Cincinnati, he says:

"In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have laid it down as a principle not to give my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way, the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of the United States; and that in the cases presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for departing from this principle—*Gen. Taylor to B. W. McConkey, on the Wilmot Proviso, Feb. 19, 1848.*

Is this not a vacillation disreputable to a candidate before the people for office?

CONTRADICTION THE SECOND.

In his letter to Jas. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, he says:

"I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the *nation at large*, and void of the *slightest agency of my own*,"

Now how has he kept his word in this? Not "the nation at large," but the *whig party* assembled by representation at Philadelphia—Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, appeared at that convention and read a paper making "*explanation and statements in relation to the position of Gen. Taylor.*" This explanation and statement contained the following emphatic avowal:

"On behalf of the delegation of Louisiana, I [Judge Sanders] will further state, that Gen. Taylor desires it to be understood, that in his opinion, his friends who come into this convention, are bound to abide by its decision, and to sustain the nominee heart and soul—that Genl. Taylor recognizes in his friends in this convention those who have the right to withdraw his name, and will cheerfully acquiesce in such withdrawal."

Will Gen. Taylor dare say that all this was done without the "slightest agency" on his part? No, he cannot. He appeared before the Philadelphia convention by his *agent*, Judge Saunders, as the above extract clearly shows. And further than this, after he had been nominated at Philadelphia, and knew what Judge Saunders had done, he did not repudiate it, but he authorized Bailie Peyton and two others, of New Orleans to say, for him

——"That the course of the Louisiana delegation in the whig convention, lately assembled at Philadelpnia, *meets with his entire, full and unequivocal* approbation."

Thus has he shamefully falsified his words in this important particular.

CONTRADICTION THE THIRD.

Gen. Taylor, in his letter to the editor of the Richmond Republican, says:

"I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr Clay be the nominee of the whig National Convention; and in this connection, I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the northern prints, to the effect "*that should Mr Clay be the nominee of the whig National Convention,*" I had stated, "*that I would not suffer my name to be used,*" are not correct, and have no foundation in any written or oral remark of mine It has not been my intention at any moment to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the whig or democratic party."

Now, dear reader, that is very plain language. Read it over, and see if any man of common sense could misunderstand it. And after reading it, just read up in "contradiction second," what he authorized Judge Saunders to do in the whig National Convention.

How can such conduct as this be reconciled with a plain, honest, straightforward course?

CONTRADICTION THE FOURTH.

Gen. Taylor, in his notorious letter to Gen. Gaines, said—

"It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or provinces; thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe, and the Californias—and say to Mexico, 'Drive us from the country!'—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on the offensive war—at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf."

Now, here is a frank and decided opinion expressed, that the United States ought to take possession of a line which will include six or seven States—a line that the U. States would accept by negotiation. This opinion was not hastily formed or rashly expressed; for the Secretary of War having rebuked him for writing such letters for publication, he replied in a very petulant letter, in which the following sentences occur:

"Again, I have examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication ☞ *I see nothing in it, which, under the same circumstances, I would not write again.*"

Now look what follows:

Gen. Taylor, in his celebrated letter to Capt. Allison, says:

"The *principles* of our government, as well as its true *policy*, is [are] opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?' In the Mexican war, our national honor has been vindicated; and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to a fallen foe."

How can the two opposite opinions from the same man, be reconciled to each other? We leave it to his supporters to answer. No man can reconcile such contradiction to the character which the whig party claim for Gen. Taylor.

It is said that the Caterpillar breeds in its own body a worm that finally eats it up. The whig party will find themselves very much in the situation of the caterpillar by November next. And the worm which will have destroyed them, will, by the same operation, have destroyed its own "flickering flame," as Mr Badger would say.

"A WHIG'S PROTEST."

A friend has called our attention to the protest of a whig against the nomination of Gen. Taylor. It is an article occupying a column and a third of the Mississippian, published at Jacksonville, the Capital of the State. It is signed by "Mayfield Johnson, of Hinds county, Miss."

Mr Johnson sets out by declaring that he *has been* a whig from principle—a Clay whig—and goes on to state what were his principles, as contended for by the party—U. S. Bank—Tariff for protection—distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—assumption of State debts—internal improvement by the general Government—opposition to military chieftains—opposition to the Mexican war—anti-Texas and anti-Oregon—no accession of Territory, &c. &c., all of which every body knows to have been whig principles.

"The whigs have been betrayed," says Mr Johnson. "Their Peters have met in solemn conclave, and denied their principles, as Peter did his master,"—"They have declared by the nomination of Gen. Taylor, that they have abandoned the principles of the party."—"They have divorced whigs as a party, and without Henry Clay runs an independent candidate, I go for Cass and Butler."—"I cannot consent that Gen. Taylor should be elected to a station, that upon his admission he is unfitted to fill".—"Under Cass and Butler we know what to expect—there is a certainty—they are honest—they stick to the old blazes—we know their trail—the depth of the fords, &c."—"The Taylor party will be defeated, and the Philadelphia betrayers of whig principles will be scorned by every true whig."

A strong protest that from Mr Mayfield Johnson. He takes the ground, and a very tenable one too, that a frank and decided opponent is more safe than an unreliable, mysterious, and masked friend.

Political Reminiscences.

It is often interesting, amusing, and instructive to look back upon the past. In doing this we shall recur to a file of the Fayetteville Observer. We think we can enliven the present Presidential campaign, by a weekly examination of some of the very funny things that have been said by that paper, within the last eight years.

A PREDICTION.

In 1840, the Hon. Robert Strange wrote to the committee of the democratic festival in Person county, N. C., excusing himself for not attending. In this letter, Judge Strange makes the following remark, which will be admitted to have been sagacious, and as time has shown prophetic:

"I am by no means certain, that as the log cabin and hard cider delusions have become so wide spread, that it will not be better for the country that the "whigs" should prevail." * * * "If Van Buren is re-elected, the people will never find out the extent of the plot against their liberties." * * * "If they prove victorious, it will be a victory which will destroy the victors and invigorate the vanquished."

Have these not been proven to be the words of prophecy? The downfall of the whig party of 1840, was an occurrence just as natural as that of the crumbling of a ball of sand after it becomes dry.

In 1840, the Fayetteville Observer copied an article from the Mobile Chronicle, in which Mr Van Buren was severely censured for opposing free suffrage at the time the Constitution of New York was being amended. Mr Van Buren is reported to have said among other things, in that Convention, that "the people were not prepared for universal suffrage."

Now, the Observer itself is in the ranks of the opponents of equal suffrage. But that is not very singular.

TOO BAD.—In the last Fayetteville Observer we find the following paragraph, written by the editor, at Saratoga Springs, New York:

"The news from Ireland gives very general, if not universal satisfaction. Whilst all would be glad to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed, there are few who desire to see the stability of the English government destroyed in the process."

How could this editor commit so great an outrage against truth, as to write that the news gave general if not universal satisfaction? The news was that the troops of the royalists had been victorious in a skirmish with the "insurrectionists," and that the Irish leaders had to seek safety in flight. So far from its giving "satisfaction," the whole Irish population of the north and east rose en masse, and held meetings, and addresses were delivered, and many freely subscribed money.

To whom did the news give "satisfaction"? Of course to the editor of the Observer, and the anti-republican sympathizers with England—a very diminutive few.

The closing sentence of the editor's paragraph is an outrage upon Republican feelings. Ireland's wrongs must not be redressed because the stability of the English government may be destroyed! If that editor had lived; in the days of the American Revolution, he would, beyond doubt, have written thus:

"Whilst all would be glad to see the wrongs of America redressed, few desire the stability of British power destroyed."

We do not hesitate to say, that the promulgator of such outrageous sentiments is fit to live under the worst despotism the world ever knew.

GOOD.

The whigs of Albany, New York, have held a meeting at which the papers say there was great excitement, on account of Taylor's having accepted the nomination of some Charleston people, who nominated Taylor and Butler, instead of Taylor and Fillmore. We said at the time, it was an insult to the northern whigs. They have denounced Taylor. Particulars next week.

Senator Foote, of Mississippi, predicts that Taylor will withdraw, or "spontaneously" retire from the canvass.

Later From Europe.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday 26th ult., bringing news from Liverpool to the 15th Aug.

The uncertainty which hung over the news from Ireland given in our last, is dispelled. The attempt at Revolution was put down by the British troops. It is said that this result is not so much the fault of the people, as the want of the right sort of men to lead them.

Smith O'Brien, the principal leader in the late attempt, has been taken prisoner. The following is a description of him in the bulletin denouncing him a traitor:

William Smith O'Brien—No occupation; forty-six years of age; six feet in height; sandy hair; dark eyes; sallow long face; has a sneering smile constantly on his face; full whiskers, sandy, a little gray; well set man, walks erect, dresses well. He has a wife and six children.

He was immediately confined in the Dublin jail. Mr O'Brien was taken at a railroad depot at Thurles, when about to start for Limerick. He said he left his retirement because he found the people in the mountains were afraid to give him a place of concealment; and of course if that were the case he considered it useless to persevere in the Revolution, Whether it is a want of respect and confidence on the part of the people towards their leaders, or a want of nerve on their own part, we know not.

France was quiet.

The news, commercially, had no special effect on northern markets. Flour is in good demand, at $5 12. Corn meal $3 per bbl. Wheat $1 03 per bushel. Rice $3 87 per cwt. Cotton dull

Capt. Marryatt, the novelist, is dead.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Just as we were going to press on Friday, we received the following still later intelligence:

The steamer Niagara arrived at New York on Thursday night, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, with news one week later.

Ireland was quiet, and no further outbreak is expected short of winter. Arrests were made daily Three Americans and two Frenchmen had been taken while going from Scotland to Armagh, with large sums of money. Meagher and O'Donohue were also arrested. O'Brien's trial is shortly to take place. France is tranquil, though Paris was still in a state of siege. Lamartine was about to withdraw from the national Assembly. The Austrians have been expelled from the Papal dominions. The German blockade was renewed on the 15th Aug. In Great Britain the crops promise unfavorably. The Potato rot is extensive, and the weather wet and cold. Breadstuffs have advanced materially—Cotton dull, but no decline in prices.

THAT TERRITORY.—The Fayetteville Observer, as well as many other whig prints, decidedly and unequivocally expressed aversion to the United States acquiring any more territory. The democratic party has been denounced for grasping after more territory; and yet these same presses and politicians are now trying to elevate to the Presidency, *the very man* who expressed the opinion that the U. States ought to take *six or seven Mexican States.*

Can there be any honesty in such politicians as these? Look for stability in the wind—for virtue in the bawd—for piety in the debauched—*but never look* to a whig politician for honesty or consistency in politics.

FALLING SHORT.—According to whig accounts, Mr Crittenden was to receive 10,000 majority as the whig candidate for Governor of Kentucky. All the counties but 13 are heard from, and his majority is only 7,659; the 13 counties are estimated to add 32 to that. Whig calculations are very uncertain compared with actual results.

☞ A gentleman from South Carolina, travelling north, writing from Connecticut to the Columbia South Carolinian, says:

"As far as my eyes and ears have served me, I am decidedly of the opinion that Cass stands a much better chance in this section than Taylor."

AN EXPLOSION took place, one day last week, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, which was very near proving serious in its consequences. A few miles this side of Franklinton the engine burst, throwing the tender and part of the passenger cars off the track, and injuring the engineer and fireman. At the first it was feared that the engineer was mortally hurt, but we are glad to learn that both he and fireman are rapidly recovering. We unstand the accident was caused by screwing down the safety valve so close that the steam could not escape in proper quantities.—*N. C. Standard.*

ANOTHER ACQUISITION TO OUR CAUSE.—We are gratified to announce, as may be seen by the proceedings of the Cass and Butler Club of the fifteenth Ward, that our highly respected fellow citizen, Capt. John K. Swain, enrolled his name last evening as a member of the Democratic Party. We have known Capt. S. during the past twenty years; and, although differing with him in political sentiments, we always found him to be a highminded and worthy, as he is an intelligent and patriotic citizen; and we therefore feel peculiar pleasure in giving him a hearty welcome to the Democratic ranks.—*Baltimore Arg.*

GEN. TAYLOR IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican (Whig) uses the following language in reference to the prospects of Gen. Taylor in Georgia:

"It is time we were at work, if we intend to give the vote of Georgia to Gen. Taylor. And here we would remark, that thus far in the canvass, the Whig press has alone done its duty. The people seem to rely altogether upon the press and the popularity of their candidates. While our opponents are thus moving Heaven and earth to secure their own success and that of Gen. Cass, our friends are doing nothing. We do hope they will bestir themselves. If not we are beaten, and that to death."

HOW THEY GET OVER IT.

Among the many lame arguments and attempts at extrication from the labyrinth of inconsistencies which Gen. Taylor has involved the whig party in, we notice one not undeserving of remark.

Senator Corwin, of Ohio, says, in a letter to J. M. Clements:

"I have been asked, how can you, who denounced the Mexican war, vote for its hero. My answer is plain: Gen. Taylor was an officer of the regular army—the President was commander-in-chief—he ordered—Gen Taylor obeyed. He acted as Scott and hundreds of others did."

Let any man ask an officer of the army, if he considers himself a mere tool of the President. Ask any officer if he considers himself bound to obey the President when he gives orders for the execution of acts that are ☞ unconstitutional ☜ ☞ unnecessary ☜ ☞ wicked ☜ &c. &c. Ask him if he considers himself upon hire to execute the "murderous" orders of the President of the United States. (For this war has been denounced as unconstitutional, unnecessary, wicked, and murderous, by the very men who support Gen Taylor for President)

Common sense—*common practice*—common respectability, teaches every officer of the Army or Navy, that if he receives an order which it is against his conscience to execute, he has two ways open to him by which he can avoid with honor the repugnant order: he can disobey and submit to a court of his compeers, or he can resign.

Has Gen. Taylor ever uttered a single conscientious objection to engaging in this war? Not one.

☞ Drayton, a white man, concerned in the recent wholesale kidnapping affair, in the District of Columbia, has been sentenced to 20 years in the Penitentiary.

CATERPILLARS.—William Willis, Esq., of Farmville, Va., says that greased woollen cloths, sprinkled with sulphur, and fastened in the crotches of trees, will drive off or keep away these workers of evil to trees.

The longest day in Great Britain is 17 hours and 2 minutes. In the United States, it is only 14 hours and 50 minutes. The shortest day in Great Britain is 7 hours and 20 minutes; in the United States it is 9 hours and 10 minutes.

SLIP OF THE PEN.—Martin Van Buren in his letter to the Buffalo Convention says, "that the territories of the United States are destined, if properly treated, to be speedily converted into a wilderness of freemen."

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public. We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which in addition to the high encomiums passed upon by our brethren of the press. We have too much confidence in Mr Fowle, the proprietor, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources Neither would we be understood as saying that this will always cure consumpton after it is seated, although it seldom fails to relieve the worst cases—but at this season of the year almost every body is liable to a cold, which if neglected, will lead to fatal results—by taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved. New England Washingtonian, Boston. Jany. 2, 1847.

None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper
For sale in Fayetteville by S J Hinsdale; in Raleigh by Wm Haywood & Co; in Wilmington, by Wm Shaw

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville on Sunday morning last, by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr Harrison Driver to Miss Sarah Martin.

In Sampson county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Clifton, Mr Benajah G. Carr, to Miss P. Jane Bass, daughter of Richard Bass, Esq., all of Sampson.

In Robeson county, on the 20th Aug., by Jos. Kinlow, Esq., Mr Angus McMillan to Miss Penelope Regan.

In Chatham county, on the 24th Aug., Mr Alvis Stone to Miss Sarah Ann Burns, daughter of Hiram Burns, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on the 28th August, after a short illness, Mr Wm. S. Jessup, aged about 29 years.

Mr Jessup was a young man of unexceptionable character; beloved by every one who knew him.

At Jonesville, Surry county, of bilious congestive fever, Enoch B. Hunt, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

In Charleston, on the 31st Aug., of congestive fever, Wesley Hollister, Esq., of Raleigh.

At his residence on Waccamaw Lake, on the 5th inst., Charles Baldwin, Sen., Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

In Chattahoochee, Florida, on the 5th inst., of Congestive, Fever, Mr Duncan Black, aged about 37 years, for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C., and had resided in Florida about 12 years.

Near Salem, Miss., on the 25th ult., Mary Louisa Leak, eldest daughter of Col. F T. Leak, in the 19th year of her age.

In Marengo county, Alabama, on the 30th ult., in the 57th year of her age, Mrs Flora R. Campbell, formerly of Cumberland County, N. C., and widow of the late Robert Campbell.

In Wilmington on the 24th inst., Mr Morris Parker.

In Wilmington on the 27th inst., Mr Geo. H. Dart, aged 36, a native of Stratford, Conn.

In Brunswick county, on the 5th inst., Mr James Hillburn, in the 63d year of his age.

In Columbus county, on the 6th inst., Charles Baldwin, Esq., aged about 60.

In Sampson county, on the 16th inst., Miss Jane Robinson, daughter of George W. Robinson, Esq. in her 18th year.

In Wayne county, on the 15th inst, Mr John Peal, aged 68.

In Rowan county, on the 18th, Samuel Marlin, aged about 50 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

FAYETTEVILLE.

ARRIVED, Aug 29, steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for E W Willkings, W G Matthews, Ray & Pearce, G & H McMillan, James Kyle, Jas Iredell, J H & J Martine, J Huske & Son, Dr Wier, T S Lutterloh, I. F Carr, A Weaver, Dr Robinson, E Fuller, C W Andrews, J Winecoff & Co.

Aug. 30.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J D Starr, E Glover, J C Thompson, S Boon, W G Matthews, W Draughon, H & E J Lilly, G & H McMillan, R D McNeill, D McGill, W S Pemberton & Co, Shaw & Little, J W Baker, Campbell & McMillan, J Worth, H L Myrover & Co, J Brooksbank, H Erambert, J Newlin, Scott & McAdoo, Elliott & Co, R A Stuart, F Fries, Washington Mining Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, N Gibson, F D Breece, Drs Brown & James, A J Harney, M Brown & Son, Rowan Co, R L Steele, and J P Leak.

Arrived, Sept. 2d. Steamer Evergreen, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.—August 23d. Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from N. York—Schr. John Potts Brown, from Philadelphia—Schr. Monsoon, from Philadelphia. 25th. Brig. V. L. Jones, from New York—Schr. Olive, from N. York. 27th. Schr. (new) Mary Powell, from New York.

☞ Mr John O'Connell conjures the people of Ireland not to fight. If they do, he will go to America, and take with him the bones of his father. This is the substance of a long published address, bearing his signature.

He had better seek some more congenial soil.

FALL, 1848.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

Is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods &c, viz:

Satin Stripe and plaid alpaccas,
Mohair Lustres,
Satin Stripe Tampico, and Merinos, very fine,
Black and Col'd Muslin de Laine and Gels plaids,
Rich Fig'd Cashmeres, and Watered Silks,
Lamartines, (new article) for Ladies Dresses.

Together with Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings; Shirtings and Sheetings, Bleach'd and Brown, from 4 to 8 yards wide; Flannels; Green Baize; Kerseys; Bed Ticks; Ginghams; Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Irish Linnens Servants, Clothing; Blankets; and a large assortment of Shawls (some very fine;) Caps and Shoes:

HARDWARE

of all kinds; Combs, buttons, and Fancy fixings, and

GROCERIES

of all kinds, together with every other article usually called for, for sale cheap for cash or to those who pay when called on. first time, No 13 North Side Hay St.

September 2, 1848. 497-3m

☞ Observer copy 3 weeks

NOTICE.

The Subscriber requests all those indebted to him either by note or account to call and settle.

L. McKELLAR.

September 2, 1848. 497-2m

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

We are now receiving an unusually large stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 2, 1848. 497-3m.

250,000

More of those extra size and well burnt BRICKS, now ready for delivery. Those wishing good Bricks will please send in their orders as soon as possible, for these are prime

Also a few thousand Bricks for building reservoirs and sewers, which require no lime for mortar, and very large size, (new shape)

Also, will be ready in a few weeks, similar Bricks for curbing wells, which require no lime nor mortar, (new shape) Apply soon to

W. G. MATTHEWS.
No. 13 north side Hay street.

Sept 2, 1848.—497-2t. ☞ Observer 3w.

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Hay Street, between the Market & New Hotel,

Has just returned from New York with a new stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $40; a good assortment of common and fine brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear-rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do.; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; Silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks, brass do.; plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel do.; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; Steel flag and Purse Clasps; Steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

P. S. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Sept. 2, 1848. 497-3m

REMOVAL.

LABORATORY OF THOMSONIAN BOTANIC MEDICINES.

EPHM. LARRABEE, No. 20 South Calvert street, Baltimore, has removed his Laboratory to his new building No 24, and has always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of pure Botanic Remedies in the U States, prepared under his special care at his Laboratory—being the first erected in the United States for the special purpose of preparing Thomsonian Botanic Medicines. All of the pulverized and compounded articles are put up in quarter and half pound packages, or in bulks, and neatly labelled, with directions suitable for retailing, and upon better terms than the same article can be had for in the U. States. Every article in his line is warranted genuine—the public can rely upon this

☞ A liberal discount made to country merchants, who are particularly requested to call and examine quality, &c before purchasing.

☞ The various Treatises, embracing the most reputed authors, upon the Thomsonian or Botanic System of Medicine, may also be had at his establishment, by the quantity or single copy.

Sept. 2, 1848. 497-6t

VIOLIN FOR SALE.

A fine Violin, in good condition, of sweet tone, and believed to be a Cremona, will be sold at private sale. It has a fine lined mahogany case, worth $5. The Violin itself was sold out of a store in this place for THIRTY DOLLARS, some years ago The whole will be sold for $15.

It can be seen at the Carolinian Office.

NOTICE.—Persons who left books and pamphlets with Mr Bell, to be bound, are informed that a number were left at the Carolinian Office, the owners of which are notified to take them away without further delay.

MAP FOR SALE.—A good copy of Brazier's map of N. Carolina. At the Carolinian office.

E. W. CARR, Sun building, northeast corner of 3d and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent for obtaining advertisements, &c. Aug. 1848

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	CENTS.
Bacon, lb	6½ to 6
Brandy, peach, gal	40 to 00
do apple	30 to 45
Beeswax, lb	18 to 20
Cotton, lbs	4½ to 5½
Corn, bushel,	50 to 55
Flour, bbl	450 to 500
Flaxseed, bushel	90
Feathers, lb	28 to 32
Fodder, 100 lbs	90 to 100
Hides, green, lb	2 to 3
do dry	6 to 10
Lard, lb	7 to 8½
Oats, bushel	30 to 50
Oil, linseed, gal	65 to 75
Peas, bushel	60 to 56
Rye, bushel	to
Tallow, lb	10 to 12
Tobacco, manufd.	5 to 15
Wheat, bushel	80 to 85
Whiskey, gal	25 to 28
Wool, lb	12 to 12½
EATABLES	
Beef, on the hoof,	3½ to 4
Butter, pound,	15 to 20
Chickens, each,	15 to 10
Eggs, dozen	10
Meal, bushel,	50 to 55
Pork, pound,	5 to 6
Potatoes, sweet, bush	45
do Irish	
do north'n, bbl	
Turkeys, each	
Turnips, bush	
FAYETTEVILLE MANUFACTURES	
Cotton yarn, pound	15
4-4 brown sht'g, yd	6 to 9
7-8 do do	do 6½
Osnaburgs, yard	9 to

MERCHANDISE.	CENTS
Bale rope, pd	8 to 10
Bagging, hvy, yd	16to 18
do light	13 to 15
Coffee, Rio, pd	8 to 8¾
Cheese, pd	8 to 15
Candles, pd	17½
do sperm	35 to 40
Copperas, pd	3 to 3½
Iron, Swedes pd	5
do extra sizes	6 to 6½
do English	4 to 4½
Lime bbl	175 to 000
Lead, bar	6 to 7
Molasses, gal	22 to 24
Nails, keg pd	6½
Oil, lamp gal	87 to 140
do tanner's, bbl	1750
Powder, keg,	350 to 600
Rice, pd	4½ to 5
Brandy, gal	150 to 400
Gin, Holland,	150 to 175
Rum, Jamaica, gal	200
do St Croix	75 to 160
do N E	55 to 60
Rags, pd	2½
Sugar, N O, pd	5½ to 8
do Porto Rico,	6½ to 9
do St Croix,	9 to 10
do Lump,	10
do loaf,	12 to 13
Salt, Liverpool, sack,	1 75
do Alum, bush	50 to 60
Tea, pd	50 to 150
Twine, bagging, pd	20
Wine, Malaga,	55 to 60
do Madeira,	100 to 350
do Port	160 to 300
Glass, 8x10, box,	2 75 225
do 10x12	250 to 275
White lead, keg	200 to 250

WILMINGTON, Aug. 31—Very little turpentine arriving, sales at $3 50 per bbl. No tar.—Rosin, 65 cts. per bbl. 8pts. turpentine, 31 cts. Timber, $4 to $4 50. Lumber, $3 50 for scantling, $4 25 for wide boards, per thousand feet. Bacon, hog round, $7 50 per cwt. Fayetteville flour, $4 75 for super