Speaking at Clinton.

Messrs Winslow and Reid, Democratic and Know Nothing candidates for Congress in this District, met at Clinton on Tuesday the 22d. The speaking commenced at 12 o'clock, noon. Mr Reid requested Mr Winslow to lead off, which he did, remarking at the same time that it placed him at a disadvantage, since he was entirely in the dark in regard to the position of his opponent, and would therefore have to take it for granted that the reports in regard to Mr Reid were true, and that he was in fact the champion of the K. N. party. Mr Winslow then asked Mr Reid if he was a Know Nothing? When he had joined that order? Was he the nominee of the Know Nothing Convention at Elizabethtown, etc., to all which questions Mr R. refused to answer. Mr Winslow commented upon this strange position—alluded to Mr Reid's strange inconsistencies and disorganizing conduct in the past, which, however, the Democratic party had been willing to forget and forgive, and that he himself and other personal and political friends of Mr Reids' had used their efforts in the last Legislature to secure his promotion to the office of Judge, but that while they were so occupied, Mr Reid, contrary to what he, Mr Winslow considered due to candor and friendship, had concealed from him and them his connection with this secret order, while seeking office at the hands of the Democratic party. Nay farther, in order to obviate the difficulties arising from Mr Reid's reported connection with the Know Nothings he had been written to on the subject, and in reply had totally repudiated all such connection.

After these preliminaries Mr Winslow went into an argument on the various questions involved, warned the people, especially the Southern people, against the dangerous tendencies of secret proscriptive orders, under any circumstances, but more peculiarly so when such order has its origin at the north, and has shown its faith by its works of abolitionism in that section. Mr Winslow's speech was able and eloquent—produced a marked effect and more than maintained that gentleman's well earned reputation as a public speaker and a sound political reasoner.

Mr Reid at the commencement of his remarks in reply, appeared to be deeply embarrassed by the strangeness and inconsistency of his present position, which seemed incapable of explanation or successful defence as well as totally irreconcilable with his own previous declarations and avowals. By way of reply to Mr Winslow's questions, Mr Reid, with quite a theatrical air, tone, and gesture, simply announced himself the champion of the great Native American party (K. N.'s); waxed exceedingly patriotic; was animated solely by the sinceres convictions of duty [don't care a button for office, and never did—eh?] After these slight flourishes, Mr Reid went into the rehearsal of the usual stereotyped *ad captandum* arguments of the order, a sort of cross between political discussion and polemical divinity, one time dealing with the Roman Fathers, and anon with the more recent martyrology of the Bill Poole era. Mr Reid was evidently well posted in the line of argument he had adopted and, considering the anomalous position he occupied, made a speech not at all unworthy of his reputation.

We are pleased to hear that a good feeling personally, seemed to exist, and that both gentlemen were listened to with respectful attention.

From the opening at Clinton our Democratic friends have every reason to be well satisfied with their candidate, nay proud of him. His speech was one of the ablest political efforts ever made in this State, and we merely express the opinion of every gentleman who was present when we say that the success of the occasion remained wholly and indisputably with the Democratic candidate, although Mr Reid made a very fair—under the circumstances we might say a good—speech, but with all its special pleading a failure.

The remarks we have made are merely based upon a verbal report, as our informant took no notes.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Nullification Law of Massachusetts.

We clip the following synopsis of the main provisions of the nullification law of Massachusetts from the Boston Times:

"*Nullification in Massachusetts.*—The so-called 'act to protect the rights and liberties of the people of Massachusetts,' which has been passed by the Legislature of that State, is of the rankest nullification character. It provides that every alleged fugitive from service shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which may be issued by the supreme court, court of common pleas, and justices' or police court of any city or town; by any court of record, judge of probate, or by any justice of the peace even; provided such magistrates are known to be within five miles of the place where the party is imprisoned. No person holding any State office is allowed to issue any warrant or grant any certificate under the fugitive-slave law, under penalty of forfeiting his office and being forever ineligible to any office of trust or emolument under the laws of the Commonwealth. Sheriffs, constables, police officers, and the volunteer militia, are forbidden to aid in any way in carrying out the provisions of the fugitive-slave law of 1850, under penalty of a fine of not less than $1,000, nor more than $2,000, and imprisonment in the State prison for a term of from one to two years. Any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of an alleged fugitive shall be deemed to have resigned any commission he may hold from the State, and shall thereafter be incapacitated from appearing as counsel or attorney in any of the courts of the State. No State jail is to be used as a place for the detention of an alleged fugitive."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING GUANO.—In the application of this valuable manure, it is necessary to keep in view its powerful properties, and to exercise great care to prevent its coming into immediate contact with the newly sown seed or the foliage of plants and flowers. It never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids, having strong affinities for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check and even destroy vegetation.

DEMOCRATIC SALUTE.—The Democrats of Washington city were engaged on Monday evening last in firing a salute of one hundred and forty-three guns, one for each county in Virginia, in honor of the success of the party in that State.

RELIEF FOR ERICSSON.—John Ericsson, the inventor of the caloric engine, has expended all of his own and of his wife's fortune in prosecuting his experiments, and is now in destitute circumstances. As his poverty is the consequence of his exertions to promote science and to benefit mankind, it has been proposed that a collection be taken up for his (Ericsson's) benefit in every town and ward in the United States on the fourth day of July next, and in all the meetings for making arrangements to celebrate that day.

Council of State.

The Council of State met in the Executive office in Raleigh on Friday last. Present, Gov. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, President; Dr. Samuel C. Love, of Haywood; Ben. Trollinger, Esq. of Alamance; and O. R. Kenan, Esq., of Duplin.

We learn that Joseph B. Batchelor, Esq. of Warren, was nominated to the Council by Gov. Bragg as a fit person to fill the office of Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr Ransom; and that he was unanimously confirmed. The appointment is considered an excellent one.

We are informed that Mr Batchelor, though comparatively a young man, is regarded as a sound and well read lawyer. He graduated at our University in 1845 with distinction, speaking the valedictory oration. He has had considerable experience as a prosecuting officer in the County of Halifax, and afterwards in the County of Warren. His habits of application and his devotion to his profession are such as to ensure his success; and we do not doubt that he will acquit himself well in his new position.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors on behalf of the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

John I. Shaver, of Rowan County.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson.
Paul C. Cameron, of Orange.
Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin.
William T. Dortch, of Wayne.
John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.
Giles Mebane, of Alamance.

We learn that Mr Fisher, of the old Board of Directors, declined further service; and that Messrs Stevenson, Strange, Berry, and Rand, of the old Board, did not own five shares of stock as required by act of the last session.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Know-Nothingism in New Jersey.

The following extracts from the two leading K. N. organs in New Jersey speak for themselves. The Gazette is the State organ of the order——the Newark Mercury is the paper through which John Minor Botts, a Virginian, thought proper to give to the world his Know-Nothing manifesto:

From the New Jersey State Gazette.

The great American movement of the day, as it steadily advanced in power from a sympathy inseparable from all that is patriotic and virtuous, encountered in its career the black stain of domestic slavery, with the dogma that slavery is national, and freedom sectional. But it will be found no stumbling block in its way. *The American party, like the Whigs of old, will maintain the principle of liberty at least. They cannot shut their eyes to the existence of the monstrous enormity of throwing open to slavery new territories long since consecrated to freedom by a compact so solemn, that its repudiation must stagger all faith in all future compromises. They cannot refuse to protest, to act, and to vote against the further increase of slave States. The American party of New Jersey are clear and decided on this point.* While they plant themselves upon the Constitution, conceding to slavery the ground it now occupies, and refusing to interfere with it as a local institution, *they lift up their hands in protestations of its being carried into new territories, to be hereafter admitted into the confederacy as slave States.*

The complexion of the next Congress points to this conclusion beyond a doubt. *The friends of Americanism and freedom have an hundred and sixteen members in the House already, marked by a distinctive characteristic—an abhorrance of the Nebraska infamy. There is not a man of them to whom this peculiar virtue was not indispensable for his election.* No matter how loosely their other principles sat upon them, upon this question the people were unanimous. *It was everywhere the test, and almost everywhere the triumph. That victory, on behalf of freedom, is a victory of the American party;* and when that party shall elect to abandon the fruits of the conquest—and bow down like the Democracy, to the black idol of an extension of the dominion of slavery, the party will die and disappear, with an odium on the name for which all atonement will be futile.

From the Newark Mercury.

This is the language of our New Jeresy press in reference to the connection of the American movement with the slavery question, and it faithfully represents the public sentiment of the State. Were the American party to attempt the task of quieting or destroying the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North, it would be broken into fragments by the power of a public opinion, which nothing could withstand. For ourselves, were we convinced that its action in New Jersey *tended in a pro-slavery direction, or towards any further compromise with this evil,* we should not hesitate for a moment in abandoning all connection with the organization. ☞ But we know that this is not the case. We know that there are no truer opponents of the slave oligarchy than those who march forward to certain victory under the banner of the American party in New Jersey. We know that no other public men than those known for their devotion to human freedom could be elected as our representatives to Congress, and we feel confident that when the Senators are to be chosen this consideration will also be regarded as of primary importance. There is no sickly conservatism in New Jersey now.☞ The people understands that slavery is aggressive and they are prepared to meet it.

From the Philadelphia New Church Herald.

THE SECOND COMING OF THE LORD.—It may sound strange to some of our readers to be reminded that some of the most eminent Doctors of the Old Dispensation are still maintaining that the day of the Lord's literal personal appearance is rapidly approaching. We see it mentioned that Dr. Cumming, an eloquent Scotch preacher, and a popular theological writer, has published a work on the "Signs of the Times," in which he affiliates very closely with the views of the Millerites.

His theory is that Christ will come in 1864—that the advent will be what is termed premillennial, or, in other words, that Christ will come before the millenium, 'and the millennial glories will consist of Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years—that the Jews will be literally gathered to Jerusalem to be converted—that the Moslem power is about to expire, not by destruction of the Turks, but by their conversion and absorption into the Church—that Popery will be destroyed by Christ's coming, and not before it.

Strange as their visionary phantasies may sound to one whose mind has beeen even in the least degree opened to the reception of the rational light of the new dispensation, yet such notions are still extensively promulgated through the pulpit and the press, and not simply by the "deluded Millerites," but by men who are highly esteemed for their learning and eloquence. Dr. Tying, formerly of this city, now of New York, has, within the last few years, publicly and earnestly advocated a doctrine identical in its main features with the one referred to above.

Several of the Episcopal bishops hold and teach the same doctrine.

Mass Meeting of Mr Wise's Friends in Washington.

Shameful Proceedings.

[illegible] says a tremendous gathering—accompanied by the Marine Band, assembled in front of Brown's Hotel, Washington, about nine o'clock on Saturday night last, with the view of exchanging congratulations on the result of the recent gubernatorial election in Virginia.

Mr Wise was introduced, and essayed to speak, but the applause, hoots, yells and hisses, were so continuous, as to prevent him from being generally heard.

He commenced by saying: Fellow citizens, I never regretted more in my life, that I have not more physical strength. 'Tis not generous to trample on prostration, but if ever a man could be allowed to put his foot on the neck of a prostrate foe, I might be pardoned for doing so now. If ever there was an opponent that was domineering and tyrannical, 'tis that illiberal party that have recently assumed to rule America. He has boasted (meaning Sam) he was invincible and invisible. I have met the Black Knight with his visor down, and his shield and spear are broken. He crossed the North, stamping his foot so mightily, that the nation might feel the shaking of the earth. But he travelled in the night, with a dark lantern in his hand, and just before day did his boasting. Men became appalled. The blood curdled in his veins, and his muscles clung to bone, and fear came over the minds of the people. I had proclaimed that he was conquerable. I knew that the rock of defence—Democracy—was indomitable.

The speaker then briefly related how he had travelled over the State, endured toils during the canvass, and said, notwithstanding "SAM" had achieved victories in the North, he knew he could not meet the masses of the people in primary assemblages in Virginia. Speaker knew "Sam" could not stand before the trump of liberty. He might live in the land of the secret ballot, but he could not survive the *vera cora* vote of the people. [Immense cheering, hisses and groans.]

By that voice, continued Mr Wise, was "Sam" conquered in the Old Dominion. I was told by my friends, I now tell you. [Great confusion.] I suppose this is a demonstration of Americans ruling America. The ear of the people is not allowed to listen to the language of liberty. Not only are there "Sams" hurraing for the destruction of religous liberty, but they would trample on the freedom of the pen and the press. Know-Nothings you have found your master in a purified majority of the voters of Virginia, which consists of the pure, conscientious, conservative men of both parties. [A voice Give us some "Holy Water!"] I would I were the Lord's anointed, said Mr W., to give you some, you need it—you who are crying for it are hypocrites. [A voice—That's a lie—you don't mean it.]

Mr Wise resumed. You have joined the Abolitionists in their war on our institution. Virginians [Loud interruptions] I thank you said Mr Wise, very ironically, from my heart, for your decent, orderly conduct and behaviour. You have demonstrated your worthiness to be masters of this country. What laws will guard us, if such as you rule. Discussion not tolerated—speech silenced—and, but my Lungs are too week to contend with a rabble like you A Know-Nothing mob has seized the Capitol of the country. I leave it for conservative Whigs and indomitable Democrats to say whether this disgrace shall abide here. Mr Wise refused to say any more, his voice being literally drowned by hooting, hisses, exclamations, hurras, cat calls, etc. He and his friends then retired, leaving the Samites in peaceable and undisputed possession of the ground.

A rostrum was then erected in the street, and several embryo statesmen from the ranks of "Sam," made sundry endeavors to be heard, but the noise and confusion was too great. The crowd and the calling, hooting and huzzaing continued for upwards of an hour after Mr Wise retired.

Thus ended a most disgraceful proceeding.

Petersburg Express.

The Value of the Union.

For the last few days, the Charleston (S. C.) Standard has been publishing a series of articles entitled "The Value of the Union to the South," the tenor of which may be judged from the following paragraphs, introductory to articles on two occasions:

"In our issues of the last few days we have taken occasion to consider whether the material condition of the South would be injured or advanced by a dissolution of the Union, and whether there would be any especial peril in such a consumation. In reference to this last question, we endeavored to show that from the North, at least, we have little cause of apprehension; that they would not be inclined to trouble us in view of the inquiries they would themselves sustain; that if inclined to incite the slave to insurrection, they would have no means of addressing him; and that, if it were attempted to war upon us, instead of an explosive social mixture, they would find a social organization peculiarly suited to exhibitions of military strength.

In the consideration of this question, to which we have been forced by continued action at the North, we have passed in review the several aspects in which it has been presented. We have shown that the Union is not necessary to the commercial greatness of the South, and that while we furnish the materials of commerce to the whole country, the North has exclusively appropriated its advantages. We have shown that it is not only not necessary to the preservation of our domestic institutions, but affords the cover under which they are assailed. We have shown that, in a condition of isolation, we will be liable to none of the dangers from external enemies which so much excite the sympathy of our kind and careful neighbors, and that if resolutely forced by inexorable aggression to an attitude of independence, we will be competent to all the military exigencies of that condition.

The following extract, relating to the fugitive slave law, is worthy of attention:—

In the State of Indiana, a law has been passed, that no free negroes shall be allowed to come. To the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, similar resolutions have been offered. In all these are discriminations to the prejudice of the negro; in all is he treated with repugnance and disgust; and it is beyond all question, therefore, that if the negro were allowed to come without the excitement of pursuit and with no effort on the part of his individual master to arrest him, and it were only a question as to the amount of compensation which the Northern States, in their sovereign capacity, should be required to render, the coming of the slave would be resisted,—all along upon the border States there would be an organized police to turn him back, and we question, therefore, whether a more perfect barrier could be erected to the escape of slaves, than the simple act of the dissolution of this Union.

A dispatch from Kansas says in the Leavenworth district the pro-slavery ticket is elected by sixty-one majority, and pro-slavery men are elected in every district.

The "Union" or Third Degree.

[illegible] publish below, in full, what is said to be [illegible] lings:

From the Pittsburg Gazette, 26th ult.

New Work of the Know Nothings—The Obligation of the Third Degree.—You, and each [illegible]n, of your own free will and accord, in the [illegible]nce of Almighty God, and these witnesses, [illegible] your hands joined in token of that fraternal [illegible]ffection which should ever bind together [illegible] States of the Union—forming a ring, in [illegible]n of your determination that, so far as your [illegible]rts can avail, this Union shall have no end [illegible] solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) [illegible] you will not under any circumstances dis[illegible]e in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by [illegible]ers, if in your power to prevent it, the name, [illegible]s, pass words or other secrets of this De[illegible], except to those whom you may prove on [illegible] to be brothers of the same Degree, or in [illegible]n Council for the purpose of instruction; [illegible]t you do hereby solemnly declare your de[illegible]tion to the Union of these States; that in [illegible] discharge of your duties as American citizens, [illegible]u will uphold, maintain and defend it; that [illegible]u will discourage and discountenance any and [illegible]ery attempt coming from any and every quar[illegible], which you believe to be designed or calcu[illegible]ted to destroy, or subvert it, or to weaken [illegible] bonds; aed that you will use your influence, [illegible] far as in your power, in endeavoring to pro[illegible]e an amicable and equitable adjustment of [illegible] political discontents and differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow. You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, profit or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for, and support for, all political offices Third or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will, when elected or appointed to official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint any such persons to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this, and all other obligations, which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes and your sacred honors. So help you God and keep you steadfast! [Each one shall answer, "I do."]

This degree, it will be observed, imposes an oath upon the member to stand by the Union of the States *under any and all circumstances,* and to oppose every thing which he *"believes"* calculated to subvert it or weaken its bonds. This is the substance of the degree. It is one which no Southern man ought at this time to take. The South is the weaker section, and the free States are continually encroaching upon our rights. Massachusetts deliberately nullifies the fugitive-slave law, as Connecticut has done—it is every where avowed among the Know Nothing majorities in the free States that no more slaveholding States shall be admitted into the Union; and if such a policy is carried out, the Southern States will be compelled to choose between a prompt and stern resistance to aggression and submission; and submission must at an early day result in the destruction of the institution of slavery and their consequent ruin. *This oath binds every person taking it to submit to whatever the majority may decide to be desirable and expedient;* and that Southern man who takes it is at once the manacled slave of the freesoil majorities of the Northern States! There is not a word in this degree about the reserved rights of the States—no pledge to maintain the fugitive-slave law in its letter and spirit—no declaration that the Missouri restriction shall not be again imposed on the South—no assurance that slavery shall not be circumscribed by federal legislation, and thus ultimately starved out and the slaveholding interest utterly destroyed. It is the old song of *Union by force* and without regard to Southern rights. Seward, Wilson, Hale, Tuck, and the whole abolition horde were the leading parties in pitching the tune. It is a favorite of theirs. They declare that *they* are the best friends the Union has—that *their* scheme of circumscribing slavery, of abolishing it in the District of Columbia, of repealing the fugitive-slave law, and the like, *is the very thing to give repose to the Union and to make it perpetual;* and that those who may resist this scheme will be traitors, liable to be hunted down and punished. We assert this *upon the authority of the speeches of these men,* and we defy contradiction. *They* are for slavery as it exists in the States—that is, they do not propose to disturb it. They are *Union men,* they say, and those who differ with them are its enemies. This, then, is the nature of this greatest of Know Nothing humbugs, the "Union degree." Gov. Gardiner, of Massachusetts, has taken this third degree—so has Minor, the abolition Governor of Connecticut. Gov. Gardiner, it will be seen, declares that "very many of the provisions" of the act of Massachusetts nullifying the fugitive law, *"have his hearty approval"*—he is hostile to the law, and would be glad to see it utterly inoperative in Massachusetts; but then he cannot approve a bill so palpably unconstitutional.—*Standard.*

A PROMPT AND GALLANT OFFICER.—We have already announced that the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, was seen to the southward of Cuba, making for the port of Havana. The Constitution was late the flag-ship of the African squadron, and was under order for home, after an absence of more than two years. When within about three hundred miles of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, (her destined port,) she boarded an American vessel and obtained a file of New York papers, in which it was stated that Commodore McCauley had been despatched to the gulf, in the San Jacinto, in great haste, and that a speedy collision with Spain was inevitable. The resolution of Commodore Mayo, one of the bravest officers that ever walked a deck, was instantly taken. Believing that his services might be needed, orders were immediately given to "bout ship," and soon old Ironsides was hastening to the aid of McCauley's little squadron.

GEORGE M'DUFFIE,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
North side Hay street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders.
B. F. PEARCE.
October 1st J. B. FERGUSON.

A Terrific Whirlwind.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Accounts reached this [illegible] whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of here.

On Tuesday afternoon a revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle towards the southeast, and twisting off large trees and whisking them out of sight instantly. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again, and passed directly back north and west with, redoubled violence.

It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and immediately afterwards taking the whole house instantly up the spout with all its contents. Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places. Four of them were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post-and-rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it. It next took up a barn and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were hurled down to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight. The house belonged to Mr Page, whose wife, son, and two grandchildren were killed.

Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the air and then hurled down with great violence. A number of eye-witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempest, and describe it as most terrific.

TERRIBLE THUNDER STORM—SAD RESULTS.—The South Bend (Ia.) Register of the 17th says the most violent storm of the season spent its whole fury on our town last Tuesday evening, and while it has left many proofs of its destructive power, it has filled one house with mourning.

One bolt struck Mr Leonard Hain's house on Pearl Street, killing two of his children instantly. The whole family were in the front room at the time. William Hain, aged 13, was at the window on the side where the lightning struck, and Charles Hain, aged 7, was lying on the floor near him. Both were instantly killed. Lutheria, aged 8, was between William and her mother, was struck on her hip, burnt down to her feet, and one of her shoes torn off her foot, shivered into ribbons. She is severely injured, but it is hoped will recover. Mr Hains' niece, Miss Pettigrew, was stunned, and is very sore all over to-day (Wednesday) but is not considered dangerous. Mrs. Hain was struck in one foot which rested on the floor, and what is remarkable is that 15 years ago she was struck by lightning in her foot in a different part of the town. Sarah Hain was in the room but not injured. Mr Hain himself was just outside the room and was stunned and blinded. Another bolt struck a house at the North end of Michigan street, belonging to Anthony Defees and occupied by Mr Spain. It did no serious damage however. At Lowell another bolt entered one window of a house and went out at the other but hurt no one. Another bolt stunned and struck down a horse near the railroad. And another burnt the forehead of Mr Stokes, Sr., who was in the street at the time, but did him no other injury.

☞ OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints. See advertisement 4t
For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale,

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of Machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.
For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale.

FOR SALE.
Some fine MULES, and one TIMBER WAGON in good running order, which I am anxious to sell.
DAVID MURPHY.
May 26th. 47-tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Respectfully tenders his services to persons in this and the adjoining counties wishing work done in his line.
Fayetteville, May 19, 1855 y

WANTED—Two white boys, as apprentices to the above business.

HOUSE PAINTING.
I would respectfully announce to the public that I have prepared myself to do HOUSE PAINTING in all its various branches, and all work done by me will be neatly and quickly executed, and on very moderate terms.
Work executed in any part of this or adjoining counties. SAML. J. DECKER.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 19, 1855. 6m

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,
May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may require, at such yards as may be required, in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Bureau in [illegible] amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eight per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery hereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the first April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the laws require the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such class as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signatures and certificate.

Date (Signature.)

(The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12 locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white-oak staves and heading. No. 15, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe; zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 6, yellow-pine beams. No 7, yellow pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, white-oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No 11 black walnut and cherry. No 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No 15 black spruce. No 16, lignumvitæ. No 17, composition and copper nails. No 18, bar iron, steel. No 19, iron spikes, nails. No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No 21, hardware. No 23, paints, oils. No 24, flax canvas. No 25, cotton canvas. No 26, flax and cotton twine. No 27, glass. No 28, leather. No 29, hose. No 30, brushes. No 31, bunting, dry goods. No 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No 33, oil, soap, tallow. No 34, ship chandlery. No 35, stationery. No 36, firewood. No 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3 white oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces. No 5, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow pine mast timber. No 9, white pine. No 10, ash, cypress, white-oak boards and butts. No 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 12, locust. No 13, white-ash oars, hickory bars. No 14, white-oak staves and heading. No 15, black spruce; No 16, lignumvitæ; No 17, composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron, steel; No 19, iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 23, paints, oils; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine; No 27, glass; No 28 leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, oil, soap, tallow; No 34 ship chandlery; No 35, stationery; No 36, firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; No 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; No 9, white pine; No 10, ash and white-oak plank and boards; No 13, white-ash oars and hickory bars; No 15, black spruce; No 17, composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron and steel; No 19 iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 23, paints, oils; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine; No 27, glass; No 28, leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, tallow, oils, soap; No 34, ship chandlery; No 35, stationery; No 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No 4, white oak keel pieces; No 5, yellow pine plank stock logs; No 9, white pine. No 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts; No 11, black walnut, cherry and mahogany; No 17, composition and copper nails; No 18, bar iron, steel; No 19, iron spikes, nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 22, pig iron; No 23, paints, oils, &c; No 24, flax canvas; No 25, cotton canvas; No 26, flax and cotton twine;. No 27, glass; No 28, leather; No 29, hose; No 30, brushes; No 31, bunting, dry goods; No 32, pitch, rosin, tar; No 33, oil, soap, tallow, &c; No 34, ship chandlery; No 35, stationery; No 36, fire-wood; no 37, oakum; num 38, tank and galley, or camboose iron; num 39, chain iron; num 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs; No 2, white-oak plank; No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber; No 4, white-oak keel pieces; No 5, yellow pine plank stock timber; No 6, yellow-pine beams; No 7, yellow-pine mast timber; No 9 white pine; No 10, ash, cypress, elm; No 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany; No 12 locust; No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars; No 15, black spruce; No 16, lignumvitæ; No 18, bar iron and steel; No 19, iron spikes and nails; No 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin; No 21, hardware; No 22, pig iron; num 23, paints, oils, &c; num 24, flax canvass; num 25, cotton canvas; num 26, flax and cotton twine; num 27, glass; num 28, leather; num 29, hose; num 30, brushes; num 31, bunting, dry goods; num 32, pitch, rosin, tar; num 33, oil, tallow, soap; num 34, ship chandlery; num 35, stationery; num 36, firewood; num 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class num. 1, white oak plank stock logs; num 2 white oak plank; num 13, white ash oars, hickory bars; num 17, composition and copper nails; num 18, bar iron, steel; num 19, iron spikes and nails; num 21, hardware; num 23, paints, oils, &c; num 35 stationery.

May 16, 47-4t