

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tucsday, May 18, 1858.

For Governor, HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For the Senate, WILLIAM. F. DAVIDSON. For the Commons, WILLIAMSON WALLACE. JAMES M. HUTCHISON. Election on the first Thursday in August.

THE DISCUSSION.

democratic, and Mr McRae the distribution caudidate for Governor, opened the campaign by a discussion in the Court House in Charlotte. The speaking commenced at 2 o'clock and continued till 7 p. m.

MR McRAE opened the debate by saying that after arriving in Charlotte he had proposed to Judge Ellis to avail themselves of this opportunity to open the campaign. He remarked that he announced himself a candidate with extreme diffidence. No man, high or low. rich or poor, entertained a stronger attachment for North Carolina than he did-he should not devote much time to the discussion of national politics, for he thought State affairs ought to be examined and discussed. He | it would certainly go unpaid. was willing to answer any interrogatory, and honed the Judge would do the same. He believed that the camnaign would be conducted with good feeting on both spies, as there was no cause to expect otherwise.

One of the great resources of a State is populationhow is North Carolina in this respect-how are her stocks, and how stands her aggregate wealth? Have they increased in value-are we keeping pace with other States ?- if not, there must be some reason for it. From 1830 to 1840, our population had increased but 2 per cent .- from 1840 to 1850, he made the increase 7 per cent., others made it 14. Why is it that the increase has been so slow?-we must be laboring under a

-people have failed in business and nearly everything | this point. was depreciating. The reason for all this was our heavy State debt. People will be alarmed to see how taxation has increased. In 1846, \$85,450 were sufficientagreement entered into with the Wil., Char. & Rutherlenburg to look at the increase in their county taxes. \$12,600 more than in 1846. All this money had been unable to lay down a sinking fund of any size, and will have to borrow money in Europe to meet its liabilities.

He claimed to be an internal improvement man, but was opposed to appropriating another dollar from the State Treasury for such works at this time-he thought | plan, how could this distribution candidate for Governthe present condition of affairs forbid further aid, and or do anything? According to the rule of strict conwould, if elected Governor, recommend no further appropriguous. There was no hope for the West to get further help, for the East would not allow it-there would not be three eastern democrats in the Legislature who | who went for it would be ready to swallow almost any would vote for it. He wanted to know what Judge Ellis' position was on that subject. [The Judge said he would answer explicitly in his reply.] He knew that the Judge would claim to be the candidate of a Convention. He contended that that Convention had purposely constructed a platform that could be construed in different ways to suit the East and the West. The whole affair was a mere blank declaration. In the tourse of his remarks about the convention he alluded to the Hon. John Kerr, and said that hereafter he would pay his respects particularly to that gentleman.

But he was in favor of completing our internal improvements with the public lands-the people have only to stretch forth their hands and be enriched. The United States owned 1,000,000,000 acres-this was common property and it ought to be enjoyed by all alike. But such is not the case-Congress has been giving it away to the new States-30,000,000 acres had been given to build railroads-he was opposed to this as well as to the Homestead bill now before Congress proposing to give 160 acres to actual settlers. The democratic party had declared that it was unconstitutional to distribute the lands, but he contended that it was constitutional. Distribution would not increase the tariff-such had not been the effect heretofore, when, in 1833, the surplus revenue was distributed, and afterwards repeated. The land fund never did lower the tariff. Distribution will do North Carolina good. 2,500,000 acres with which she built a railroad 700 miles long at \$40,000 per mile. Ohio was cited as having been made prosperous by receiving land, and was how the third State in the Union. Other States were named as having been benefitted in this way. Distribution could be secured if the North Carolina members of Congress would do their duty to the State. They voted would have voted against in its original shape if he had fought our battles, and to their widows and orphans had been in Congress) and they ought to go for a share | -was not this right-did we not owe them something? to North Carolina.

Notwithstanding his present position, he claimed to be a democrat-he had taken the stand he occurried after mature deliberation, and would stick to it. He spoke one hour and three-quarters, repeating, mostly, his speech delivered here two or three months ago, with this exception, that he did not eulogise Stephen A. Douglas nor berate the democratic press.

he had tried to do his duty to the State and to his God. opposed to any further appropriations. How could he He did not appear as a mere seeker after office-he was be an internal improvement man and at the same time but forth by a Convention of the democratic party, and oppose the granting of means to carry such works on. manner.

appeared as the advocate of the policy and principles | He (Ellis) was as much opposed to involving the State the interests of all sections, and was now fighting the was willing to adopt it.

the enemies of State equality. the verge of ruin-but the picture had been overdrawn Rae was in that convention and voted for the resolution, and exaggerations made that facts would not justify. Under democratic administrations, our territorial limits had increased three-fold-our people were contented and happy, and, in a majority of cases, prosperous. Such would not have been the case if the misrule had predominated that his opponent had pictured up.

The Constitution ought to be strictly construed, and upon this principle the democratic party had endeavored to act. In the early history of the Government a proposition was made to liquidate the debts of the States by the General Government, which was resisted by the democratic party and prevented-Mr McRae's scheme tended in that way now. Gen. Jackson had given a death blow to works of internal improvement On Monday afternoon the 10th inst., Judge Ellis, the by the Government, but his friend, Mr McRae, was trying to inaugurate a similar principle by getting the public lands for that purpose, although he still claimed to be a democrat. This would not accord with Jackson democracy or with the principles of the party at the present time. His opponent had magnified the State debt, and wanted to scare the people about taxes - both parties were responsible for the State debt, and it was unfair to try to injure the democratic party with the cry of high taxes. The arguments of his opponent tended strongly towards repudiation, which would be dishonorable to the State and its citizens. If this debt was never paid until we got public land to pay it with,

> The Judge then alluded to the practices of the democratic party with regard to a U. S. Bank, high tariff, &c., and showed the injurious effects and unfairness of high tariffs. But if Mr McRae's plan were adopted, the tariff must be increased again, and for one dollar received two would have to be paid back to the Government. which would benefit northern manufacturers to the

great injury of the South. This was no time for any one to try to disorganize the democratic party. It was the only national party in existence-Senator Seward had said that it was the only party that had successfully resisted black republicanism-all other parties had been overpowered by burden. We have not advanced in proportion to taxa- northern fanaticism, and it was the duty of every pation-after having tax after tax heaped upon us we are | triot to strengthen the democratic party instead of tryno better off. He was ready to propose a remedy, and | ing to weaken it. His competitor had declared against if he could not convince the people that he was right, the original Kansas bill, and condemned the N. C. memhe did not want their votes-he intended to use no bers for voting for it. He thought they did right, and tact, but desired to reach their reason. In 1836, North | the southern people were almost unanimous in this Carolina received \$1,437,739 as her share of distribu- opinion. It was objected that Kansas got too much tion, and had it not been for that we should now have land, but she had got no more than other States coming into the Union-his competitor had not raised this ob- McRae to defeat Mr Ashe, the democratic candidate for He said there was not a town in the State advancing jection to other States when they applied for admission, in prosperity-not a factory but what was going down and it was strange that he should object to Kansas on

Objection had been raised by his opponent to the democratic Convention and its platform-he ridiculed to correct it. The charge was wrong. both-said the resolutions were evasive and meant but now, 12 years since, \$524,090 will be necessary, an | nothing. But, said the Judge, look at the gentleman's increase of 500 per cent. After complying with the letter announcing himself a candidate-it was composed of different timbers, one plank for democrats and anford Railroad, the State debt will be \$9,000,000. In other for whigs-he was trying to play the game of 1858-'9 we must raise \$700,000 to liquidate debts that open and shut, the advantages of which were all on will fall due. He called upon the citizens of Meck- one side-open or shut his opponent expected to win. Mr McRae's proposition was to close the land offices and withdraw all the lands from market, and then issue devoted to internal improvements, without returning warrants to the States for certain amounts of land. any substantial benefits. There was no Railroad stock | Henry Clay's plan was to deposit all the surplus money in the State that would command par-it had never in the treasury with the different States until the Govbeen higher than \$60, while most of it could be bought ernment needed it. The latter plan his opponent had for \$25 to \$30. Even the Wil, and Weldon Road had been pronounced wrong, and had said that it was a stain upon that gentleman's escutcheon. But for his part he did not think so-of the two, he liked Mr Clay's plan the best-thought it was more practicable. If Henry Clay, with all his ability, failed to succeed with his struction, distribution could not be accomplished. Mr Calhoun had said such were the overwhelming constitutional difficulties attending this measure that a man unconstitutional act-even the schemes of abolitionism. Mr C. was a southern man, a slaveholder, and he had pronounced against the practicability of distributionwas not his warning worth something? Jackson, Benton, Webster, Clay and King had pronounced it unconstitutional. Webster had said we were no more authorized to give away the public lands than the money in the public treasury. This was no time for southern men to favor unconstitutional schemes. Such things would be resisted in every aspect.

But Mr McRae himself, at one time, thought this scheme unconstitutional. A resolution was introduced into the Legislature of 1842, declaring that North Carolina was entitled to her share of the public lands, and Mr McRae voted against it. If it was wrong then it is wrong now. Up to 1852, his opponent had been opposed to distribution-he had stood upon the platforms adopted by the national Conventions of the party, and they declared against the principle-but now he came forward and said it had always been practicable Complaint was made because land had been given to the new States, and it was charged that it was being squandered in this way. He denied this, and contended that in most cases value had been received by the Government. There may have been some imprudent grants-no doubt there were grants made that he would have voted against. The land received by Illinois had been cited as an instance of this kind; but the gentleman should remember that Mr Fillmore signed that and will not make her dependent. Illinois had received | bill, and a democratic President was not responsible

The public domain should be kept as a source of revenue to the Government. From the foundation of the Government to the present time \$169,189,000 had gone into the public treasury from this source-had it not been for these sales this amount would have been collected from the pockets of the people. A large porfor the Kansas bill which allowed land, (a bill that he tion of the land given away went to the soldiers who

Judge Ellis then stated his position with regard to internal improvements. He was in favor of extending aid to complete works of internal improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting | connection." the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other. For instance, if the money already appropriated to the JUDGE ELLIS replied. He stated that he appeared Western extension did not quite complete it, and only before the people somewhat unexpectedly. He had needed a small portion more, rather than lose what the The State has now we believe, some 1900 miles of railnot made an appointment for this place, but happening State had already invested and suffer the work to rot here on his way to Union, and learning that Mr McRae out, he should favor further aid. But his opponent, lesired to speak, he determined to meet him. It afford- Mr McRae, had declared opposition to granting another ed him great pleasure to meet his friends of Mecklen- cent. Was all the money already expended to be lost burg-here he had made his maiden speech, and al- for the want of a small amount of further aid. If noththough 16 years had elapsed since that time, he still ing more was granted the State's interest would greatly held on to the old democratic banner and was here to- suffer. But if his opponent's plan was adopted how was day for the purpose of defending the principles of the | he to aid his Fayetteville friends for whom he had man-Party. He had just resigned an honorable and respon- ifested so much interest in his late letter?—they expecttible position-while in the discharge of duties apper- ed aid from the next Legislature, (and for his part he aining to that position he may have made enemies, but | would certainly not object to it,) but they could not he was not conscious of having done any man injustice expect it if Mr McRae's views prevailed, because he was

of that party; which party was the only constitutional in impracticable schemes as any other man, but there one in existence, and which had endeavored to uphold was a judicious and prudent course to pursue, and he

battles of the South against black republicanism and My opponent (said the Judge) has talked a great deal about the State debt, but he is in some measure respon-From the gloomy picture drawn by his opponent, Mr sible for it. The democratic Convention of 1852 passed McRae, one might be led to suppose that we were on a resolution in favor of internal improvements.-Mr Mcand it did not seem right to hear him now complaining about the State debt after favoring schemes which caused it.

It was asserted by his competitor that our improvebusiness generally was depressed. Internal improvements had not, certainly, caused a depression of businesr, neither were all our towns decaying. He knew, from personal observation, some towns which were benefitted by Railroads-the N. C. Railroad had accomplished a great deal of good; if it had not paid any dividend to the State, it was of immense benefit to the people slaughter, and Jim was sentenced to receive 39 lashes, along the line; some counties exported four times as to be imprisoned until July Court, then to receive 39 much produce as formerly-it was of decided advantage to the farmer.

The new States had been referred to by his competitor as having been enriched by the public lands; but it was not that entirely which had benefitted them; the farmers of those States had been successful in cultivating the soil, and all know how much this adds to the prosperity of a State. The citizens of North Carolina are in as good condition as those of Ohio, and more honest and respectable. A portion of the public domain would be valueless without railroads through it, hence the government had pursued the policy of donating alternate sections to aid in building them, which enhanced the value of the remaining sections; it lost nothing in this way. There had been no squandering; but if Mr McRao's plan was adopted there would be squandering in reality, for he was in favor of giving 300,000,000 acres to the States, besides a large amount to the Pacific railroad. This was, probably, land enough to make 2 States as large as North Carolina.

After speaking for 13 hours, the Judge closed by stating that he had labored under great physical debility, having been unwell for three weeks previous.

MR McRAE replied in a short speech. He said he was opposed to the Kansas bill in its original shape, but approved of the "conference committee bill," excepting that part granting land. He did not mean that nothing had advanced in this State, but that business had not continued to advance with taxation. He said he was willing to comply with agreements the Legislature had already made, but would go no further, not another step | linians. to increase the liability of the State. A newspaper called the "Free Press," published some 3 or 4 years ago in claiming that Judge Ellis favored distribution at that

JUDGE ELLIS said, in his rejoinder, that he had never seen a copy of the "Free Press," and did not know until sometime after it had died out that it had misrepresented him. That paper was started to help Mr Congress in 1853; it had misrepresented many others in the same way; it did not have character enough to do appeared in Mr Cantwell's paper at Raleigh, he hastened

About the winding up of the discussion, a desultory debate took place, the only important point in which was the question of the "Danville connection," which we have noticed in another article.

The best feeling prevailed throughout, and both gentlemen maintained their positions with ability. Judge Ellis more than satisfied his democratic friends, and proved himself equal to any issue that may be brought bear against him.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.

At the close of the discussion in this place on the 10th, between Judge Ellis and Mr McRae. and after most of the audience had left the Court House, the opinon of each gentleman was called forth with regard to building a Railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C., or some other point on the N. C. Road, known as the "Danville connection."

As the candidates were about leaving the stand, a gentleman asked how they stood "in regard to local works." This was the question as we recollect it. Mr McRae said that he was in favor of allowing the

construction of any Road the people wanted, provided they did it with their own means. Judge Ellis asked if he alluded to the Danville con-

nection? Mr McRae replied that he favored the principle as a general onc. The Judge then asked him if he was in favor of the Danville connection. Mr McRae replied that he was, and wished to know if Judge Ellis was apposed to it or in favor of it.

Judge Ellis replied that individually he was opposed to it, and for this reason: At the session of the Legislature that chartered the N. C. Railroad, he (Ellis) had introduced a bill to charter a Road from Danville running through a certain part of North Carolina. Eastern gentlemen violently opposed the scheme, and contended that it would materially injure their section of the State. The matter was compromised by the friends of his bill and the eastern members by chartering the N. C. Road, and it was agreed that the Danville scheme should be relinquished. Under the impression that it was the best he could do for his constituents he became a party to that agreement; and it would be wrong and dishonorable for him now to violate it or advocate a revival of the scheme. This was his position as an individual. But he thought schemes of a local nature ought not to enter into this campaign-they should be left for the Legislature to settle.

The Judge further remarked, that if elected, he would not recommend the Danville connection. Mr McRae replied that neither would he, if elected, recommend it. The matter was then dropped.

We think we have given the substance of the conver sation on this point correctly. The audience were on their feet at the time in the act of leaving, and a good deal of confusion prevailed, but we were within a few feet of the gentlemen, and heard every word distinctly.

DISCUSSION AT MONROE .- We learn from a gentleman who was present, that Messrs Ellis and McRae was a respectable audience present and the discussion continued for about five hours. The Judge made a decided favorable impression, and there is no doubt but that the democracy of Union and every other portion of this part of the State are determined to rally to his support with the same zeal which prompted them in former days. From what we hear, we suppose the substance of the discussion was about the same as it was deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means here, except that nothing was said about the "Danville

> RAILROADS IN NORTH-CAROLINA .- "Rip Van Winkle," if slow, is keeping up, we see, with the spirit of the age, in opening new lines of railroad and extending old ones. road, and these works were begun when the State had from Columbia to Washington, says: not an income of over \$100,000. The taxes, it is true, have been made somewhat heavier by the cost of these of the State, and its productive power, have been so thought of, considering the good that has been done."

and will afford a thought for reflection. The Express might be surprised to learn that Mr McRae is going these works and trying to arouse the prejudices of the of this line of travel. people against Railroads.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county was held last week-Judge Bailey presiding. and Catawba counties, held in Lincolnton on Friday last On Thursday, the criminal docket was taken up, and the 14th inst, Franklin D. Rinehardt Esq., of Catawba, Martin Icehower and David Weant put upon trial on a was nominated as the democratic candidate for the Sencharge of having whipped a negro man to ceath, the ate in that District. Ambrose Costner was nominated property of the former. It was in evidence that the negro was rebellious, but the whipping was too severe. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Icehower was sentenced to pay a fine of \$750 and to be imprisoned 3 months-Weant \$250 and to be imprisoned 3 months. For the State, ments had done no good; that towns were decaying and | Solicitor Lander-for the prisoners, J. W. Osborne, S. J.

Lowrie, J. M. Hutchison and J. E. Brown. On Friday, Jim, a negro belonging to Gibson Scott, was tried for the murder of Ned, another negro, the property of Mr Wm. Tiddy. After the examination of the witnesses, the Attorneys for the prisoner, with the consent of the Solicitor, submitted to a verdict of manlashes more, and to be banished the State. For the State, Lander-for the prisoner, Osborne and Wilson.

Judge Bailey fined a gentleman \$25 for forming and expressing an opinion after he had been summoned as a Juror. We learn that the fine was afterwards re-

An Extra Term of the Court was ordered to be held on the 4th Monday in June.

WIL., CHAR. & RUTH. RAILROAD.

A friend communicates the following information The President of this Road on Thursday last secured the valuable sevices of Maj. John Caldwell, for the graduation of all the sections between Charlotte and the Catawba River, not heretofore let to others. There are some six or seven miles in the contract, and from Mr Caldwell's high and well-carned reputation as a Contractor, we think the Company may well congratulate themselves that this part of the work has fallen into

We also learn that the contract for the masonry over Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, is nearly closed with a contractor worthy of all reliance. Beyond the Catawba, the Stockholders have been for several months past, engaged on their contracts; and soon, we trust, the whole work, to connect our mountains with our own seaboard by one continuous rail, will be in such a state of progression as will cheer the hearts of all true North Caro-

FOUND DEAD .- We are informed that a Mr Martin Wilmington, was produced, and extracts read from it | Steele was found dead in the woods in the north-western part of Cabarrus county, on Sunday the 9th inst. He had been missing from his home for ten days previous-

ly. When found his body was much destroyed by dogs and buzzards. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered of death from intemperance. A bottle was found by his side. He was about 38 years old, and unmarried.

FIRE .- A blacksmith shop on Dr. J. M. Strong's any one much harm. But when a similar statement Sunday last, while the family was at Church. The ness to pay in advance is commendable, and speaks perties of this barn and stables narrowly escaped-the wind blowing | well for the condition of the Road. from a favorable direction prevented their destruction. Fire in the woods was the cause of the accident.

> FATAL AFFRAY .- We learn that a serious if not fatal affray occurred in Gaston county recently, between Mr Leroy Stowe and two other persons, Green Massey, between this point and Columbia, for it was duly delivand his son. The difficulty arose about the posses- ered at Columbia by the Agent. The loss occurred besion of a plantation-a fight took place, when the younger Green struck Stowe on the back of the head, breaking in his skull, which it is thought will cause the night train. It is a great mistake to hold Railroad death, if it has not already done so.

P. S .-- We learn that is likely Mr Stowe will recover.

CANDY MANUFACTORY .- While in Newbern a few weeks ago, we met with an old friend, John S. Banks, who is engaged in the manufacture of Candy in that town, for the wholesale trade. We suppose the most if not all of the retailers of that article buy their those who desire, to furnish themselves from a North from Deep River. It emits a brilliant flame. Prof. E. Carolina manufactory. We give this notice because it states that the ore contains a great deal of volatile matis deserving-we receive no compensation for it (as we ter, and is highly valuable for the purpose of furnishnever take a cent for anything we say editorially) -- and we | ing oil. Really, every means ought to be used to think if dealers will patronize Mr Banks they will find develop the mineral wealth of the Deep River region. his candy a superior article and his terms reasonable. Let the citizens of our State encourage one another whenever they can do so without injury to their pockets.

A subscriber at Mountain Creek, Catawba county, informs us that sometimes his paper is four weeks in reaching that office, and 3 or 4 numbers arrive together.

"I am fully pursuaded that they are sent out weekly from your office, but are detained somewhere between this office and Charlotte by some person who is too stingy to pay for reading them."

We have no doubt our friend is correct in his surmises. There are some narrow-minded, close-fisted persons who think it all right to borrow and detain subscribers' papers in order that they may read them without having to pay for them. From what we hear, we are certain that our paper is read by twice as many men. at least, as we have subscribers. We have heard of some instances where four men, heads of families, meet to read one subscriber's paper. We shall say nothing against this practice-we are glad they feel so much interest in the contents of the "Western Democrat," (although they might afford to take a copy themselves)detaining subscribers' papers, we hope they will see the give it a trial. impropriety of such conduct, and discontinue it.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ELECTIONEEDING .- Mr Douglas is using every means possible in Washington city to maintain his popularity, by giving frequent entertainments | Cortlandt Van Renssalaer, of New Jersey. There were 31 and inviting everybody to attend. The American Medical Association recently met in Washington, and a gentleman who was present writes to the Columbia chosen Moderator, and Rev II D Jankin, of Pa, tempo-Carolinian as follows:

Senator Douglas gave a reception and entertainment to the Association, the evening of the 5th instant, and the little giant, with his young and queen like wife, addressed the people at Monroe on Tuesday last. There performed their parts in the most elegant style. Each person was introduced to Mr Douglas, and he in turn presented each to Mrs Douglas, who extended her hand | Elders Thomas H McRorie, Z Alexander Long. with a cordial word of salutation. Many enjoyed the pleasing satisfaction of her recognition afterwards, and found her noble and graceful figure equalled by her intellectual and social charms. The medical fraternity did not care to consider the Lecompton question on this

> The "Wilmington Herald" has been purchased by Messrs C. E. & R. Barr, and appeared last week in an entire new dress, looking much improved. We like the H-rald and wish it great success in everything except politics.

A writer in the South Carolinian, who traveled

In setting out, we took the Charlotte route, and were so favorably in pressed with the comfort of the cars, and works, but the value of the lands, and of the products the despatch observed throughout this line to Weldon, that our return by the same line was forthwith a fixed much increased, that the taxes ought scarcely to be fact. Having fully tested the Wilmington and Manchester route by way of Kingsville, and made the com-The above is the opinion of the New York Express, parison with the route by Charlotte and Raleigh to the OFFER their well known Wheat Thrashers at Cost. same point, Weldon, North Carolina, we have no hesi- for Cash. Warranted to give satisfaction. Call and tation in affirming that the latter is preferable in every- examine them. thing which concerns the travelor, and a trial is ail through the State under-estimating the importance of that is necessary to convince any one of the advantages

Rev. Dr. Hawks, being on a visit to Wilmington, The citizens of Salisbury have made arrange- lectured on Thursday evening last before the Ladies' ments to celebrate the 20th of May in an appropriate Mount Vernon Association of that town. He was also to lecture in Fayetteville yesterday evening.

CANDIDATES.

At a convention of the counties of Lincoln, Gaston as the democratic candidate to represent Lincoln county in the Commons. Henderson Sherrill and Gilbert Routh are democratic candidates for the Commons in Catawba county.

In Cleaveland county, A. G. Waters, J. D. Weir, W. W. Wright, G. G. Holland and W. B. Blanton have declared themselves democratic candidates for the Com-

For the above information we are indebted to a friend

CANDIDATES IN GASTON .- A democratic County Convention, held in Dallas on the 27th ult., nominated Mr Wm. McKee for the Commons. We learn that Mr Danl. Regan is an independent democratic candidate.

A democratic Convention of the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, held on the 11th inst., nominated Maj. John T. Gilmore for the Senate, and W. McL. McKay, C. C. Barbee and Jas S. Harrington for the Commons. Very good selections.

In the senatorial District composed of Bladen. Columbus and Brunswick, Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., has been nominated as the democratic candidate. There is no better democrat in the State than Mr McDowell. In Columbus, D. F. Williamson is the democratic candidate for the Commons.

In the district of Moore and Montgomery, A. R. McDonald is the whig candidate for the Senate. In Moore county, Dr. John Shaw is the democratic candidate, and W. B. Richardson is his opponant for the

Dr. L. A. Mills has been nominated by the democrats of Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk counties, to represent that District in the Senate.

In Randolph and Alamance, Jonathan Worth, whig is a candidate for the Senate. In Randolph, H. B. Elliott and J. G. Hinshaw, whigs, are candidates for the

An exchange paper says the following gentlemen are candidates for the Legislature in Caswell county: Hon. Bedford Brown, William Long, G. N. Thomson, Capt. J. M. Allen, Hou. John Kerr, E. K. Withers, S. E. Williams, and others.

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT .- Report says (with how much truth we are unable to decide) that Hon. W. W. Avery and Daniel Coleman, Esq., democrats, are candidates for Congress in the Mountain District in place of Mr Clingman.

S. C. SENATOR .- The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Col. Arthur P. Hayne to the U. S. Senate in place of Evans, deceased.

It will be seen by a notice in to-day's paper that the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad Company is now prepared and ready to pay the Coupons due on the premises, in Steel Creek neighborhood, was burnt on bonds of the Company on the 1st of July. This willing-

> LOST MAIL .- We notice in the "Chester Standard" a statement that the Charlotte mail of the 14th April was lost on the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad. This is an error-the mail of that date was not lost on the Road tween Columbia and Charleston. We learn that there is no mail Agent between Columbia and Kingsville on officials responsible for lost mails-they have nothing to do with the mail more than to furnish a car in which to carry it-the government employs an officer to take charge of it, and the officers of the Road have no control

Oil FROM IRON ORE .- Prof. Emmons (State Goologist) has shown to the Editor of the Raleigh Standard a specisupplies at the North; but here is an opportunity, for men of Oil extracted from the blackband iron ore taken

> The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in session at Lynchburg, Va., has been excited and agitated by the introduction of a petition from the Western and Northern Conferences in regard to slavery, asking for a change of the constitution of the church on that subject. Secession is threatened by those Conferences if the request is not granted. After a stormy debate the matter was referred to a committee

> AN OLD OFFICER .- A few weeks ago we noticed the resignation of Mr J. G. Stanly as Clerk of the County Court of Craven, after a service in that position of fiftyone years. We now see his death announced as having occurred on the 1st inst, aged 75 years.

THE "OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT."-Our friend, A. A. N. M. Taylor, being determined that the people of this section shall have no excuse for not having good coffee, has brought on a new kind of coffce pot, which makes the beverage on scientific principles by means of a condenser, strainer, &c., &.,-(he can explain it better than we can.) Those who are fond of good coffee, and desirious of economizing in hard times, must call at Taybut if any of this class of readers are in the habit of lor's Tin Manufactory and get one of these Pots and

> GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE (O. S.) PRESDYTEBIAN PURE WHITE VINEGAR, CLOVES, CHURCH .- This body met in New Orleans on the 6th inst. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Synods represented, including New York and all the States South and West of it. Rev W A Scott of California, was rary clerk. The following are the delegates from North Carolina: Presbytery of Orange: Ruling Elder C L Payne. Presbytery of Fayetteville: Rev Simeon Colton, D D; Ruling Elder, Bartholemew Fuller. Presbytery of Concord: Rev Wm C Sheetz, Rev B S Kreider, Ruling

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY .- We are gratified to announce that the abolitionists have failed in their efforts ro array this institution against slavery.

A year ago, the Abolitionists passed a resolution in the Tract Society, directing the Publishing Committee to issue tracts upon "the moral evils and vices which slavery is known to promote." The Committee to their credit, declined to do this. The year passed by and no incendiary publication had been issued. The issue was, should the instructions of last year be re-affirmed by the Society, or should they be reseinded? The result has been that they have been rescinded, at the Annual meeting, in New York, by a vote of at least ten to one.

WHEAT THRASHERS!! J. & E. B. Stowe

Charlotte, May 18, 1858.

COX'S PATENT GELATINE, A superior article for making Jellies. ALSO, Extracts for Flavoring, viz: Vanilla, Lemon, Peach, Almond, Rose, Orange, Celery, &c., for sale at SCARR & CO'S

Charlotte Drug Store.

MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 15th ult., by Robt. Nixon, Esq. Mr Wm. Cashon to Miss Jane Hagar. In Iredell county, on the 27th ult., Dr James P. Howard to Miss Mary A., daughter of D. M. Stevenson. In Yorkville, on the 6th instant, Capt. W. T. Davis and Miss M. J. Wilson of Gaston county, N. C.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 11th inst., Mr Benjamin Julian, aged about 55 years. In Davie county, on the 3d instant, Dr. D. S. Parker, of pulmonary consumption, aged 35 years.

Office of the C. & So. Ca. R. R. Co.,

AT CHARLOTTE. The Coupons due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of July next, will be redeemed at this Agency

when presented. A. H. MARTIN, Agent. May 16, 1858.

NOTICE. Y ORDER OF COURT, I will sell on the 29th day of June next, at the Court House door in Charlotte, the LAND belonging to the Estate of Wm. P. McLelland, dec'd, lying on the Tuckaseege Ford Road, is miles from town, containing SIXTY ACRES more less, on which there is a good DWELLING HOUSE and all necessary out-buildings. Terms: 6 months credit, with note and approved se-

curity, and interest from date. J. A. HUGGINS, Adm'r. Charlotte, May 18, 1858. 9-7t



ATTENTION, REFLEMENT YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Firemen's Hall on THURSDAY morning, 20th May, at 7 o'clock, a. m., with arms for inspection and 20 rounds blank cartridges. By order of the Captain, W. A. OWENS, O. S.

FINE SALAD OIL,

new and superior brand of Olive Oil, an exquisite

article for Salads, for sale at SCARR & CO.'S

Hoofland's German Eitters,

Just received at SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

SULPHUR WHITE SPRINCS

CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C. These Springs are situated fifty miles North of Charlotte, 20 miles West of Statesville, and 25 miles East of Morganton, at the foot of the Mountains, and in a

vicinity unsurpassed for the salubrity of its climate. The Proprietor, DR. E. O. ELLIOTT, announces to the public that his House is again open, with every accommodation for the reception of visitors. The peculiar tonic, alterative and invigorating pro-

WATER.

render it invaluable in Disenses of the Liver. Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoa, Nervous Debility, Spinal Diseases, Incipient Consumption, Scrofula, Eruptive Discuses, and all cases of debility accompanied with defective appetite and want of assimilation. Particularly to Females is this Water efficacious. C. S. Brown's tri-weekly Line of FOUR HORSE

COACHES from Salisbury to Asheville, passes within five miles, and visitors can procure conveyances from Newton to the Springs at all times. MAY 18, 1858.

W. C. WHITFORD, General Commission Merchant,

EAST FRONT STREET. NEWBERN N. C. Agent for Smith's Line of New York Packets.

Goods received and forwarded. SUMMER RESORT.

Moultrie House,

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND. D. MIXER, of the Charleston Hotel, would most repectfully inform his friends, and those in search of a leasant summer resort, that on or about the 15th of fune next, he will again open this fashionable Summer Retreat, and continue it through the summer under his individual management. The cars will run to and from the boat, thus making the House accessible at any time. May 18, 1858.

For Sale or Rent, FTER the first day of January next, my RESI-DENCE adjoining the town of Lincolton, N. C.

11 Acres of Land Attached. The House is 41 by 33 feet, has 4 Rooms and Passage

down Stairs, and one 33 by 20 feet above. A Negro House with 5 Rooms; a Kitchen 17 feet square; an Ice House, two Cribs and Grainery; Stable Room enough for 7 Horses and 2 Cows, with a Wagon Shed; a Blacksmith's Shop; and also a good Spring of Water on the premises. This is an excellent location for a Lawyer or Physician.

A bargain can be had if called for soon and terms made easy as money is not much of an object new. All new and in good repair. I refer to H. Cansler and Wm. Lander, Esq'rs, for information.

W. H. ALEXANDER.

NUTMEGS, MACE, PEPPER, &c., a fresh supply, For sale at SCARR & CO.'S.

May 18, 1858.

Genuine French Mustard, An elegant Article for the table. SCARR & CO.

Copartnership Notice. The subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the name of HAND. WILLIAMS & FARROW, for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS in Flour. Grain, and other country produce. Their large stores on Hayne and Auson streets will soon be completed. At present, they will occupy Nos. 14 and 16 Hayne st. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store. From their long experience, and with their facilities for doing business, they feel confident in being able to serve

their friends to the best advantage.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., THOS. M. FARROW.

Charleston, May 18, 1858.

From the Charleston Courier. NEW FIRM .-- It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs Hand, Williams & Farrow have established a house in our city for the transaction of a general produce business. Our city has expended a large amount of money in building rail

roads, extending into the grain regions of Georgia, Tennessee and other States, and we think it is full time that we were realizing more of the benefits which it was contemplated would result from these enterprises. These gentlemen are creeting commodious stores on Hayne-street, and will, we learn, at an early date, be prepared to receive and sell any amount of country produce. They bring to the enterprise energy, capacity, long business experience, and what is of most importance, ample means for the success of such a business, which, in many respects, must result advantageously to the interests of the city. Mr Williams has been elected a director in the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road Company, in behalf of the City of Charleston, and will leave in a few days for the West; and will, we are informed, in connection with the duties of his mission, nogotiate with the different rail road lines for a reduction of freight to the Atlantic ports. We sincerely hope that

his efforts may be crowned with full success.