



NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
JULY 21, 1849.
FOR CONGRESS,
WM. S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER.

Election on Thursday, 2d of Aug.
The Editor of the Carolinian left on the 10th inst., for a short absence; during which the paper will be conducted by the foreman, Wm. J. Yates, who will also attend to all business of the establishment.
WM. H. BAYNE.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 14, 1849.

I arrived here on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, p. m., having left Fayetteville at 4 p. m., Tuesday. The Rowan is a very pleasant boat, and Captain Hurt makes his passengers as comfortable as if they were at home. The fare is as good as the fare at the Hotels, including ice water, which is a great luxury on a river steamer. We should have made the trip sooner, but justice to Capt. Hurt and his boat, makes it necessary to say that he had a heavy pole boat in tow nearly all the way.

People here complain of the exceeding dullness of the times. Money, they say, is more scarce than they have known it to be for years before. There is scarcely any produce coming in. As for eatables, they are as scarce here as usual, if not more so; except meat and fish. I find plenty of fish on the tables, but few vegetables, except at the Hotel. Chickens are in great demand.

The Washington Hotel, kept by Hutchins, seems to be the leading public house here; gets most of the travellers, and has a high reputation. The servants are very attentive, and the fare is very good—undoubtedly as good as the market will afford. I know nothing of the other Hotels except by reputation.

I have conversed with a number of the best informed democrats about here, several from the county of New Hanover, and I cannot hear that Mr Reid is going to make any impression. Several gentlemen of the whig party say they shall support him, and I am inclined to believe that the great majority of his supporters will be of that party. I doubt not, from what I learn, that some of that party have had some little agency in inducing him to oppose Mr Ashe.

An intelligent gentleman of the county gives it as his opinion that Mr Reid will not get over 50 votes in Onslow, (where Mr R. counts on a good many)—that he will not get over 150 in New Hanover; and in Sampson and Duplin he will be beaten so bad he will forget he was a candidate. There is a letter in town from a gentleman whom I know to be well acquainted with public opinion in Sampson; and the letter says Mr Reid will get but very few votes in that county; that the democrats are very much incensed at his course.

Every democrat I have conversed with here expresses very strong disapprobation of Mr Reid's conduct, and is equally strong in the hope and belief that Mr Ashe will distance him so far before the people, that he will hereafter be satisfied to bide his time.

Several gentlemen here, of the whig party, formerly from Fayetteville, are betting hats and such trifles, that Mr Reid will beat Mr Ashe in Cumberland. I think they "count without their host." At least, I hope that old Cumberland, democratic to the core as she is, will show Mr Reid that she respects the voice of the democratic Convention in which she had a full delegation, and respects the delegates themselves who represented her in that Convention—and moreover, that she respects Mr Ashe, as a firm and true democrat, as well as for the days of "lung syne," when he was an inhabitant of her soil, and an ornament to her society; more than she does one whose ambition makes him play false to his friends and to his consistency.

I am informed that Mr Reid is electioneering against Mr Ashe, (not on the stump, but in his "bushwhacking excursions") on account of his (Mr Ashe's) part in the last Legislature, on the subject of Internal Improvement in North Carolina. If such is the fact, how it is possible Mr Reid can reconcile such a course, with honor and consistency, I cannot see. I have it from gentlemen here who know, that Mr Reid was a lobby member from Wilmington, and had his expenses paid by the citizens of Wilmington, to use all his exertions to obtain the passage of a law, at the session of 1846-7, for the taxation of the property in Wilmington to build the Manchester Railroad. I am told that it was upon this ground that his nomination here for the Commons, by a Convention, was repudiated, which made it necessary for all the candidates for the Legislature to resign and another Convention to assemble; which Convention nominated the same candidates, except Mr Reid. And his zeal in that measure led to his being sent to Raleigh by the Wilmington people, as a lobby member, to influence members of the Legislature to vote for that bill, at the session of '46-7. And every body here believes Mr Reid as fully committed to support the measures of last session as Mr Ashe is.

It is reported here by some of the whigs, that Gen. McKay favors Mr Reid's election. It is very easily to be seen why the whigs who are opposed to Mr Ashe, should propagate a rumor of that sort; but I believe I am warranted in saying that it is not true; for Gen. McKay was here since the 4th of July, and he hardly would have carried a double face.

The weather here is pleasant; a good breeze comes from the sea, across the strip of country east of Wilmington, which moderates the heat of the sun. But sometimes it is hot and sultry.

SMITHVILLE, July 16.

I arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in the steamer Dudley. The cars did not get in until half past 3, and we had the cool of the day. Ran down against a stiff cool breeze from the sea in 2 1/2 hours—distance 30 miles. The sea air made my flesh and clothes, and hair, as moist as if I had taken a bath. The weather was delightful

and the scene gratifying. Put up at the hotel of my democratic friend, Mr Mason, where I slept better than I have for weeks before.

On Sunday, mine host gave us a delicacy in the way of a large and rare fish. It was a cavallio (I believe that is the orthography) and the largest one ever caught in the Cape Fear River, so they say.

I have seen some of our democratic friends here, and they tell me Mr Ashe will lose no democratic votes here, and will gain many whig ones. They mention the names of some of the leading gentlemen of the whig party who will support Mr Ashe, I presume on personal grounds.

The weather yesterday was stormy and disagreeably cool. Several families are here for health or pleasure, but the visitors are not as numerous as I expected to find them. I am sorry that our own delightful places of summer retreat are not more patronized by North Carolinians than they are. Smithville is equally as pleasant as Cape May, if the people would only visit it to make it lively, and get its name up. Mr Mason is obliging and attentive, and has a pleasant house, giving a full view of the river and inlets, Fort Caswell, lighthouses, &c. Let me urge the people of North Carolina who go off for recreation, to give Smithville a call.

W. H. B.

Our subscribers at Rollins' Store complain that the Carolinian does not reach them sometimes until a week old. We know that the package for that office is mailed here in time to reach its destination earlier, if not delayed on the route.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A negro boy by the name of Sam, belonging to Mr Saml. W. Tillingshast of this place, on Tuesday last, attempted to shoot his wife, who belongs to Mr Wm. G. Matthews, by twice snapping a loaded gun at her; she making her escape, he discharged the contents of the gun at his wife's mother, wounding her but not mortally. He then loaded the gun, and putting the muzzle against the side of his own head, pushed the trigger with his toe, and killed himself instantly.

GEN. CASS.—This distinguished statesman has written a letter to the Washington Union, entirely refuting the assertions of Col. Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that he (Gen. Cass) entertained favorable views of some of the leading whig measures. We make the following extract from the letter:

"I am accused of inconsistency, amounting to dishonesty, in my opinions concerning a protective tariff, internal improvements, and the extension of slavery. The first I shall dismiss very briefly, but very explicitly. The Baltimore resolutions contain my sentiments on the subject of a tariff. And neither to Col. Webb nor to any other man have I uttered a word inconsistent with them. I voted for the tariff of 1846; and though there were some things I should have been glad to see otherwise, (and where are there not, in such complicated questions?) yet I gave it my hearty support. I never exchanged a word with Col. Webb on the subject of a protective tariff in my life. Nor does he say I did. Why he supposed I favored it, I know not. It is enough to say he is in error, as are all who form a similar conclusion."

Gen. Cass still feels a lively interest in the principles he has so long cherished; and we think that his course in the next Congress will prove him to be a firm and unflinching democrat.

THE CHOLERA.—This epidemic still rages in the northern and western cities without abatement. At New York on the 16th, there were 155 new cases and 55 deaths.

At Philadelphia, on the 13th, 80 new cases and 30 deaths.

At Cincinnati on the 14th, there were 101 deaths.

At St. Louis on the 16th inst, there were 105 deaths.

MRS. MADISON.—This distinguished lady died in Washington city on the 12th inst., after an illness of five days.

Mrs Madison was born while her parents were on a visit to North Carolina, on the 20th of May, 1767, which makes her 82 years old at the time of her death. She was an ornament to the society in which she moved in Washington, and her death is mourned by numerous friends and acquaintances.

We see by a letter from Gen. Scott, published in the Philadelphia News, that he strongly advocates the annexation of Canada to the U. States.

The Lincolnian Courier comes to us this week very much improved in appearance.

MR CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has published an address to the southern people, in reply to one delivered by Col. Benton, in the city of Jefferson, on the 26th of May, charging Mr Calhoun with being a disunionist, and trying to work himself into the Presidential chair by arraying the south against northern fanaticism. Mr Calhoun ably defends himself against the anathemas of Mr Benton, and places the Col. in a very ridiculous position.

Last winter the Legislature of Missouri, passed resolutions similar to those of 1847, adopting the Missouri compromise line as the boundary of free soilism—opposing the Wilmot proviso, and pledging that Missouri would be found in hearty co-operation with other slaveholding States in every measure deemed necessary for protection against the lawless aggressions of abolitionism. These were regarded as instructions to her Senators; but Col. Benton, who contends that Congress has the right to exclude slavery from new Territory, appealed from the action of the Legislature, to the people, by *stumping* it over the State. In these stump speeches, Mr Benton makes some wanton and bitter assaults upon Mr Calhoun, whom he seems to regard with a jealous eye.

Senator Atchison, the colleague of Mr Benton, has given his views upon the Wilmot proviso and the Missouri resolutions. Senator A. disapproves in toto with Mr Benton—condemns the proviso as unconstitutional and unjust—and acknowledges the right of instruction. It is said that Col. Benton will not be sustained by the people of Missouri; and no doubt he will go the wall after he fails in his present effort.

TAYLOR'S CONSISTENCY.—The "Second Washington" (ex-General Zachary Taylor) ever since his inauguration as President, has acted with more inconsistency with regard to his own pledges and promises, than any man of his day. He pretended to go into office unpledged and untrammelled by party prejudice, and so declared himself in the most public and solemn manner. But how does his *acts* conform with his *promises*? They certainly show to the world that he disregards his own words in a most wanton manner. No sooner did he get the power than he made use of it in a way that is unworthy the occupant of the Presidential chair.

To show the partizan spirit which prompts Gen. Taylor's administration in its prospective measures, the removal of Duncan K. McRae, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for North Carolina, is a prominent example: This gentleman held the office when Gen. Taylor went into power, and that he was both competent and capable, nobody has ever denied or can deny. Yet he was removed—and why? Because he was a democrat, and advocated the principles he cherished.

The office was then tendered to a whig of Raleigh, Henry W. Miller, Esq., who refused to accept it, thinking probably that he deserved an office worth more than \$300, for the long-winded speeches he made during the last Presidential campaign.

It was then offered to Wm. H. Haigh, Esq., of Fayetteville, who also hurred it back from whence it came.

We do not suppose that either of the above gentlemen ever desired or asked Gen. Taylor for the office; for if they had, they would undoubtedly have accepted it. And this shows that the removal was made upon party grounds, and nothing else.

What will Gen. Taylor do with the office now? He has been twice rebuked by members of his own party, and we suppose he would feel rather awkward if he had to give the office to a democrat after taking it from one. Perhaps some public spirited whig, who desires to serve his country in this way, may hear that the office is unoccupied, and present his claims and receive the office, and thereby save this pretended *no-party* President the trouble of continuing his search through the State for one of his faithful followers to accept it. We have often heard of men seeking office from the President, but we don't recollect of ever knowing a President to have to search for an officer, as General Taylor has had to do.

Will the honest people who supported Gen. Taylor because he professed to be a *no-party* candidate, justify the course he is pursuing? We think they will not and cannot.

P. S. We see by the Washington Union of the 14th, that Hiram W. Husted has received the appointment. Whether he has accepted it or not, we have not heard.

Communications.

For the Carolinian.

THE PLANK ROAD.
Mr Editor: You published in your last paper, a short account of the meeting of the stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road company, from which it appeared that the Road had been located so as to run from this place to Marchion's Factory—thence to Carthage, and through Johnsonville, Ashboro', and Lexington to Salisbury. It cannot be disguised or denied that the people of this place preferred the route by Watson's Bridge rather than that by Carthage, as was plain, not only from all the votes in the meeting, but also from the strong expression of feeling and opinion, both in public and private. The large vote cast by the Board of Internal Improvements, aided by the votes of the few friends of the Central route—but still more by the support of many stockholders here, who united with them in a spirit of compromise—resulted in giving to the Road its present location.

Now that the matter is settled, why need we suffer our disappointment to work a prejudice to our interests? When before did we ever engage in any scheme of improvement, in which we have come so near to entire and complete success as in this? Will the Plank Road do us any good? Are we willing now to relinquish the chances of a better day and throw ourselves back to the position we held six months ago? Who will say we are not better off, far better, with the Plank Road located as it is, than we should be without any Road at all? Is it nothing to have the trade of Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Stokes and other rich counties of the State? Let our citizens think dispassionately and coolly of this matter. We are not ruined, we are not un-aided, and though disappointed and feeling the disappointment keenly and sensitively, let us not punish ourselves for an event which we sought earnestly and faithfully to avert. If wronged—if injustice has been done to us in this matter—if our wishes and feelings have been thwarted by those who proclaimed in our midst that the interests of Fayetteville and the interests of the State were identical—one and inseparable—if our hopes have been excited by seductive promises of co-operation from the "powers that be," and these hopes have been suddenly dashed, let us reserve our vials of wrath for the author or authors of the mischief, and not to spend it upon ourselves. We need not, we cannot, reproach ourselves—we have done our duty in this matter.

Though we were strongly and warmly for the Northern route, we submit cheerfully to the decision that has been made. We are fully of opinion the Plank Road will do us great good. Let us then set to work in earnest—let us accomplish and complete it without delay, and it shall be the source of blessings innumerable to us and to our posterity.

CROSS CREEK.

For the North Carolinian.

From the Editorial remarks in the Observer, it would be presumed that the citizens of Fayetteville were quite satisfied with the location of the Plank Road, and very quietly acquiesced in the decision of the Governor and Board of Internal Improvements. So far from this being the fact, at no time was the community ever more excited—never has such feelings of bitterness been exhibited. Their hopes and expectations have been blasted. It was confidently expected, as they were the principal private stockholders, they would be permitted to locate the road in such a direction as would afford some prospect of revenue.

When Governor Manly, in a short address made to the multitude assembled to greet his coming, avowed that he had come with the purpose of the State, and at the same time, with feelings of the utmost kindness towards the old Town—ready and willing to co-operate in all measures to improve its condition, and with no disposition to control the action of its citizens, the fears excited were allayed, and we thought there was no disposition on the part of the State to give the Road a direction from which the Old Town could derive but little benefit. The declarations of the Governor were received with the utmost enthusiasm; and for a time no man was more popular. Had Gov. Manly in the outset apprized us that we should not be permitted to locate the road in any other direction than the southern or central route, we should have submitted with the best grace we could; but after ostensibly taking a neutral position, during two days of excited, and

angry discussion—after using his influence to suppress a part of the Report of the Engineer, favorable to the northern route—after refusing to permit the road to be located to a position common to both—after stating that we had not sufficient information to decide correctly on any particular route—after exhausting the patience of the stockholders, and exciting the fears of the timid that nothing would be done—at last giving the vote of the State to locate the whole line of the road through a barren country for 70 miles, at a cost of \$15,000 more than the route settled on by nine stockholders out of ten, can we come to any other conclusion than that he acted with insincerity.

"Be those juggling friends no more believed,
That palter with us in a double sense,
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope."
A STOCKHOLDER.

For the Carolinian.

Mr Editor: Can you inform one of this community, why it is that at Fayetteville the branches of the Bank of Cape Fear and of the Bank of the State of North Carolina are charging 1 1/2 per cent for exchange on the north, while at the same time the mother Banks at Wilmington and Raleigh are checking at 1 per cent? Why are not exchanges uniform, or that this community be subjected to the necessity of procuring checks from these places or pay 1/2 per cent more?

Can it be wondered that frequent demands are made upon our Banks for specie, while our notes are so undervalued at headquarters, which I apprehend would not be the case if not such inducements were held out by depreciating our notes at home. Our sister Banks in South Carolina are checking at 1 1/2 per cent on the north, and hence it is that their State Bank notes are sought after.

Perhaps some of your readers can give us the reasons why it is so. I think it should not be the case.

MANLY.

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

Washington, D. C., July 16.

We have had no further report from our Board of health in relation to the Cholera, nor have we heard any rumor of any case in this City. The various opinions and remedies advanced by Physicians in different parts show conclusively that persons should not trifle with themselves or delay one moment in procuring medical aid when they have any of the symptoms. A celebrated physician of New Orleans, says: what most people call *premonitory* symptoms is the disease itself.

There is a matter connected with the celebration of the anniversary of our country's Independence which, to our thinking, is wrong, and against which we have and must always enter our humble protest; and that is, the celebration of that day in a party spirit. It is calculated to alienate the feelings of one portion of our people against the other. Washington saw this among other evils that would endanger the Union, he had done so much to establish, when he penned his farewell address. There is consolation however in the fact that such is only done in the Cities,—the great sources on the body politic," as Jefferson says. Not so in the small Towns and villages where all come upon that day with hearts overflowing with gratitude, their vows are renewed, in the purest feeling of patriotism, which perfumes the very air they breathe. At these partizan celebrations, what is heard? One party says unless we rule, the country is ruined.—the other party says, unless we rule, the country is ruined. Experience gives the lie to both. Let the 4th of July be celebrated as a National day, and as to who shall rule, why the people, guided by an ever watchful Providence, will regulate that particular part of our system.

Since the news of the Queen's action on the indemnification bill has been received in Canada, rapid strides have been made towards annexation. Several of the newspapers warmly advocate it, as the only means of prosperity for the country to adopt. One, if not two, new papers have been commenced for the avowed purpose of contending for a speedy annexation to this country. With Canada on the North and Cuba south, the family of *Uncle Samuel* may be considered as having attained its full numbers, if the old gentleman can only keep them straight as they mature. One of the oldest girls you know received a real *spanking* once from an old Hickory gentleman, and as the *gal* begins to show signs of stubbornness again, she may need another. We hope, however, a good *scolding* will make her all right.

By the steamer Niagara, we have one week later news from Europe. The French were then still before Rome, "a knocking at the door," but as the noble Romans did not desire them inside, they had nobly contended for every inch of ground the French had gained. They have gained an entrance through the outer walls which gives them great advantage. The French commander considers the success thus far as *glorious achievements*. He says in an order issued after gaining an entrance: "Soldiers! we are now nearly at the close of a campaign in which your bravery, your discipline, and perseverance have gained imperishable glory." Would to heaven all this had been done in a different cause. In hoping that Gen. Oudinot may find many a slip between the cup and the lip, we hope against fate.

The news from the Hungarians is cheering, although there is but little. 144,000 Russian soldiers have been sent, and are in Hungary. These with what Austria has there, will make a large force for the Hungarians to contend with. We learn that there have been 16 cases and 8 deaths, in the Baltimore almshouse 3 miles from the city; the houses or buildings used for this purpose are capable of containing about 600 persons, but are now crowded with upwards of 700. The increase is owing to large numbers being sent out of the city to preserve the health of the inhabitants as much as possible. In this place, on Saturday, a colored

drayman, from drinking cold water, dropped dead by his dray. In Georgetown, a huckster ate about 6 cucumbers for supper and afterwards drank pop, ginger beer, &c.—was taken sick and died yesterday. He was a re-former, Rechabite, which accounts for the drink used. These rumors have put down, as cases of Asiatic cholera in this place.

Yours, &c. CAROLINUS.

A girl in New Orleans named Mary Foley was recently tried and sentenced to seven years hard labor in the Penitentiary, for throwing vitrol in the eyes of a man named Jos. W. King, and thereby blinding him.

ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.—A man by the name of Barret was arrested in Spartanburg, S. C. His papers were searched by a deputation of citizens. He was committed to prison to await his trial.

The French Government has officially notified the United States of the blockade of the west coast of Africa by that government.

It is said that the collection taken up in the Catholic churches in the United States for the relief of the Pope, will amount to nearly \$50,000. In New York city \$6,000 were collected.

Col. Jack Hays, the celebrated Texian warrior, died at San Antonio on the 1st of June, of Cholera.

Within the last five months, 100,000 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York.

SUPREME COURT.

The Arguments of Counsel having closed, before this Tribunal, the following are some of the Opinions delivered:

In Sutton v. Robeson, from Bladen, reversing the judgment, and directing *venire de novo*. In Sturdivant v. Davis, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. In Alford v. Alford, in Equity, from Robeson, dismissing the bill with costs. In Doe ex dem, Meredith v. Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. In Flinn v. Anders, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below.

In Stafford v. Newsom, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment, and awarding a *venire de novo*.

In McIntosh v. Bruce, from Moore, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. In Burn v. Allen, from Anson, directing a *venire de novo*.

In Brown v. Clegg, in Equity from Chatham, dismissing the bill with costs.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTON.

The following is an extract of a letter, received in this town, dated Charleston, July 16, 1849.

We all here have been and still are under much excitement, the cause of which you must have seen in our papers. Saturday night about 1200 of the citizens repaired to a Church, lately erected for the worship of Blacks, with the intention of pulling it down. The Mayor and others, however, succeeded in getting them, at any rate, to postpone the pulling down, and a meeting is to be held to-day, at 12 o'clock, to discuss the expediency of doing so. The military were out in force, but if they had been ordered to protect the Church, they would have refused.

RIOTS AT QUEBEC.

Montreal, July 13.

Riots occurred at Quebec yesterday, on account of the cholera, during which the hospitals in the populous districts were destroyed.

In this city and St. Catharine's, Canada West, nothing occurred save the usual 12th of July riots. Montreal continues quite healthy.

An exchange paper very gravely informs us that a young man who was recently bathing in the Missouri river, seeing a number of ladies approach, drowned himself from motives of delicacy.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on the 25th ult., Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, Queen's Counsel, and M. P. of the Meadows, Toronto, Canada, to Ellen Madeline De Berniere, second daughter of General Malley of New York.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th inst., Mr Saml. Hight to Miss Lucy Usery.

In Madison county, Florida, Master Meekins Barnett, aged 16, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson, aged 15 years.

In Clinton, Sampson county, on the 10th inst., Mr Wm. Berry of Wilmington, to Miss Almira G. McKay, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. McKay of that county.

In Onslow county, on the 25th ult., Mr W. D. Sparkman, to Mrs Zilpha Ennett.

In Onslow county, Mr Abram Dunston to Miss Mary A. Scrues.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., Mr Alfred Bryant, commission merchant, of the firm of Barry, Bryant & Co.

In Telfair county, Ga., on the 29th ult., Alex. B. McRae, a native of Richmond county, N. C., aged 79 years.

In Beaufort county, W. W. Hayman, Esq. Mr H. was a member of the last Legislature.

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., Mr Rezon Autrey.

In Onslow county, on the 25th ult., Mr W. D. Sparkman, to Mrs Zilpha Ennett.

In Onslow county, Mr Abram Dunston to Miss Mary A. Scrues.

Arrived July 20, Steamer ROWAN, with goods for J. T. Waddill, T. S. Lutterloh, Cedar Falls Co., J. C. Blocker, N. Kendall, Hall & Hall, A. Lawrence, R. A. Stuart, E. Glover, M. L. & R. J. Holmes, M. M. Raworth, Bowman & Donnell, W. P. Henly, Buchanan & Utley, Isam Cox, Hunt & Gardner, J. Worth, W. A. Lash, J. G. Gaines, J. D. Starr, President, Iron Safe for Bank of Fayetteville, J. H. Hall, J. R. J. Sloan, R. A. Ramsey, B. Rose & Son, George Makepeace, Bank of Cape Fear, Holmes, Earnhart & Co., W. H. Hardin, S. J. Hinsdale, J. & W. L. McGary, H. A. London, S. Hair, J. C. Haigh, H. Erambert, J. M. Williams, D. W. McLaurin, Jno D Williams.

Arrived July 19, steamer EVERGREEN, with goods for sundry merchants.

Arrived, July 14th, Brig Belle from N. York. 16th. Brig Versailles from Boston—Schr A J De Rosset from New York—Schr G W Davis from New York—Schr Leesburg from Philadelphia—Schr Jas C King from New York—Schr David Smith from Philadelphia.

1270,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, at the office of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co., until the 6th day of August next, for Lumber to be delivered on the line of said Road, from Fayetteville to Lower Little River, at Murphree's Factory—the Lumber to be good sound, free from horizontal shakes—square edged, showing all heart on one side—to be 8 feet long, 3 inches thick, and at least 8 inches wide. The Lumber to be delivered between the 1st of September and the 1st of November next, at the distance of one hundred feet apart—2,400 feet to be delivered between each two Stakes. The Stakes will be numbered, and all information with regard to the points and time of delivery can be ascertained of the Engineer, at the Office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. July 21, 1849. 543-td

50 Bbls. new No. 3 Mackerel. Just received and for sale by RAY & PEARCE. July 21, 1849. 11

MILES COSTIN, GENERAL AGENT
For the sale of all kinds of country Produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c. WILMINGTON, N. C.

References:
P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley,
E. P. Hall, Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Gilbert Potter, Owen Pennell,
John Dawson, A. L. Price,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 21, 1849. 1y

10 Bbls. Mess Pork, 5,000 lbs. Bacon, 500 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 6,000 Bushels heavy rock Alum do. For sale by J. & T. WADDILL. July 21, 1849.

N. F. BORDEAU, Lumber and Timber INSPECTOR.

Attends promptly to all business in his line, and solicits the countenance of his friends and all others engaged in the Timber and Lumber business.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21, 1849. 1y

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
FROM the Subscriber on the 14th inst., a GRAY MARE, seven years old, short rump, ordinary size, and somewhat flea bitten; no other marks recollected. Any person who may find her will be liberally rewarded; and any information in relation to said mare will be thankfully received.
J. D. MCCALLUM.
6 miles North East of Fayetteville, July 21, 1849. 513-2t

Duncan G. McRae is a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, for the county of Cumberland, at the election to be held on the first Thursday of August next.
July 11, 1849. te

We are requested to announce JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the election to be held on the first Thursday of August next.
July 11, 1849. te