

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GRANTS OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

We have heard much from Mr. McRae, and from the opposition who are sustaining him, of the national Democratic party having voted away the public lands for Railroad purposes. We now assert, and will show by the dates of the different acts, that no public lands have been granted to Railroads while the Democratic party has had control of the government. We quote from the official statement made to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior at the commencement of the late session of Congress: The Illinois grant was made September 20, 1850, 2,595,053 acres; the Missouri grants June 10, 1852, and February 9, 1853, 1,815,435 acres; the Arkansas grant February 9, 1853, 1,465,297 acres; the Michigan grant June 3, 1856, 3,096,000 acres; the Wisconsin grant June 3, 1856, 1,622,800 acres; the Iowa grant May 15, 1856, 3,456,000 acres; the Louisiana grant June 3, and August 11, 1856, 1,102,560 acres; the Mississippi grant August 11, 1856, 950,400 acres; the Alabama grant May, June, and August, 1856, 1,213,390 acres; the Florida grant May 17, 1856, 1,814,400 acres; the Alabama grant March 3, 1857, 709,000 acres, and the Minnesota grant, same date, 4,416,000 acres—making in all 24,247,355 acres, and 8,647 miles of Railroad. [See Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1st session 55th Congress, page 89.]

It will be observed that during the 31st Congress, ending 4th March, 1851, the Illinois grant was made. Messrs. Badger and Mangum, of this State, voted for it, and Mr. Fillmore signed the bill. The House of Representatives was opposed to the Democratic party by twenty majority—Mr. Cobb having been elected Speaker under the "plurality rule," and receiving but 112 out of 222 votes cast.

The 32d Congress made grants to Missouri and Arkansas. Mr. Fillmore was President and signed the bills, his term having expired 4th of March, 1853.

During the 33d Congress, from March, 1853, to March, 1855, the Democrats had the President and both branches of Congress. The pressure for grants was immense, but the above statement shows that not an acre was given. A bill making a grant to Minnesota got through in some way, but a fraud was discovered in it, and it was promptly repealed during the same session.

The 34th Congress, from March, 1855, to March, 1857, was the memorable body in which the Know Nothings controlled the House of Representatives, Mr. Banks being the Speaker. This Congress granted to States and Territories for Railroads, 18,571,550 acres!

Such facts as these, it seems to us, should close the mouths of those who are constantly asserting that the Democratic party has squandered the public lands. But these facts will never be seen in Know Nothing newspapers. Mark that! It does not suit the purpose of those journals to give their readers the "truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" on this question of the public lands.—Raleigh Standard.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

The stockholders of the N. C. Railroad Company held their annual meeting at Hillsboro, N. C., beginning on the 8th inst. We learn that the reports of the President and other officers gave satisfaction; and that all the rumors which have spread abroad to the prejudice of Mr. Fisher, as the chief officer of the Company, were promptly met by him and proven to be false. It affords us pleasure to make this announcement; for it may be that the minds of some of his friends had been poisoned by the foul tongues of designing persons. Truth is often slow of foot, but when it does overtake falsehood it never fails to send it into blackness—shivering, and abashed.

The following is the result of the election for four Directors. It will be seen that Mr. Fisher was re-elected as one of them. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, he was unanimously re-elected President—the very best evidence a man could desire in vindication of his qualifications for, and fidelity to, a public trust of this nature.

FOR DIRECTORS. C. F. Fisher, 4,148 J. I. Shaver, 1,360 R. M. Saunders, 4,709 A. Hargrave, 1,261 R. Gorrell, 4,718 D. A. Davis, 1,207 Gen. McRae, 3,329 J. W. Thomas, 365 Mr. Mebane, 1,816 Judge Ruffin, 306 Salisbury Watchmen.

Fisher, Saunders, McRae and Gorrell were elected. The Directors appointed by Gov. Bragg to represent the State are Messrs. Bellamy, Dick, Hargrave, Dortch, Cameron, Barringer, Giles Mebane and P. B. Hawkins; the two latter gentlemen in place of Graham and Poole, as heretofore stated.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The ninth annual meeting of the members of this Company was held in Raleigh, on the 5th inst.—T. W. Dewey, of Charlotte, chosen Chairman, and Quinten Busbee, of Raleigh, Secretary. The Board of Directors exhibited their report, containing a detailed account of the past year's operations, and the financial condition of the Company.

At the election for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected: Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden, P. F. Pescud, W. H. Jones, Wm. D. Cooke, Chas. B. Root, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dan'l G. Bowle, H. W. Husted, Jno. G. Williams, K. P. Frazier, G. Busbee and R. H. Battle.

Immediately after the adjournment of the members, the Board met, and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President; Wm. W. Holden, Vice President; R. H. Battle, Secretary; W. H. Jones, Treasurer; H. W. Husted, Attorney; Wm. H. McKee, M. D., Medical Examiner.

HOW IS IT THAT GIRLS CAN TELL A MARRIED MAN FROM A SINGLE ONE?—The fact is indisputable.—Blackwood says, "the fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in a man's appearance that no ingenuity can conceal it. Every where there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (whose name, fortune and circumstances are totally unknown) be, or be not, a married man. Whether it is a subdued look, such as that which characterises the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but the truth is so, we positively affirm."

Not a word of truth in the paragraph. The girls cannot tell a married man from a single one. If they could, there would be fewer convicts in our penitentiaries for bigamy—for it is scarcely probable any young girl would marry a man, knowing at the time he had one wife already.

NATCHES, July 13. Gen. Quitman is dangerously ill, and his recovery is doubtful.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Campaign opened in Illinois.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas made a speech in Chicago week before last in reply to Mr. Lincoln, his black republican opponent for the Senate. There were 20,000 persons present. Mr. Douglas affirmed the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Buchanan's inaugural. He extolled the Crittenden bill as honest, and as the very best proposition for the practical illustration of popular sovereignty. He claimed that the struggle with Leconte was for the integrity of principle. That struggle was triumphant, and Leconteism was virtually abandoned by its friends, and had been defeated forever. He had opposed the English bill, although practically it sent back the constitution to be accepted or rejected by the people, because the manner as well as the form of that submission was at variance with every just principle of popular government. It was a submission of the constitution to the people, with the threat that if they did not accept a slave constitution, its 35,000 inhabitants should not come in as a free State until it had 93,000. He could never countenance such a discrimination between free and slave States. Mr. Douglas proceeded to answer Mr. Lincoln's crusade against the Supreme Court, on account of the Dred Scott decision. He could sanction no crusade, he said, against the highest judicial tribunal in the land, nor yet was he prepared to yield obedience to the law, as expounded by that Court. He did not agree with Mr. Lincoln, that it was a great wrong to deprive a negro of the rights of citizenship. He did not believe they were ever intended to be citizens. Our government was founded on a white basis, and was created by white men. True humanity required that negroes and other inferior races should be permitted to enjoy only such rights and privileges as they were capable of exercising, consistent with the good of Society. Mr. Douglas asserted to the necessity of maintaining the organization of the democratic party. While there might be differences of opinion with respect to the true construction of particular articles of the creed, party toleration, he said must be indulged. There should be no proscription of sound democrats because of such differences. Government office holders and republicans working in unison for the purpose of defeating the regular democratic nominations, would be like the Russians at Sebastopol, who kept on firing, without caring which they hit, French or English.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report:

By PEARSON, J. In Critwell, Alhes & Co. v. DeRoset & Brown, from New Hanover, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Cain v. Wright, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in MeNair v. McNair, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Fisher v. Kirk from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in Washington v. Emery, in equity, from Craven, affirming the decretal order. Also, in Washington and wife v. Emery and others, in equity, from Craven, sustaining plaintiff's exceptions, and overruling the defendants and making an order on the defendants to dismiss their suit at law.

By BATTLE, J. In Poyner v. McRae, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Jacobs, from Brunswick, directing a new trial. Also, in Kennedy v. Williamson, from Wayne; judgment reversed and a new trial granted. Also, in Davis v. Jenkins, from Wayne; judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded. Also, in Den ex dem. Tysor v. Short, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Deaton v. Murvive, in equity, from Moore, dismissing the bill.

HOMICIDE IN CHESTER.—On the evening of the 9th, J. I. Robert Wilson, who lived four miles above Chester, was killed by his step-son, John O. Darby. It is said that Wilson was essaying to hand-cuff his wife, Darby's mother, and take her up stairs for the purpose of co-habiting her, when Darby, who is a young man of about nineteen years old, and lived in the family, interfered and was attacked by Wilson with a drawn Bowie knife. Darby retreated from the house and round it, Wilson following him closely, with full intent, when Darby again entered the house, jerked up a loaded shot gun and discharged the contents into the breast of Wilson, killing him instantly. Of course liquor had a large share in this most deplorable business. Darby surrendered himself to the authorities. Wilson has been the guardian of Darby up to the present term of the Court of Equity, when his letters of guardianship were revoked at the instance of the young man himself. This may have stimulated Wilson in his assault on Darby. Darby was released on bail.

HEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE AND LADY.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Boston says: "The friends of Ex-President Pierce will be glad to learn that by a late arrival by ship from Madeira tidings have been received from him. His own health was perfect. The health of his excellent wife had been improved by her sojourn in the island, but the causes of her sickness were not removed. They were to leave Madeira on the first of June, for Lisbon; thence avoiding the larger European cities, for Vevey, in Switzerland, where he will spend the summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard March will be with him in Switzerland, I hear. The period of his stay in Europe will be controlled by the health of Mrs. Pierce."

A LADY ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.

—There is an old lady now living in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. Y., by the name of Diana Brooks. She is one hundred and fourteen years old, and yet is intelligent and active, and walks half a mile to church every Sabbath. She was thirty-two years of age when the Declaration of Independence was made. We believe that Mrs. Brooks is the oldest person now living in the United States.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

—The following gentlemen have already been named in connection with the next Presidency: Howell Cobb, Senator Bright, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Speaker Orr, John Slidell, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, Postmaster General A. V. Brown, Jacob Thompson, D. S. Dickinson, John Letcher, Vice President Breckinridge, S. A. Douglas R. C. Winthrop, R. J. Walker, Governor Wise, Crittenden, Bell and Fillmore, Wm. L. Yancey, Seward, Banks, Chase, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Judge McLean, Mayor Swann, of Baltimore, George Cadwallader, Humphrey Marshall and Samuel Houston.

ACQUITTAL OF JIM LANE.

—We learn from the Kansas Daily Ledger, of the 2d instant, that Gen. J. H. Lane, who was tried before an Examining Court of three magistrates, for the murder of Gaius Jenkins, his neighbor, has been acquitted. According to the testimony, Col. Jenkins was the aggressor, having gone to the premises of Lane, accompanied by three friends, all armed, and the party were closing in upon Lane and shot at him twice before he fired.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

A correspondent of the Spirit of the Age gives a glowing description of the Temperance celebration near Charlotte on the 3d inst. We extract the following: There were at least three thousand people in attendance, a large proportion of whom were the fair matrons and maidens of our country. Seven Divisions of the Sons turned out in Regalia, attended by their Lady Visitors, and the Cadets of Temperance of Charlotte. Col. W. M. Grier acted as Marshal, assisted by Col. B. W. Alexander and Silas Alexander, Esq. At half past 9 o'clock the procession was formed in the following order: Orators of the day. Lady Visitors of each Division. Charlotte Section Cadets of Temperance. Mecklenburg Division. Hopewell Division. Pleasant Hill Division. White Hall Division. Big Spring Division. Mallard Creek Division.

The procession being formed, was marched to the stand, and the exercises commenced by singing the Opening Ode of the Sons, followed by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Rumble. Professor Sterling, our noble P. G. W. P., was then introduced to the immense audience, whom he addressed in a learned, entertaining and forcible manner. I do not feel competent to give the merest synopsis of his excellent address, and shall not attempt it. Suffice it to say he well sustained his high reputation as being one of the ablest Champions of our Order.

Prof. S. was followed by Rev. Mr. Rumble, who entertained the audience till dinner was announced. The dinner was a sumptuous and beautiful one, of which all present were invited to partake. Great was the throng, there was "enough for each—enough for all." Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gettars up of this magnificent repast. After dinner, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson addressed the party. He is a fine speaker, and his timely and cogent reasoning must have produced a lasting impression upon his hearers.

The anniversary will long be remembered; one such every year would greatly conduce to the advancement of our glorious cause. I noticed that nearly every Division had a handsome banner. The one carried by old Mecklenburg Division was worn and dust-covered. On one side, the inscription was, "We have come through the war." On the reverse—"Principles before Prosperity."

GEN. JACKSON IN A METHODIST CONFERENCE.

It was in the autumn of 1837, and after the venerable man had returned from Washington to the Hermitage. He had laid aside all the cares of life, and devoting his thoughts to religious matters, was patiently awaiting the summons to rejoin his sainted Rachel in the better land. The Methodist Conference was in Session at Nashville, and some hundred and fifty ministers were in attendance. Some of them were men of eminence, ability, and learning, and some of them less pretensions; but the body was not only respectable, but it wielded a moral power second to no other body of men in the State. Jackson was personally acquainted with some of the members, and had always admired the zeal and usefulness of the itinerant ministers in that church; but he had never been present at the session of a Conference, and desired much to attend one. Accordingly, a time was set for his visit, and the venerable age and hero entered the Conference leaning upon the arm of the Hon. H. R. W. Hill, of Louisiana.—Mr. Hill introduced the great man to the Bishop and the Conference, and the narrator remarks: "After such a bow of recognition as only Jackson could make, he turned to the Bishop in the chair, and said, Reverend and venerable sir, allow me to say to you, I hail this as one of the most sublimely impressive and spirit-stirring occasions of my whole life. It has given me a more intensely affecting view of the wisdom, strength and adaptiveness of your noble self-sacrificing apostolic itinerancy, than I ever before conceived, high as has ever been my opinion of your cheap, simple, laborious organization. Permit me, sir, to say to you and this army of Christ's ambassadors—here, as he cast his piercing blue eyes over the Conference, they caught the recognizing glance of the Rev. Cornelius Evans. The Speech was forgotten. Captain Evans rose from his seat. Gen. Jackson pressed towards him; instantly the old soldiers were in each other's embrace weeping for joy, and the whole Conference flooded with tears.

"Evans was one of the bold and hardy mountaineers who came with Jackson to the wilds of Alabama, to fight the Indians after the terrible slaughter at Fort Mims. He was Captain of a company from the 'War Trace' Fork of the Cumberland River; as brave a spirit as the General, and was wounded at the memorable battle of Talladega, and sent home, as it was believed, to die. Twenty-four years had passed away, during which the General supposed the intrepid Captain was dead. But he had lived in the mountains of Tennessee, poor and unknown, till late in life, having forsaken the path of sin, the Son of Mary had made him a Soldier of the Cross.

"Twenty-four years had made a great change in the General as well as the Captain. Both had exchanged the delusive pleasures of sin for the religion of the people of God; and the General was now a staid and exemplary Presbyterian, and the Captain a useful and zealous itinerant Methodist preacher. Both of them had laid aside the follies and ambitions of this life; had left the things that were behind, and were pressing hard for a higher and brighter prize than earth can give. They who had successfully fought the enemies of their country, were now fighting the good fight of faith in view of the crown of eternal life.

"All were sorry to miss the glorious old hero's well begun speech, but glad to see the meeting of the two war-worn soldiers, and hear their tearful and glad recognition after so long a separation. Jackson never forgot the features of one of his valiant soldiers, or failed to recognize the face of an old friend.

"At the close of the Conference, Evans went from Nashville to the Hermitage, where he spent several days; and from that time forward he rode upon a finer horse, and wore finer clothes than the soldier preacher from 'War Trace' had been accustomed previously to wear."

Who can read this incident, Bro. F., (says Rev. J. C. Johnson, to whom we are indebted for this incident) without feeling a warmer attachment to the noble old hero, and a higher admiration for his virtues? The scene presented when those honorable and true-hearted men rushed into each other's arms, was one on which an angel might look with pleasure, and one we would have given much to witness. It was a scene well calculated to move every heart in the house, and draw tears from every eye; it was befitting earth in her unfallen state.

Before this, the two old and faithful brethren have renewed their acquaintanceship, and put on their coronets above, where friendship shall mature in the light of a purer sky, and wars and discords will be known no more.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. A slight advance in Cotton is reported.

INDIA.—Important news from India had been received in England via telegraph from Malta.—Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calfee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores, guns, elephants and ammunition. Fort Copal has been taken by assault. New Coond had also been stormed and taken. The Nizain's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas. Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shejehapore and captured Mohunde. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety. Sir E. Eugard had defeated the rebels at Igdespore, killing great numbers of them. Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen had paid a visit to the Leviathan. A calamitous fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

The bill allowing the House of Commons to admit Jews as members, passed the second reading in the House of Lords by forty majority.

ITALY.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Dutchess Maria of Bavaria.

SPAIN.—Spain is much incensed against England on the slave trade. A London letter to the New York Commercial mentions a report from France that the Emperor had notified Spain that although England has threatened to leave her to her fate on the Cuban question he will support her to the last.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival at New Orleans, advices from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. has been received. Mr Forsyth, the American minister, had not demanded his passports, as had been reported, but still remained at the capital awaiting instructions from Washington.

The British and French merchants had resolved to pay the forced loan upon imports, as demanded by the government, but would only do so under protest.

The dates from Yucatan are to the 30th. The government had imposed a duty of fifty cents on the barrel upon foreign and home flour, from the 18th of August.

A terrible earthquake was experienced throughout the country on the 18th, destroying a large amount of property and causing the loss of nearly fifty lives, besides a great many wounded.

At the capital several buildings were thrown to the ground. The shock is represented in the papers to have been the most severe of any that has occurred for the past fifty years.

The vomito had made its appearance among the troops at Vera Cruz, but with the exception of this, the country was generally healthy.

CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—One of the editors of DeBow's Review has been recently travelling over this road, and pays it and its management the following well deserved compliment: "Having been a passenger myself on these roads, I can cheerfully state, that the roads are in the best order, and that their conductors are gentlemanly and polite. With regard to the coaches, I found them handsomely furnished, of the newest style, comfortable, and commodious. This line of road passes over an elevated and healthy country, free from swamps, mosquitoes, tressels, and is as expeditious as any other line, passing by Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, the most beautiful city of America, with its elegant society and splendid gardens, and is, in the language of Governor Brown, the Postmaster General, 'the city of philosophy and flowers.'

"It leads also by Charlotte the birth-place of American Independence; by Greensboro, where formerly stood the Guilford Court House, the sight of the hard battle between Lord Cornwallis and Gen. Greene—the decisive conflict of the American Revolution; and by Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, known as the city of The Oaks, named after the graceful cavalier of Queen Elizabeth's Court. At Sugar Creek, the dividing line of North and South Carolina, I was pointed to the birth-place of Ex-President Jas. K. Polk, and informed that Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, was born in the Wax-haw Settlement, thirteen miles east of that point."

SALE OF A GREAT PUBLIC WORK.

A despatch from Philadelphia dated July 11, says: The Sandusky and Erie Railroad Company has just effected a sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, extending from the Delaware river at Bristol, to Easton, for the sum of one million seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, the payments to be seventy-five thousand dollars in cash, four hundred thousand dollars in ten equal monthly payments of forty thousand dollars in eight per cent preferred stock, and twelve hundred thousand in six per cent bonds. The purchasers are a company of private citizens.

HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Nothing is more becoming to a man or woman than a beautiful luxuriant head of hair, and a woman's beauty is certainly incomplete without a fair complexion, and he or she who neglects these great and important adornments of nature must expect to suffer the mortification of premature baldness and a wrinkled face and a sallow skin. Nothing is necessary to preserve these essential attractions but to use Prof Wood's Restorative.—Louisville Times.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. Wood, and after the long and tedious process we find that where the hair is thin it will restore it to its original color; likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off. This invaluable ingredient is for sale at "Chinaman's Tea Store," south-east corner Frederick and Baltimore streets, by Mr. J. C. Given.—Baltimore Clipper.

For Sale by H. M. Pritchard.

The alarming increase of the diseases of the Stomach, within the past few years has awakened no ordinary attention in the medical world, but with little effect in staying its ravages, the most skillful acknowledge their inability to remove the disorders, and were it not that others bestowed attention to the suffering, but little hope or relief would they find. Among these benefactors is DR. HOSTETTER, the proprietor of Hostetter's Bitters, for all diseases of the Stomach. This preparation has no equal for giving tone to the stomach and vigor to the system. It acts directly on the Stomach and carries off the morbid humor deposited, both speedily and with ease to the patient. In fact it has been well said, that no preparation extant is as pleasant in its flavor, and effective in its aid and cure as this great remedy for Diarrhoea and similar diseases of the Stomach.

For sale by H. M. PRITCHARD, Charlotte.

FROM UTAH.—Advices from Utah are favorable.

Colonel Johnson will resume his march in the Valley on the 17th. Expresses from Salt Lake City say that the army will be peacefully received, but Col. Johnson is not confident of the rumor. The army was kept in readiness to repel all treachery. Gen. Johnson had issued a proclamation to the people, that the army is as ready now to afford assistance as it was to oppose them when in rebellion. The troops are in fine condition.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The Utah correspondent of the Republican says, that the conditions agreed upon in the conference between Gov. Cumming and the Mormons are, that the troops shall enter the city without opposition, and that the civil officers be permitted to perform their duties without interruption, and with unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, past offences shall be forgotten, as promised in the President's proclamation.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Fair has changed the time of holding the Fair from the 2d of November to the 19th day of October, to continue four days, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. The usual arrangements with the Railroads for carrying stock, &c. free, and passengers at half price, have been made.

ATLANTA, GA., July 14.—Heavy rains have fallen throughout the South, but the damage is trifling.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr Samuel C. Hale, a merchant of Greene county, Missouri, was killed by lightning on the 26th ult. He was a native of North Carolina, and was a brother of E. J. Hale, the well known editor of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.—Ec. Paper.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION.—The long talked of debate between Parson Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville Whig, and the Rev. Abram Pryne, a Congregational Minister, and the editor of an anti-slavery paper, published in McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, styled the "Central Reformer," is announced to come off on Tuesday, the 7th of September next, in the city of Philadelphia.

About 10,000 bushels of new wheat has accumulated at Lexington, N. C., destined to be shipped to New York via Carolina City.

Immigration seems to have fallen off very decidedly this year, as compared with the last. There arrived, at the port of New York, during the month of June 1858, 9,790 passengers. During the corresponding month of last year, the aggregate of arrivals was 24,246. June is the great month.

LEXINGTON, KY., July 10.—City Marshal Beard was murdered by a man named Barker, while endeavoring to arrest him. A crowd collected, and lung the murderer a few hours afterwards.

SAW FISH.—A saw-fish about 15 feet long, with a saw-measuring four and a half feet, was caught up Newport River to-day by Mr. Asa Pive, and brought to town. The saw has fifty four teeth, some of them about an inch in length. He is a frightful looking monster, and naturally created quite a sensation on his arrival. This is the largest fish of that kind that has been caught about here in several years.—Burlington (N. C.) Journal.

John Jackson, 87 years of age, arrived in Cincinnati a few days ago, on route for Indianapolis, having footed it all the way from Pitt county, N. C.

Proposals.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Yards and Docks, July 3, 1858.

SEALED Proposals for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)," and received at this office until noon on the second day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy Yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offer, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time specified for them to be received; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "Proposals for class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer. (Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard), according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the column for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class), amounting to (here write the amount in words).

I propose as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule), for the supply under the class miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency); for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee. The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above mentioned (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his [or their] offer as above accepted enter into (or if his [or their] offer with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his [or their] offer before mentioned.

Witness: I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

To be signed by the district Judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Granite; class No. 3, Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5, White-pine and spruce timber and lumber; class No. 6, White-pine and spruce timber and lumber; class No. 7, Lime and hair; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Sperm oil; class No. 15, Paints, oil and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, hose, &c.; class No. 24, Copper; class No. 25, Iron-work and castings; class No. 26, Machinery and tools; class No. 27, Augers.

22, Charcoal; class No. 24, Copper and composition nails; class No. 25, Iron castings.

BOSTON. Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 3, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow-pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6, White-pine, spruce, and Juniper timber and lumber; class No. 7, Lime and hair; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Sperm oil; class No. 15, Paints, oil and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, hose, &c.; class No. 24, Copper; class No. 25, Iron-work and castings; class No. 26, Machinery and tools; class No. 27, Augers.

NEW YORK. Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6, White-pine, spruce, and Juniper timber; class No. 7, Lime and hair; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Sperm oil; class No. 15, Paints, oil and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, hose, &c.; class No. 24, Copper; class No. 25, Iron-work and castings; class No. 26, Machinery and tools; class No. 27, Augers.

PHILADELPHIA. Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5, White-oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White-pine timber; class No. 7, Lime; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Sperm oil; class No. 15, Paints, oil and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No.