

From the Wilmington Herald.

FOR LIBERIA.

One hundred and five slaves, emancipated under the last will and testament of Gen. J. J. McKay, so long our Representative from this District in Congress, and so long Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, arrived in the steamer Magnolia, en route for Liberia via Norfolk.

One only refused to partake of the late master's bounty. She will not go, but prefers remaining where she is, as she is.

The negroes are all young and likely except four, and would command from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars cash to-day in market.

When was such a gift made to freedom by any of the open-mouthed revilers of the South? How long before the abolitionists of the North raise a like sum? And yet they pretend to possess all the philanthropy, all the feeling, and all the Christianity of the country!

The emancipated slaves are travelling under the care of Capt. James Robeson, who married a niece of Gen. McKay's, and qualified as administrator with the will annexed. He leaves in the train this evening and expects to deliver the slaves to the agent of the Colonization Society (to which they were bequeathed for the purpose of going to Liberia) on the 23d or 24th. They sail to the land of their fathers, carrying with them the principles of Christianity and civilization acquired by their sojourn here.

To show with what scrupulous fidelity the Supreme Court of North Carolina carries out the will of a deceased party with reference to the manumission of his slaves, it is proper to state that the executors of Gen. McKay filed a bill in Equity for a proper construction of the will, and the advice of H. L. Holmes and J. G. Shepherd Esq.

Col. John G. McDugald represented the next of kin, and C. G. Wright, Esq., the Colonization Society.

In the bill no notice was taken of the Colonization Society—no interests resting in it till after a delivery of the slaves in Norfolk; and, of course, the negroes were not made parties. In this state of the case, the Court submitted to Attorney General Batchelor the question, whether he felt at liberty to represent the slaves as a class, under the head of its being a charitable use, and stated that till they were represented some way, the Court could not hear or determine the cause.

The trial was postponed until the next session, when C. G. Wright represented the Colonization Society, and the Attorney General the slaves, in the discharge of his duties that fall under the head of Charitable Uses.

The Will was executed, say 25 years ago, and, in effect, provided for "the emancipation of all the negroes he received from his father's estate." Those he received from his father's estate numbered 15 or 20, mostly old, decrepit and worn out. It was contended by C. G. Wright, Esq., and the Attorney General, that the issue born since the execution of the Will followed, and was entitled to the benefits and privileges awarded the mother; and that, in a doubtful case, the law would lean in favor of human freedom.

On the part of Col. John G. McDugald it was argued, that only such as he received from his father's estate, *eo nomine*, were entitled to freedom under the Will.

The Hon. J. G. Shepherd asked the Court to say what the administrator with the will annexed was bound to do—to construe the Will, and his client would carry it out.

The efforts of all these gentlemen were highly creditable. The Court listened attentively to all their arguments, then calmly and dispassionately deliberated, and decreed that those born since the execution of the Will, as well as those before, were entitled to their freedom, unless the Court could discover from some subsequent act or writing that the testator meant that the increase should not be emancipated; and as no subsequent Will showing this intention could be produced, the Court decided the original slaves and their increase, which he acquired from his father's estate, were entitled to be emancipated. And that each one were entitled to money from the estate to carry her or him to Liberia.

Under this decision of the Supreme Court Capt. Robeson is carrying the negroes to Norfolk.

GETTING TO HEAVEN BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Dispatch gives the following:

A few days since, a young man who had long been attached to a church, and who was about to leave for New Orleans, came to bid his pastor farewell. "And you are going to that degenerate place, New Orleans, are you?" said the pastor. "Yes, sir; but I don't expect to be influenced by any extraneous pressure of any kind," responded the young man, with considerable earnestness. "Well I am glad to see you so confident. I hope the Lord will guide you. But do you know the temptations which exist there?" "Not particularly, sir." "Well, I do. You'll find wanton women in the guise of Paris, tempting the very elect; and rare wines and ardent drinks; and you'll find fine company, and night brawling, and gambling, and dissipation, and running after the lusts of old man Adam." "Still, sir, I hope to combat these successfully." "I hope you will, my dear Christian brother," was the reply. "I hope you will. And let me give you this hope for your consolation in case you should fall from grace. The tempter is worse than the sin, and the greater the temptation, the more merit there is in resisting it. The man who goes to Heaven by way of New Orleans, is sure to have twice as high a place in eternal glory as who reaches Paradise through the quiet portals of Connecticut or Pennsylvania."

GOOD GRACIOS!—Among the items of intelligence by the last arrival from Mexico it is stated that a Mexican woman of the capital was, on the 20th of April, delivered of seven male children at one birth!

From the Raleigh Standard.

LETTER FROM L. B. SANDERS, ESQ.

We publish to-day, at the request of Mr. Sanders, his circular letter to the people of Johnston county, on the subject of Internal Improvement, Free Suffrage, State debt, Distribution, &c. Mr. Sanders has long acted with the Democratic party, and for "ould lang syne," and as a matter of simple justice to a public man, we felt that we ought to give him a hearing in our columns.

We do not propose to offer any elaborate reply to Mr. Sanders, nor to discuss the points which he has made. We differ with him in his views on Free Suffrage and Internal Improvements; and the difference between us on Distribution is radical and perpetual. How he can hold the Free Suffrage measure and its advocates responsible for what he deems a wasteful, useless, and highly objectionable system of internal improvements, is a mystery to us. We can appreciate his opposition to an increase of the State debt and to all appropriations for internal improvements, for the first duty of a representative is to his constituents, and their will should be his, in all cases not involving conscientious scruples or constitutional objections; in which latter event the only course is to resign. Any good Democrats voted at the last session as Mr. Sanders did on questions of internal improvement, and differed as he did with the majority of their party friends; yet not one of them has seen proper to assail the party on this subject as Mr. Sanders has done—not one of them has assumed, looking to the whole State, that he was right and those who voted the other way wrong; and not one of them, holding his party associates responsible for what men of all parties have done, or omitted in attempting to do, has like Mr. Sanders solemnly warned the people against "Democratic proclivities" in this respect, and thus essayed to injure the party which he professes to support. Others have contented themselves with a simple and honest opposition to the Western Extension, and to further involvement on account of internal improvements, in obedience to their pledges to, or the will of their constituents; and no Democrat who differed with them, has, so far as we know, either questioned their Democracy or censured them in the slightest degree for their course. But Mr. Sanders, wiser than many others, and uncharitable just in proportion to the stock of wisdom which he possesses, takes his party to task for the resolution adopted on the subject of internal improvements when Gov. Bragg was first nominated—charges in substance, as the Know Nothing presses and leaders have done, that the people were deceived by the use made of this resolution in different localities, and then holds his own party up as the main cause of present indebtedness and high taxes, dating these latter from the passage of the Central Railroad bill in 1848, for which he admits he voted! Not one word of warning is uttered against the tenacity of the opposition to involve the State in debt,—no reference is made to that fact men of all parties and from all sections voted together for internal improvements in 1854 and 1856; but the Democratic party is solely to blame, says Mr. S., and Gen. Dockery, who deliberately broke his pledges to the Western people in moving that vote of reconsideration—Gen. Dockery is a patriot, and deserves his "gratitude" and the "gratitude" of the people of Johnston. Gov. Bragg is placed upon a "strange plank" in the platform—Gov. Bragg led the Democracy in contests in which the party gave "different constructions" to a plain resolution in different localities—Gov. Bragg and the great mass of the party in the State have ceased to be "old-fashioned Democrats, Jackson Democrats,"—but Linn B. Sanders, Esq., has kept the faith—Linn B. Sanders, Esq., has been uniformly right, except when he gave those voters in 1848 for Free Suffrage and the Central Railroad—L. B. Sanders, Esq., is so sound and true upon all these issues that he censures his own former political friends, warns the people against them, and eulogizes Gen. Alfred Dockery as the embodiment of statesmanship, judgment, and patriotism!

Mr. Sanders also takes ground for "a distribution of the proceeds of public lands" among the States, and substantially, for the assumption by the general government of the State debts. This is high-toned federal doctrine. He also absurdly assumes that the State would be rendered more dependent on the federal center by a loan than a gift, for he opposes "deposit" and advocates "distribution."

It is sufficient to say that Mr. Sanders differs on the subject of distribution with Gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Polk, Mr. Pierce, the Democratic party of the United States as represented in its national Conventions, and the Democratic party of North Carolina as represented in its State Conventions. That is all. Mr. Sanders must, therefore, be in error. He cannot be right, and millions of Democrats wrong.

The only issue now made against the Democratic party is this exploded issue of distribution. The old Whig party had an opportunity in 1841 to carry it out, but failed to do so; and the Know Nothing party did not even condescend to notice it in its platform. Having beaten them on all their issues, concocted in culverts and in fence corners at midnight, they now come forward with this old distribution humbug, fished from the ruins of a former party, as their only stock in trade. We say that the election of Mr. Buchanan has for the present saved the Union, and given substantial assurance that Southern rights will be respected and maintained; and that the great and leading object of the South should now be to sustain Mr. Buchanan. They say that they want money from the federal government to pay the State debts; and that it is more important to have distributionists in Congress than men who will stand by Mr. Buchanan and the true principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Here, then, the two parties stand, and this is the difference between them; and on the main issue which at present divides them, to wit: that

of distribution, Mr. Sanders has deliberately taken position with the Know Nothing faction. He has thus cut himself off from his party, and has fallen "like Lucifer, to rise no more."

Mr. Sanders informs the people of Johnston that he desires to retire from public life. The people of that county, we doubt not, will very readily acquiesce in his wish. The fact that he will retire is just as certain as that his intention to do so has been announced. The Democracy of Johnston will regret his course on distribution, but they will stand by their principles without regard to men. They have been engaged for many long years in the noble work of making their county Democratic; and having completed that work, they will not come down from the high platform of principle and sacrifice the fruits of all their anxieties and labors, merely to gratify the whim, or the caprice, or the vanity of one who formerly served them, or to endorse the results of his misguided or mistaken judgment. Democrats like Barnes, and Hobbs, the Tomlinsons, the Watsons, the Whitneys, and hosts of others who might be named, follow not men, but principles. With Levi Woodbury, they "go where Democratic principles lead, and when they cease to lead they cease to follow."

We have devoted more attention to this letter of Mr. Sanders than it really deserves, but we have done so in anticipation of the use which will be made of it against the Democracy by the Know Nothing presses and leaders. They will hail it as a capital electrifying document for "Sam," and Mr. Sanders will for the future receive a large share of their attention and praise.

The Wilmington Herald of the 23rd, is in one particular a dream book! It says—"there cannot be denied, we think, the existence of a feeling in Western Carolina, and in other portions of the State, of opposition to Wilmington." Again—"If it be the game on the part of the people of North Carolina to hunt down with spear and sword the brightest jewel in the State's coronet, why then, they can assail Wilmington."

What's broke, now! Why, Mr. Burr discovered in his trip from Wilmington, via Kingsville, Columbia, Chester, &c., and at Charlotte, that the North Carolina Railroad Company had handbills and cards stuck up in public places, and lying about in the hotels, advising the travelling public to "try their road!" Those cards set forth that the N. C. road runs through a high cultivated country, and healthy at all seasons of the year, and that it is preferable to the Wilmington and Manchester routes, the fare being the same; and the editor dignifies such a procedure with terms like the above, and declares "it is a grave matter!"

Friend Burr, you have been dreaming. That Chester-Macaroni done up in cheese, laid heavy on your stomach, and filled your head with ugly visions. Wilmington has no enemies here. Why should she have? We are proud of her, because she is enterprising and liberal. But, dear sir, won't you allow us the privilege of bragging on our road? It is one of the very best in the country, and we want the public to know it. And it is true that we think it preferable to the Western people in moving that vote of reconsideration—Gen. Dockery is a patriot, and deserves his "gratitude" and the "gratitude" of the people of Johnston. Gov. Bragg is placed upon a "strange plank" in the platform—Gov. Bragg led the Democracy in contests in which the party gave "different constructions" to a plain resolution in different localities—Gov. Bragg and the great mass of the party in the State have ceased to be "old-fashioned Democrats, Jackson Democrats,"—but Linn B. Sanders, Esq., has kept the faith—Linn B. Sanders, Esq., has been uniformly right, except when he gave those voters in 1848 for Free Suffrage and the Central Railroad—L. B. Sanders, Esq., is so sound and true upon all these issues that he censures his own former political friends, warns the people against them, and eulogizes Gen. Alfred Dockery as the embodiment of statesmanship, judgment, and patriotism!

Mr. Sanders also takes ground for "a distribution of the proceeds of public lands" among the States, and substantially, for the assumption by the general government of the State debts. This is high-toned federal doctrine. He also absurdly assumes that the State would be rendered more dependent on the federal center by a loan than a gift, for he opposes "deposit" and advocates "distribution."

It is sufficient to say that Mr. Sanders differs on the subject of distribution with Gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Polk, Mr. Pierce, the Democratic party of the United States as represented in its national Conventions, and the Democratic party of North Carolina as represented in its State Conventions. That is all. Mr. Sanders must, therefore, be in error. He cannot be right, and millions of Democrats wrong.

The only issue now made against the Democratic party is this exploded issue of distribution. The old Whig party had an opportunity in 1841 to carry it out, but failed to do so; and the Know Nothing party did not even condescend to notice it in its platform. Having beaten them on all their issues, concocted in culverts and in fence corners at midnight, they now come forward with this old distribution humbug, fished from the ruins of a former party, as their only stock in trade. We say that the election of Mr. Buchanan has for the present saved the Union, and given substantial assurance that Southern rights will be respected and maintained; and that the great and leading object of the South should now be to sustain Mr. Buchanan. They say that they want money from the federal government to pay the State debts; and that it is more important to have distributionists in Congress than men who will stand by Mr. Buchanan and the true principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Here, then, the two parties stand, and this is the difference between them; and on the main issue which at present divides them, to wit: that

of distribution, Mr. Sanders has deliberately taken position with the Know Nothing faction. He has thus cut himself off from his party, and has fallen "like Lucifer, to rise no more."

SPEECH OF HON. L. M. KEITT.

The Palmetto Regiment in Mexico.

The City Council of Columbia, S. C., entertained the remnant of the Palmetto Regiment at a public supper on the 14th ult. The Mayor of the city presided. Among the toasts was one in favor of Lawrence M. Keitt, M. C., to which the following response was made. Mr. Keitt spoke warmly of his friend and colleague, the late Preston S. Brooks. The South Carolinian says: "In a very modest way he professed to be embarrassed at having to speak, after such eloquence as he had heard, and endeavored to excuse himself, and in the language of Webster, asked 'Where am I to go?' but he found the effort to excuse 'no go' and he shook his wings and plumed himself for one of those lofty excursions into the regions of historical incident, effective anecdotes, and social stories, which he peculiarly excels in, and in which it is a pleasure to accompany him. He paid a graceful tribute to his college friend, the orator of the day, whom he ventured to say was his classmate—guarded with the statement, however, that the General was a much older man. This he considered important in view of his present position in society—being yet a bachelor. He said his Excellency complained that in his tour of service he found making speeches his hardest duty; he (Mr. Keitt) thought the State must have changed since he attended with the Staff, in Governor Means' day, when the Champagne duties were the most difficult to discharge.

Mr. Keitt said it was out of his line to make a set speech, but with the permission of the company he would ramble along, and give an incident or two which he had derived from General Quitman and others, in relation to the Palmetto Regiment—a few of which we report.

General Quitman told him that when a portion of his brigade was ordered into battle, Col. Butler was refused to be allowed to go, because the Palmettos were actually broken down by fatigue and privation, and he was too feeble for duty. He detailed the New York Regiment and another, and ordered them forward. Col. Pierce Butler demanded "a place in the picture." "No Sir, your place is in the hospital." "Sir!" said he, elevating his noble figure, with fire flashing from his eagle eye—"Never, Sir, while the enemy is in sight, and our flag moving onward!" He could not resist him—his demand was acceded to, and the regiment took its "place in the picture," a brilliant light in the canvass. Gen. Quitman told him, too, that the flag of the Palmetto regiment was the first that waved over the City of Mexico. "Sir, I was with that regiment at the gates of the city, and when I called for a flag to plant upon that gate, the Palmetto flag was the only one there, and that was the flag that first spread its folds in triumph over the Capitol of Mexico."

Mr. Keitt mentioned this glorious testimony to the brave Palmetto boys, because an effort had been made to supplant them and falsify this truthful history.

Another incident he could not omit, in his desultory ramble. While others had spoken of gallant commanders who had fallen in the post of honor, there were others and many subordinates and privates, to whom he could award a passing tribute, did time allow, but he would only allude to one—who had been there, but had fallen in another field, battling for the Palmetto State. He alluded to the noble Brooks—his poor friend Brooks—his colleague—his companion—his room mate. He spoke of his nobleness, his gentleness, his magnanimity, and related many beautiful incidents in illustration of his character. He could not trust himself to speak more of him, but his object was now to mention an incident he derived from him, relative to his younger brother who fell at Charrubusco.

Poor Preston Brooks had designed and was having executed to wear a signet ring, in memory of his noble spirited brother, when he himself was taken from the scene of all his earthly honors and labors.

When another regiment fled, and all the horrors and scourges of war were poured down upon the gallant Palmettos, bathed in the blood of their comrades—when Shields said, "Who will follow me?" and Butler said, "Who will follow me?" and the stripping Brooks, cried, "Yes, all will follow me to the death!"—and he did it. The same ball which pierced his body shattered his musket—and a shivered musket was to adorn the signet, with the motto *satis meruisse*. When this brother left home, Brooks told him, his father said to his old body servant, "I confide my son to you, and take care of him, and if he dies, bury him in the ground of the good old negro act! When the baptism of blood was going on—when the perils were lingering everywhere—when the hot ignition of stratum was everywhere—with none to watch the wounded boy but this old servant, he was at his labor of love, taking care of his charge. One day, however, worked out from the wound—he gathered them up and preserved them. The noble spirit passed out, and the corpse alone was left. What did the old and faithful slave? The regiment gave him a mule and cart—the soldiers helped him to make a rude coffin. With his own hands he placed the body in the coffin, and he carried it to Vera Cruz—he bore it on shipboard and by railroad to his old master's home, and delivered the body and the bones of her child to his widowed and bereaved mother. He lit the intel of his birth place. This is literally true." In classic story—in legendary annals—in ancient or modern time—where is the equal of this touching story?

Mr. Keitt discoursed much eloquence in allusion to the noble deeds and daring of the Palmetto Regiment, and asked, what was it that made each one a hero? It was the memory of Fort Moultrie, of Eatons, of King's Mountain and the glorious days of Seventy-Six. In the hour of danger and in the crisis of battle the voice of those fields was shouting to them, that they were soldiers, and heroes of South Carolina—and bravely did they redeem this sacred obligation. It is due to the men who were in this campaign that its history should be written. When the State gathered around the bier of her slaughtered chiefs, she pledged herself that this gallant band should be recorded in history. Courage and patriotism must have exemplars in every age, or they will diminish. The Palmettos have acted, and made history—the State should record it.

SERVANTS AT WATERING PLACES.

The Charleston Courier makes some excellent suggestions in reference to past management of the White Sulphur Springs, which are more or less applicable to all larger watering places and hotels. Proprietors everywhere should adopt and enforce rules absolutely prohibiting servants from receiving bribes for favoring some to the neglect of others, where they owe equal duty to all; nor should it be regarded proper to make them such an offer. "The system of bribery," says the Courier, "is utterly and selfishly wrong. It renders the servants neglectful, and ever insolent to those who cannot afford to bribe. Invalids through these restorative waters in search of health, and hundreds, may thousands of them, are in straightened circumstances, and with difficulty, raise the means to bear them thither, and pay their board, and other necessary expenses. These are the persons who most especially need attention, and even tender care, and on them fall most heavily the neglect, rudeness and other evils, incident to the system of bribery.

The selfish rich man buys from the insolent waiter the most civil attentions and all the luxuries that the table or the place can furnish; while the poor invalid is denied comforts, and has to scramble for necessities. No one is found there to say—"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye, buy and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk, without money and without price." On the contrary, he that hath little money, is compelled to put up with scant attention and with scant fare. Civil and attentive servants should be rewarded after they have earned their fee, but should never be bribed in advance. The one practice leads to attention, civility and order; the other to neglect, insolence and disorder—often violent, too, on those whose condition should enlist the tenderest sympathy."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the special train with the Memphis delegates for Charleston was passing Raccoon Mountain, about twelve miles West of Chattanooga on Sunday, the axle of the baggage car broke, which caused that car and one of the passenger cars to be thrown off the track. The scene, for a few moments, is described as one of terrible excitement and confusion. The passenger car was whirled into the air amid the screams of the passengers, the groans of the wounded and the awful crash of the timbers of the car. Several persons were slightly injured. One man by the name of George Moore, a member of No. 7 Inevitable Fire Company of Memphis, was so severely wounded that he died after the arrival of the train at Chattanooga. Paul C. Kay, a member of the Liberty Fire Company of Memphis, had an arm broken. Another accident lay upon the same train, about one mile and a half North of Social Circle, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, by the breaking of the truck-wheels of the rear car of the long train.

A number of the passengers in the car just mentioned, and one of them, Mr. C. M. Adair, a merchant of Memphis and a member of the German Rifles, was so severely injured, that his life is despaired of. One other had his leg broken and several were slightly injured.

Proposals for Naval Supplies. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, May 23, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1858, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 23d June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," and they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any one of which will be furnished, as directed, on application to the commandant of the respective yards, or to the navy agent there, and those of all the yards of the navy, as directed, on application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for the service, and the navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only. Every offer may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for the whole.

Offers must be made "for the whole of a class at any yard, or for the whole of a class, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered." All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in accordance with the specifications, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. These only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will receive to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States Attorney, collector, or navy agent, or by a national security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract has been approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, and by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to the Bureau.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in this contract, of the quality and at the time and place above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1813.

must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate voted up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee. The undersigned, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of _____ for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy-agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said _____ shall fail to enter into contract, or to execute the same, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted. (A. B. Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.)

Date. Witness certify that the above named _____ are hereby certified that the above named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature. _____ Date. _____

The following are the classes required at the respective yards: KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 13. Lead, zinc, tin, and iron. No. 14. Yellow pine mast timber. No. 15. White-pine mast timber. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13. Lead, zinc, tin, and iron. No. 14. Yellow pine mast timber. No. 15. White-oak staves and heading. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvite. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flux canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Canvas. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7. Yellow pine beams. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13. Lead, zinc, tin, and iron. No. 14. Yellow pine mast timber. No. 15. White-oak staves and heading. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvite. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flux canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Canvas. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA. Class No. 2. White-oak logs. No. 6. Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7. Yellow pine beams. No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13. Lead, zinc, tin, and iron. No. 14. Yellow pine mast timber. No. 15. White-oak staves and heading. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvite. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flux canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Canvas. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Class No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13. Lead, zinc, tin, and iron. No. 14. Yellow pine mast timber. No. 15. White-oak staves and heading. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 18. Lignumvite. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27. Paints, oils, &c. No. 28. Flux canvas. No. 29. Cotton canvas. No. 30. Canvas. No. 31. Glass. No. 32. Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 34. Brushes. No. 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39. Ship chandlery. No. 40. Stationery. No. 41. Fire wood.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHEREAS, the LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled, "A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows: "Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, has been read in each house of the present General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: 'A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.'"

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held in Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively. And whereas, the bill so agreed to hath been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of article four of the amended Constitution of the State of North Carolina, contained in the second section of the said bill; and it is the intention, by this bill, to agree to the preamble and first section of the bill aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disfranchised by the proposed amendment, and require of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house concurring. That the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of this State, for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, that the foregoing amendment of the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday in August, 1857, sixty days next having been given in ten newspapers: NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, that polls will be opened on the first Thursday in August next, at the Sheriff's office of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—"Approved;" those opposed thereto to vote with a similar ticket—"Not Approved."

Given under my hand, as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at [L.S.] the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1857. THOS. BRAGG. By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG. PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y. May 26, 1857.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD, Raleigh, May 9th, 1857.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the income thereof for the first six months of the year 1857, among the several Counties of the State for the use of Common Schools, direct the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid at the Treasury Department of the State, on compliance with the provisions of law by the parties entitled to receive the same. The Counties of Jackson, Madison, York, Lincoln, Polk and Harnett will receive their respective portions out of the amount distributed to the Counties out of which they were formed. The County of Wilson will receive 27 per cent. of the amount allotted to Edgecombe; 12 1/2 per cent. of that of Nash; 10 1/3 per cent. of that of Wayne; and an amount of \$1000 to be agreed upon by their Chairman.

THOMAS BRAGG, Pres't of office of Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, Sec'y.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Fed. Pop., Dis. Share, and another column. Lists counties like Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Chatham, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Edgecombe, Forsythe, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Jones, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Madison, Marion, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Wayne, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Tyrrell, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watagua, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1857.

Ferrington Little and others vs. A. J. Little and Executor of George Little, dec'd.

Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nancy Little resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Nancy Little to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the first Monday of July next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against her, and prayer of the petition heard, &c.

Witness, J. M. Stewart, Clerk of our Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday of April, 1857. J. M. STEWART, Clerk. April, 1857. 6t-47—(Pr's fee \$10)

State of