

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

On the 7th and 8th inst., Mr. Clingman of N. C., delivered a speech in the U. S. Senate on the question of slavery in the Territories. We append a synopsis:

Mr. Clingman expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. Davis. He thought that the Democratic party of the country was solemnly committed and pledged to the non-intervention, which had been introduced and adopted as a compromise between those who held that it was the duty of Congress to pass the Wilnot proviso, and those who claimed that its hands should be free in the Territories. This was the theory of the compromise measures of 1850, and this was the theory of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, by virtue of the "badger amendment," expressly guarded against the implication of seeking to "protect" slavery by the revival of any law existing anterior to the passage of the Missouri compromise. Nor did it suffice to say that the decision made in the Dred Scott case was conclusive against the doctrine of non-intervention, since if it were admitted that under that decision Congress was authorized to intervene, it by no means followed that Congress was bound in duty or expediency to do so when no imperative necessity demanded it. Suppose the Supreme Court had decided that the Missouri restriction was constitutional, would Southern men have admitted that the Northern Democracy were henceforth free to insist on the Wilnot proviso? Would they not rather have still held their allies to the doctrine of non-intervention? But protection was not now demanded by the South. The bill of Mr. Brown protecting slave property in Kansas could not, so far as he was informed, command the vote of a single Senator beyond that of its author. Already slavery was protected by Territorial law in New Mexico, and even if it was prohibited in Kansas, the South had lost nothing as compared with the Missouri compromise line, which she was once willing to extend to the Pacific. Kansas was north of that line.

Mr. Clingman, in the course of his argument, read from a speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate in the year 1848, and in which he advocated the policy of "non-action" on the part of Congress during the Territorial condition of Oregon, as being the dictate of constitutional law, reason and justice. He thought the difference between the two wings of the Northern and Southern Democracy was not sufficiently wide to justify a separation in their political action, since, if not precisely coincident in their present construction of the Cincinnati platform, it was plain that they were marching by lines which would at length converge at the same point. The Southern Democracy held that the Supreme Court has already decided against the power of a Territorial Legislature to impair in any way or in any degree the rights of slavery in the Territories of the U. S. The Northern Democracy deny this proposition, but declare when the Supreme Court so decides they will conform their action to the ruling of that tribunal.

Mr. Clingman thought it was politically impossible to pass any Constitutional laws for the protection of slavery in a Territory where the people were so hostile to the institution, and even if passed they would be inoperative and void in the presence of a local sentiment opposed to their execution and enforcement. Moreover, it was conceded on all hands that the people of a Territory might prohibit slavery in proceeding to the formation of a constitution and State government—thus placing it in their power to abolish slavery at the very juncture when alone the South could hope for an increment of political strength. Slaveholding Territories were valuable only as the nurseries of slaveholding States, but who could predict that a Territory in which slavery had been protected against the will of the inhabitants would be succeeded by a State rendered only the more embittered against the South? During the last ten years non-intervention had been the settled policy of the Democratic party, and he was opposed to any new construction which would have for its inevitable effect to divide that party, in which the hopes of the Constitution and the Union were reposed. The Northern Democracy had heretofore fought gallantly for the rights of the South, and if they were not as potential in all the non-slaveholding States as they once were, it was only fair to remember that their weakness sprang from the fidelity with which they had adhered to the Constitution in the face of fanatical opposition.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The gubernatorial canvass in this State is progressing with cheering prospects for the democracy. The nomination of Bell and Everett by the opposition has failed to create any enthusiasm among the people. Probably the failure to get Gov. Graham nominated is the cause. Gov. Ellis is in excellent spirits. From all sections we learn that the ad valorem lobby is losing ground—the people don't like the idea of having their horses, cows, farming implements, furniture, &c., taxed.

The Prospect.—The Standard says: We have recently heard from Forsyth, Chatham, Johnson, Pitt, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, and other counties, and we can truly say that the accounts are all encouraging. Mr. Pool's proposition to tax every thing meets with no favor in the Democratic ranks, while to many of his own party it is not acceptable. Mr. Pool, no doubt, thought that he had discovered and was using the Democratic ad valorem, but the gentleman is mistaken.

To this we will add the testimony of a gentleman, with whom we conversed, who, having travelled over many counties in the West, says that he has not met the first Democrat who will vote for John Pool; but he found many Whites who are opposed to Mr. Pool's system of AD VALOREM, and will vote against him.—Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, candidates for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

- Franklinton, Franklin, Wednesday, 23d May.
Orange, Granville, Thursday, 24th "
Roxborough, Person, Saturday, 26th "
Graham, Alamance, Monday, 28th "

ABSENT.—The absence from the Opposition Convention at Baltimore of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, one of the delegates at large from North Carolina, is noticed by several of the papers. "Dissatisfaction" is assigned as the cause. Some say "misunderstanding."

Some wag lately took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that he could rise if, placed it in a grave yard, and awaited to see the effect. After a short time, the fumes of the liquor left him; and his position being rather confined, he sat upright, and after looking around he exclaimed: "Well, I'm the first that's riz, or else I'm comfoundedly belated!"

JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

The nomination of John Bell, of Tennessee, by the late Opposition Convention at Baltimore, renders it necessary that our readers should know something of his political life. In Lannan's Dictionary of Congress, we find the following:

"JOHN BELL.—He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 15, 1797. He commenced his studies at Cumberland College, now the Nashville University, and graduated at the latter in 1814. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1816. In 1817 he was elected to the State Senate, declined a re-election, and devoted the next ten years of his life wholly to his profession. In 1827 he was elected a representative in Congress, and continued to be re-elected until 1841, officiating during one term as Speaker. In 1841 he accepted a seat in President Harrison's cabinet as Secretary of War, which post he resigned in five months after the accession of President Tyler. In 1847 he accepted a seat in the House of Representatives of Tennessee, but before the close of the year he was elected to the United States Senate, serving from time to time, as Chairman of important Committees."

This is all the Dictionary says of him; but the new revised edition will add: He was elected from the Senate in 1858, by Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson; he was, in 1860, nominated for the Presidency by the Opposition Convention, and defeated by the Democratic people. The Colonel says: The Opposition can't "ring in" that way.

Of Mr. Bell's merits as a politician but very little can be said, pro or con, except that he made the longest and duldest speeches of any man in or out of Congress. Some of his votes on Abolition petitions will not be any recommendation to the Southern people.

It is a significant fact that Harper's Weekly, a short time since, published a series of portraits of "prominent candidates for the Republican nomination at Chicago," and John Bell is among them! He will, doubtless, receive the votes of many republicans, and thus secure several Northern States to the Democratic ticket.—Rich. Eng.

HON. JOHN BELL'S RECORD.

We copy the following from the New York Times:

"In 1855, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegation advocated the reception of Abolition petitions, and was sustained by his constituents. In 1841, he became Secretary of War under President Harrison, but retired after his death, and remained in private life until 1847; when he was elected United States Senator, and re-elected in 1853. He opposed the Mexican War, supported the compromise measures of 1850, opposed the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and denounced the Lincolnian policy of the Administration in 1858."

After giving the honorable gentleman no fair a record for Northern votes, the following announcement, which immediately ensues, will look either like blackest ingratitude or a just appreciation of the unworthiness of a candidate who subverts his claim to public favor upon his life-long career of lukewarmness and not infrequently actual opposition to measures favorable to his section.

The Times says: "At the North he will be less formidable,—not from any lack of personal popularity, but because his party position does not represent any strong and earnest sentiment of the Northern people."

His nomination was one of the weakest that could have been made. There is nothing in his life that can inspire the slightest enthusiasm. He ranks with the Etheridges and Gilmers of the South, and would be as far from commanding Southern votes in the House, as were these gentlemen. If the Constitutional Union party had taken a candidate who presented the same political record as that of Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, he might have stood some chance.—Col. Carolinian.

A BID FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.—Mr. John Bell in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia, said he regarded the majority of the Republican party as decided to this Constitution and this Union.

MILLARD FILLMORE GONE OVER TO THE BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The Chicago Press & Tribune says, "It is reported on what seems to be good authority, that ex-President Fillmore has signified his intention to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, whether it shall be Bates, Lincoln, Chase or Seward. It is even said that if Seward shall be nominated, Fillmore will stump Pennsylvania in his behalf." Upon this, the Buffalo Express (Fillmore's organ) remarks that while it has reason to suppose Mr. Fillmore will give his support to the nominee of the Chicago convention, he whom he may, it "calls for a range of imagination too wide" to believe that the ex-President will "take the stump" in favor of Seward.—New York Day Book.

The board of Medical Examiners met in this city on the 7th inst., and continued in session until the 10th. The members present were Drs. J. H. Dickson, President; C. Hoppoldt, J. G. Trull, O. P. Mansor, C. E. Johnson and W. H. McKee. We regret to learn that Dr. Caleb Winslow was detained at home on account of sickness in his family.

The following physicians were granted a certificate to practice medicine: L. P. Warren, Edenton. W. A. Blount, Washington. J. P. McCombs, Charlotte. J. W. Shinn, Rowan. W. W. McKinzie, Salisbury. L. W. Robinson, Sampson. W. A. Dunn, Wake. H. H. Harris, do. J. H. Leary, Bertie. R. H. Pettway, Edgecomb. W. H. Lilly, Richmond. J. W. McGee, Kenansville. W. D. Somers, New Hanover. P. F. St. Clair, do. C. G. Cox, Onslow. D. W. Shaw, Moore. G. N. Ennett, Onslow.—Raleigh Press.

CIVIL AND SERVICE WAR.—The most sagacious and reflecting persons argue that there is a strong minority at the North, which, though a minority, contains its full share of character, influence and wealth, who are disposed to maintain and respect the rights and property of the South, and who, in the event of a civil war, will confront the enemies of the South at their own thresholds. While every portion of a Northern State will be weakened by the presence of a strong minority in opposition, the whole population of the South will be united in opinion and purpose. As to effect this, the abolitionists count confidently, in the contingency of war between the two sections, that they will find ready recruits and allies in nearly the whole servile population of the Southern States. They are perhaps reckoning without their host; but, in any event, what page of history contains such horrors as those in which fanaticism is seeking to involve this once happiest of countries?—Rich. Dispatch.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At an early hour this morning a dense multitude assembled here, including many ladies, and intense excitement was everywhere exhibited. Flags were flying in all directions.

The Treaty box was the first thing brought from the boat. Then followed the Japanese under the escort of several naval officers.—They passed, as they landed, between the American and Japanese flags. Having approached to where Captain Buchanan was standing, he, in presence of his brother officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and of the country, reciprocating the kind feelings which were exhibited by the Japanese government when the Treaty was made with the gallant Perry. As a humble participant in this interesting occasion, he could but feel proud of being the medium of this reception on the part of his countrymen.

At 11 o'clock a gun from the Navy Yard announced that the Steamer was in sight, whereupon there was a general rush to the wharf. While the Philadelphia approached the Marine Band on her upper deck played the "Star Spangled Banner." There was a pause for a quarter of an hour to allow the arrangements on shore to be fully matured.

Mayor Berrett then went on board, and upon being introduced to the Embassadors extended to them a cordial welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, and in reply they acknowledged their thanks for the honor and the compliment. The Japanese on the upper deck were evidently delighted.—One of them was busy in taking sketches. An American Daguerrotypist had fixed his camera for taking likenesses. The greatest excitement was everywhere exhibited. The Club boats on the river with the American and Japanese flags flying, added to the brilliancy and effect of the scene.

The dignitaries after being thus addressed returned through the interpreter their warmest acknowledgments. Whilst these ceremonies were progressing a salute was fired from the battery. The Military, presenting a beautiful appearance, were arrayed, on the side of the plank-way nearly opposite to which the visitors walked to the gate where the Cortege was formed, the order of which was as follows: First President's mounted Guard; then the Japanese in hacks; the Treaty in a large red Morocco box in a square cage, was carried on the top of an omnibus—the Marines and Military of the District following it. The music of several bands was playing and the sidewalks of Pennsylvania Avenue were crowded. The windows were all jammed with spectators and the excitement continued intense throughout the whole distance from the Navy Yard to the quarters provided for the Japanese at Willard's which they reached about 2 1/2 o'clock.

So dense was the crowd of pedestrians that the carriages with the Japanese occupied over an hour in reaching Willard's. The resident population were more excited and enthusiastic than they ever were before and the march from the landing to the Hotel was a perfect ovation. The reception rooms at Willard's were densely thronged with the wives, sisters and daughters of the dignitaries of our Government who assembled there to receive the welcome visitors. Over an hour was consumed in exchange of courtesies before the tired travelers were allowed to withdraw to their quarters.

GOVERNMENT DEFEALATION.—Within the last few days it has been ascertained that the Post Master of New York (Isaac V. Fowler) is *in viciis* in his cash settlements with the government to the tune of \$155,000. The New York Herald puts it down at from \$160,000 to 210,000, observing very truly that the actual amount will not be discovered until the books shall have undergone thorough and searching examination. As the offence is a felony under the law and therefore subjects the culprit to a criminal prosecution and to degrading punishment, if convicted, the defaulter, to escape indictment and punishment has withdrawn himself, for the present, from the reach of process, and the officers of justice who have been armed with the requisite authority to arrest him, have yet been unable to do so. It is stated that Mr. Fowler has been the dupe of people whom he trusted, that his good feeling has led him into error, and that he has trusted many, who have at length deceived him and thus caused his embarrassment.

THE HEIGHT OF IMPUDENCE.—At an Opposition meeting lately held in Newburn, it was coolly resolved, that the appointment by the Democratic party of partisans to office for party services, deserves the condemnation of every patriot! That comes with a bad grace from a body, every member of which has sworn by the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God not to appoint to office any one who has not taken similar oaths, if to be found, and who is not a Third Degree member, like John Pool, their candidate for Governor. This, we repeat, comes with a bad grace from an organization who could not make a common constable of even the immortal Washington if he lived and refused to take their horrid oaths! What next?—Salisbury Banner.

GREAT METEORIC SHOWER.—A meteoric shower, which appears to have extended over the greater part of Eastern Ohio, fell on Tuesday last. In New Concord four stones, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each, fell near the Central Ohio Railroad, burying themselves in the ground to the depth of about two feet. At Cloysville stones of the same quality, but in greater quantities, fell. Near McDonnellville several boys observed a huge stone descend to the earth, which they averted looked like a red ball, leaving a line of smoke in its wake. A gentleman walking in his field near New Concord, heard a terrific crash like thunder, which lasted half a minute, and then plainly saw a large body descending through the air in an oblique direction, with a velocity apparently much greater than it could have attained by its own momentum. Going to the spot where it touched the ground, he found a rock weighing over fifty pounds imbedded in the earth a depth of two feet. The stones were found over fifty miles apart and are all alike, being fragmentary, as if just broken, of a bright grey color inside, with a dark metallic surface, very compact and heavy. The noise of the explosion was heard over four or five counties, in some places being taken for thunder, in others shaking the ground like an earthquake, and at New Concord causing such a violent concussion that the houses were heavily jarred and many of the doors burst open, considerably frightening the people. The course of the meteoric fragments was from northwest to southeast. So unusual a meteoric shower will attract much attention and investigation among men of science.

CAPTURE OF A SLAYER.—The bark Wildfire, with five hundred Africans on board, was captured on the 26th of April, by the United States steamer Mohawk. The prize, with the Africans, are now at Key West. Since the capture, about twenty-five have died, and about thirty more are sick.

The Miners' and Planters' Bank of North Carolina has gone into operation at Murphy, Cherokee County, with A. S. Davidson as President, and D. C. Harden as Cashier.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

A letter from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, in reply to one from several gentlemen in Bibb county, Ga., in which he reviews the exciting questions of the times has been published. We give below the conclusion of the letter:

"There is a tendency everywhere, not only at the North, but at the South, to strife, dissension, disorder, and anarchy. It is against this tendency that the sober minded and reflecting men everywhere should now be called upon to guard. My opinion then is, that delegates ought to be sent to the adjourned convention at Baltimore. The demand made at Charleston by the seceders ought not to be insisted upon. Harmony being restored on this point, a nomination can doubtless be made of some man whom the party everywhere can support with the same zeal, and the same ardor with which they entered and waged the contest in 1856, when the same principles were involved."

If, in this there be a failure, let the responsibility rest upon us. Let our hands be clear of all blame. Let there be no cause for casting censure at our door. If, in the end, the great National Democratic party—the strong ligament, which has so long bound and held the union together—shaped its policy, and controlled its destinies—and to which we have so often looked with a hope that seldom failed, as the only party North on which to rely when Constitutional rights were in peril, shall be destroyed, let it not be said to us in the midst of the disasters that may ensue, "you did it!" In any and every event let not the reproach of Panic faith rest upon our name. If anything else has to go down, let our untarnished honor at least survive the wreck.

GEORGIA AND THE CONVENTIONS.—Judge Benning, the Chairman of the Georgia delegation which withdrew from the Charleston Convention, recommends, in behalf of the majority of the Georgia delegation, that a convention of the Democratic party of Georgia be called, and that that convention appoint a set of delegates to attend both the Richmond and the Baltimore Convention—there seeming to be a disposition on the part of the latter convention to concede something on the platform. Judge Benning proposes this course in the view that the Richmond Convention will hold itself simply in a position of advisement, ready to be changed into one of co-operation with the Baltimore Convention, if any fair understanding can be arrived at in relation to the platform.

MOBILE, Ala., May 14.—Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen, including ex-Gov. Winston, Hon. John Forsyth, Dr. Noth, Judge McKinstry and others, sign a call for a State Convention to meet at Selma, June 4th, to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

May 15.—A very large meeting of the Democracy of Mobile, Alabama, took place last night, which denounced the course of the Alabama delegation in withdrawing from the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, that the Democracy of Alabama shall be represented at the Baltimore Convention. Delegates were appointed from Mobile to attend the State Convention to be held at Selma, Alabama, on the 4th of June.

BEAR FIGHT IN A MENAGERIE.

A frightful conflict occurred on Tuesday in the "Old Adams" menagerie at New York. J. C. Adams, known as "Old Adams," the California hunter, bear-catcher and tamer, had a fight with one of his bears, and was seriously injured. The menagerie has recently been opened to the public, and consists mainly of California animals, which were captured and trained by him during a hunting expedition of four years. There is a large ring in the centre of the tent, formed by a railing, and in this ring, among other animals, are a large number of bears, which Adams has trained to perform various amusing tricks, such as going up a tree and sitting in a chair, turning summersaults, &c. Some of them seem not to have forgotten wholly their old habits, and are exceedingly cross. One of them an immense grizzly bear, three years of age, is called Colonel Fremont, and as Mr. Adams was exhibiting on Tuesday afternoon, he struck this bear with his whip at a moment when he was peculiarly savage, whereupon his bearship resented the affront and seized Adams by the arm, greatly to the terror of the female spectators, many of whom ran off screaming. The bears are all chained of course, but unfortunately Colonel Fremont had sufficient room to get a good hold on Mr. Adams's left arm, and inflicted a serious wound. A regular bear fight followed, and Mr. Adams succeeded in extricating himself, and the bear was put into a harness so that he would not inflict any further injury upon anybody. The fight lasted some time, and was truly frightful, the bear growling or roaring in a terrific style. The injury to Mr. Adams's arm would not be so serious were it not for the remarkable fact that the upper portion of his skull was torn off by a fierce Rocky Mountain grizzly bear about five years ago, from which he has suffered much pain constantly, which the wound upon the arm naturally increases. He is, however, a man of extraordinary nerve, and, in spite of the injuries from which he is suffering, continues his exhibition.

PRODUCE FOR IRELAND.—The accounts confirm the advice previously received, in regard to the suffering in many parts of Ireland from a scarcity of the necessaries of life. In some districts the authorities had interfered, and with the aid of other benevolent persons had removed the young people of both sexes, giving them temporary employment in England until the return of another crop should obviate all danger of famine. The Government returns give the deficiency in the principal Irish crops for the year 1859, at 278,000 quarters of wheat, 783,000 quarters of oats, 108,000 quarters of barley, 563,000 tons of potatoes, 903,000 tons of turnips, and 280,000 tons of hay. The current season is very backward and unpromising, in some places not a single green blade of grass having appeared at the latest dates.

LEGISLATORS TO BE INDICTED.—The Legislature just adjourned in New York had the discreditable reputation that ever sat at Albany to make laws for the people. They had no regard at all to the rights of the city of New York, but passed bills directly in the face of remonstrance from those mostly affected by the enactments. Since they adjourned there has been considerable public comment upon their acts. The New York Sun says that Attorney General Myers has been furnished with evidence believed to be sufficient to secure the indictment and punishment of six State Senators and eight members of Assembly for corruption in the performance of their legislative duties during the session.

A young lady returning late from a concert, as it was raining, ordered the coachman to drive close to the sidewalk, but was still unable to step across the gutter. "I can lift you over it," said Coachy. "Oh, no, I am too heavy," said she. "Lord, nary, I am used to lifting barrels of sugar!" replied John.

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT. ANSON AND UNION SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call, the Democracy of the Senatorial district composed of Anson and Union, met in Convention at Meadow Branch Church in Union county, on Saturday the 12th inst. Both counties were pretty fully represented in person or by proxy.

On motion, Col. Joseph White of Anson was called to the chair, and Messrs J. F. Hough of Union and W. H. Kirby of Anson, requested to act as Secretaries. The chairman on taking his seat explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, thanking the delegates for their partiality, and urging a free interchange of opinion and unity of action.

On motion of a delegate from Union, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee on resolutions, viz: W. L. Ledbetter and R. T. Bennet of Anson, and J. M. Davis, J. Lee, and A. F. Stevens of Union. During the absence of the committee, Messrs Rushing, Ashcraft, Lee, Crawford and Bennett, addressed the convention briefly, but with evident good effect.

The committee on business having returned, their chairman, W. L. Ledbetter, in a few explanatory remarks, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we approve of the Administration of our worthy chief magistrate, James Buchanan.

2nd, That having entire confidence in the integrity and sound democracy of John W. Ellis, we hail with delight his re-nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

3d, That in the present excited condition of national affairs we deem it inexpedient to disturb any of the existing compromises of our State Constitution.

4th, That we recommend to the people of this Senatorial District Dr. Jas. J. Williams of Union, as a suitable man to represent them in the next Legislature.

5th, That we will use every honest endeavor to elect our candidates—county, State and national. On motion, J. W. McMurray and J. N. Davis were requested to wait on Dr. Williams and urge his acceptance of the nomination.

On motion of H. A. Crawford, the Western Democrat was requested to publish the proceedings and the Raleigh Standard to copy, and the Convention adjourned.

JOSEPH WHITE, Ch'n. J. F. Hough, W. H. Kirby, Secretaries.

IN TIME OF PEACE.—Col. S. A. Hardee, of Florida, is forming a cavalry corps of one hundred men, whose services he designs tendering to the first Southern State that shall secede from the Union, provided Florida should not join in the movement.

Candidates for Sheriff.

We are requested to announce ROBERT H. MAXWELL as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing election.

We are requested to announce ALLEN H. BROWN as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing election.

We are requested to announce STEPHEN J. BERRY-HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing election.

We are requested to announce W. W. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

We are requested to announce SAML A. HARRIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county. Election first Thursday in August next.

We are requested to announce R. M. WHITE as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing election.

We are requested to announce JOAB P. SMITH as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

We are requested to announce JAMES WALLACE as a candidate for Sheriff of Mecklenburg county at the ensuing election.

Candidates for Sheriff of Gaston.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH LUSK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Gaston county.

We are authorized to announce PAUL FROEBNER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Gaston county. Election on the first Thursday in August.

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of matrimony. In this country thousands of young and mature females, who have married in the most prudent manner, have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it, be certain to prostrate them. Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and by all druggists.

COL. JESSE J. BAKER, A well known citizen of Goldsboro', N. C., makes the following statement of the good results arising from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry: Goldsboro', N. C., March 2, 1859. Messrs S. W. Fowle & Co., Gentlemen: Being solicited, I cannot refrain from expressing an opinion of your popular and remarkable lung remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have been obedient to its salutary effect in cases of obstinate coughs and colds with many of my numerous friends for more than ten years past, and the result has always been speedy and certain, and with none of the disagreeable after effects which attend the use of other remedies. In fact, my experience has found it to be an unrivaled remedy for coughs and pulmonary complaints, and I would be glad to prescribe it. Very truly yours, JESSE J. BAKER.

FROM REV. JESSE M. WOOD, D. D. Dear Sir: This certifies that four years ago, I suffered with a distressing Cough. During the winter and spring of 1859, I used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with considerable advantage. I consider it a valuable remedy for Coughs and Colds. Sold by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and all druggists.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced nurse, and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which gently facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay all pain, and in sure regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Per-chaly sale in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

ORRELL & GRADY, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw and Millinery Goods. Umbrellas, Parasols, Flowers, Ribbons, &c. No. 18 Courtlandt Street, up Stairs, NEW YORK.

D. D. ORRELL, formerly of Fayetteville, N.C. B. F. GRADY, late of Wilmington, N.C. May 14, 1860. 3m

W. J. Bingham & Sons' Select School, Oaks, Orange county, N. C. The next term begins August 29th. Room for several new Scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred. May 15, 1860. 6t

TOWN TAX LIST. The Town Tax List for the year 1860 is now in my hands for collection, and as it is important that your good credit should be maintained, you will see the necessity of settling at once. S. A. HARRIS, Tax Collector. May 1, 1860. 4t

New Orleans, May 15.—Advice from Tampico to the 6th has been received here, which state a great battle has been fought near San Louis Potosi. The forces on each side numbering about 4,000. The Reactionists (Miramon's party) were completely routed with the loss of 18 cannon, 1,000 prisoners and the whole of their baggage and ammunition trains. The liberals entered the city amidst the rejoicings of the people.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—Mr. George T. Williamson was riding to the city from Chesterfield, on yesterday, in a barouch, having in his possession collections to the amount of some \$250, when within three miles of the corporation, a woman, appearing much fatigued and thoroughly drenched with rain, hailed him, and asked to be taken into the vehicle. Glad to do so good a service to the poor creature, he consented. She handed him her basket, and was about to step in, when Mr. Williamson discovered that her face was not altogether feminine and that her feet, as "shoe" hoisted her dress, were encased in the rather indelicate symbols of masculinity—boots, and of a very heavy calibre. He had the presence of mind to drop his whip, and to request the pretended lady to pick it up for him, and he took the advantage of her position to give the horse a starting jerk, and went off at a rapid speed. On reaching home he was not a little surprised to find that the basket contained a pair of loaded pistols and a bowie knife. They were exhibited at our office.—Petersburg Express

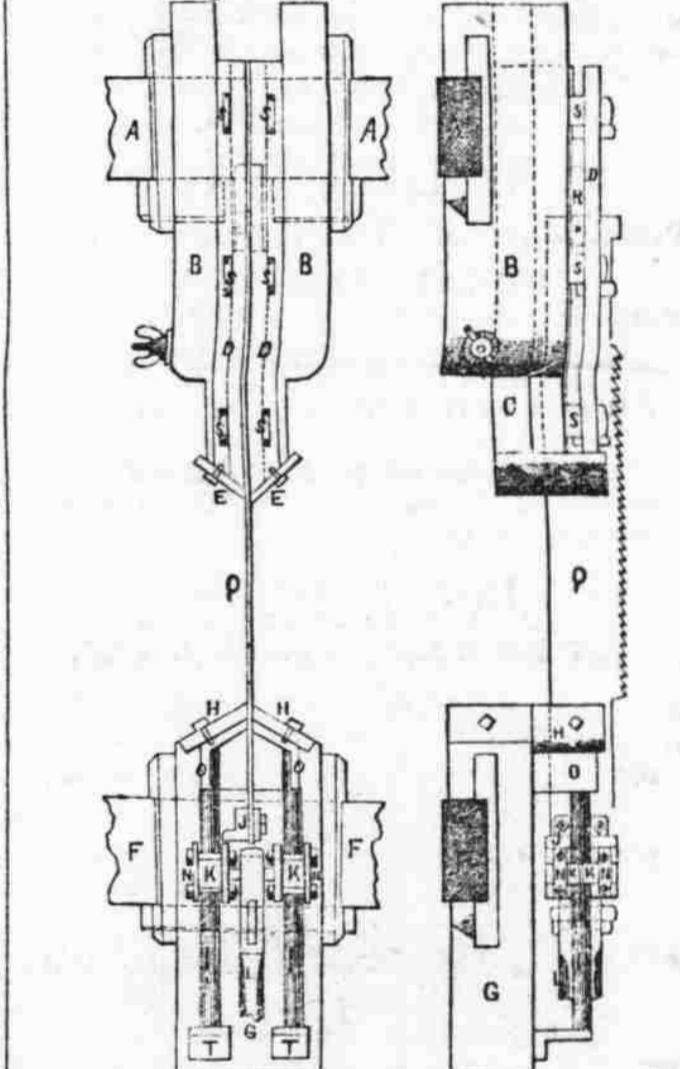
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

All the "Premium Farming Implements" of the celebrated Salisbury make, to be had at A. A. N. M. Taylor's: THE POPULAR HORSE PLOW. THE LIGHTEST RUNNING 2 HORSE PLOW, both with Steel and Cast Iron Reversible. THE STRONGEST CORN-SHELLER in the market. The best THRESHER and 4 HORSE POWER of Alamance pattern, with straight or spiral bar cylinder. THRESHERS and WINNERS, put up more substantially than any Northern make. CULTIVATORS. Steel points reversible. CUTTING BOXES, with one and three blades. All made in your neighborhood at Salisbury, by FRERCKS & RADER, and can be had at A. A. N. M. TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, Charlotte, N. C. May 1, 1860. 3m

PIANOS Tuned and Repaired.

FRON. PAPE, of the Charlotte Female Institute, offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to tune and repair Pianos. He will also furnish Pianos of fine tone and finish, at Manufacturer's prices and warranted, to those who may wish to purchase. A specimen can be seen at his residence. May 1, 1860. if

Winter's Southern Patent MULAY SAW MILL.



Having purchased the Right for the above Mill in the State of North Carolina, I am now prepared to furnish any one wishing a mill on the most reasonable terms. These mills are acknowledged by all who have witnessed their performance, to be superior to anything that has come before the public. They are more durable, less complicated, cheaper, easier kept in order, and do not require more than one-third of the power of a circle mill to drive them. They will cut more than twice as much timber with half the water it requires to drive the old sash, and will do the work much better. A list of prices, together with a circular containing certificates from persons who use these mills in wild cherry, will be sent by addressing E. O. ELLIOTT, May 14, 1860. if Charlotte, N. C. P. S.—Any one infringing on this Patent will be prosecuted.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

To my friends and the public generally, I beg leave to say that I have undertaken the Manufacturing Business, which will be carried on in Charlotte, N. C. at what will be styled "Wholesale and Retail."

SADDLE and HARNES MANUFACTORY, where will be kept constantly on hand and sale, SADDLES, HARNES, &c., of our own manufacture, together with Collars (warranted not to gall), and a select and general assortment of every article pertaining to the trade, all of approved names. The Manufacturing Department will be committed to the most proficient workmen, under the supervision of Mr. ROBERT SHAW. Distant orders particularly solicited—work and quality of goods guaranteed. Repairing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. N. B. The highest market prices paid for hides. Irwin's Corner Building. H. M. PRITCHARD. May 1, 1860. 6m.

The Imported French Canadian Horse, NORTH STAR.

Will be found at the Stable of Dr. J. M. Strong, 6 miles from Charlotte, on the Yorkville road. The subscribers having recently, at considerable expense, imported direct from Canada West, a fine horse, named NORTH STAR, a vicious or a kicking horse is very gentle and docile; and exceedingly hardy racer. The French Canadian horse is descended from the justly celebrated Norman horse of France. They are long lived, easily kept, and exceedingly hardy racers. They are particularly adapted to the following marks: a kicking horse is very short, particularly from the knee and hock, to his fetlock. NORTH STAR is a true representative of his breed—15 1/2 hands high, 6 years old, jet black, and well broke to harness J. M. STRONG, N. X. HART & CO. April 27th 1860. 4t