

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Carolinian.

Mr. Editor:—Learning that the 4th of July was to be celebrated at Bethel Church in Cumberland County, and being desirous of observing the anniversary of the patriotism in that part, we resolved unanimously to attend.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., we arrived at the designated point and found, to our satisfaction, a concourse of the good people of the "Old North State," numbering more than 500, assembled to participate in the National Jubilee. Every thing around seemed to favor the occasion. The sky was clear, and gentle breezes fanned into vigor my energies, weakened and depressed by the preceding warm weather. It was a pleasing thing, too, to look upon that honest and patriotic band of farmers who had turned from the toils and cares of life, to warm up their love of country by rehearsing the gallant deeds of their fathers, by discussing our present prosperity, and contemplating upon our glorious future.

But there were other subjects of interest. Age with its honary locks was there to add dignity and solemnity to the occasion; youth with its hilarity elasticity and vigor awoke mirth and animation, and beauty with its soft smiles and winning looks was not wanting. The celebration was opened with prayer, which was followed by the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by N. G. McNeill, and the National by Amos N. Williamson, Esq., both of which gentlemen discharged their respective duties very creditably. K. M. Devane, the orator of the day, was then introduced to the audience. The coolness and calmness which marked his exordium, claimed every attention.

The limits of this notice forbid our attempting to go into detail, but we do say that there was a taste and judgment displayed in the composition of the speech, and an energy and vigor exhibited in the delivery, seldom if ever surpassed. Among other things, the gentleman appealed to the state pride of his audience, showing the noble stand that our citizens have ever taken in war and peace, and teaching a lesson which we hope will learn them to despise the taunts of those who would stain their bright escutcheons. The speech was indeed a "feast of reason and flow of soul."

After the speaking, we were invited to partake of a most sumptuous dinner, which the hospitality and beneficence of the neighboring citizens had prepared. If patriotic pride and the sentiments of the speaker had caused hearts to swell and cheeks to glow with pleasure, you can rest assured that these hearts palpitated faster and those cheeks assumed a brighter hue when that collection of luxuries and substantial things were unfolded to the anxious gaze. Conceive of a collection of pigs, turkeys, chickens, cakes, pies, &c., in quantity sufficient to gratify the most exorbitant wants of a regiment of soldiers, and you can then form some idea of what the dinner at Bethel Church was. In closing, I would consider that I was doing great injustice were I to pass unnoticed the "Gray's Creek Independents," a very handsome and remarkably neatly uniformed and well disciplined company, commanded by Capt. T. W. Devane. This company participated in the whole celebration, and we must confess that we were agreeably surprised to find so elevated and enthusiastic a military spirit pervading the bosom of your citizens. We learn that this is one of four of the same stripe which belong to your County, and we do hope that they may go on prospering and to prosper—an honor to your State in peace, a defence and support in war. It may never again be our privilege to mingle again with the citizens of that neighborhood in a celebration, but we shall ever look back upon the 4th July, 1856, as a day forming one of the brightest links in our existence.

PULASKI.

For the Carolinian.

Mr. Editor: I very seldom attempt to write communications for the newspapers, but I would respectfully beg a small place in your paper to reiterate a remark which was made by the noble champion of Democracy, Gov. Bragg, in the discussion here between himself and Mr. Fillmore, touching the question of every true man in the county, whatever may be his politics, to ponder it well in his mind when appeals are made to him not to vote for Mr. Roberts for Sheriff because he was born in another State. It was this Gov. Bragg remarked that there were men in the American party who were very vociferous in crying "Americans shall rule America," who did not have the egg shell of foreignism of their own heads, and whose fathers were foreigners. Indeed, sir, this is another glaring inconsistency of the so-called American party. Their own doctrine would cause them to go against their old gray-headed sires who had taken care of them when they were unable to take care of themselves, and in return for their kindness, oppose their election to any office because they happened to be born in Scotland or some other foreign land.

TRUE AMERICAN.

For the Carolinian.

Mr. Editor: In noticing the changes in other States in favor of the democratic party, you have forgotten your own State where changes of great importance are daily occurring. Among others my attention has been called to the following:

Hon. John Kerr, Caswell, Taylor and Fillmore. Hon. Gen. John Winslow, Cumberland, ditto, Hawley, Caloway, Esq., Rockingham, ditto, Col. W. L. Steele, Richmond, Uriah Collier, Esq., Washington. Gen. A. D. McLean, Harnett, Dr. H. Turner, Moore, Col. N. A. McLean, Col. Wm. McKay, Robeson. Paul Cameron, Esq., Orange.

These changes are important whether we regard the former position, or the standing, ability, popularity and influence of these gentlemen. Among them are some of the best stump orators of the State; and their example has already exercised a very considerable influence. I have heard, also, that James Banks, Esq., who is too well known to need praise at my hands, and a true-hearted old-line whig, will not support Fillmore.

CUMBERLAND.

For the Carolinian.

BEAVER COUNTRY, N. C., July 14, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—Having joined the know-nothing or American party sometime ago, I take this method of dissolving my connection with it. I have acted with that party for some time, but finding that their principles are not what they were represented to me to be, I am determined to disassociate myself from it, and act with the Democratic party, which is the only conservative party, and the only one which is acting for the welfare of the country at large.

WM. B. ANDERSON.

A MAMMOTH DOCUMENT.—An address (says the Boston Transcript) from the citizens of Manchester, England, to the people of America in favor of peace, was placed in the Merchants' Exchange Reading Room this forenoon. It has attached to it 31,051 names.

The Appalling Railroad Disaster near Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—About nine o'clock this morning, the appalling intelligence reached the city that a collision had occurred upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad, between the regular morning train from Gwynedd and an excursion train that left the city at five o'clock this morning, with a large party of school children with their teachers, &c.

The particulars, so far as we have been able to glean them from reliable sources, are as follows: At five o'clock this morning a special train of ten cars left the Master Street Depot with the schools of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in Kensington. The excursion party consisted of between five and six hundred persons, the great majority of whom were children. They intended proceeding to Fort Washington, 14 1/2 miles from the city, where they were to enjoy a picnic.

Owing to the number of cars and the weight of the train, there was some delay, and the conductor, Mr. Alfred E. Hoppel, finding himself behind time, pushed forward with great rapidity when toward the end of his trip. The regular passenger train for the city left Gwynedd at 6 o'clock, and reached Camp Hill at 6 o'clock and 18 minutes. Finding the excursion train had not yet arrived, Mr. Vanstavoron, the Conductor, determined not to wait for it, and his train was moving along when the expected train came thundering on around a curve at the rate of 35 miles an hour. A collision of course ensued with the most appalling consequences.

The down train escaped without serious damage, but the scene presented by the excursion train was fearful. The three forward cars of the train were completely crushed to pieces, and the wreck mingling with that of the locomotive took fire, and the flames communicated to the other cars of the train. The two next cars after the three that were wrecked outright took fire, and were entirely consumed. The inmates of the three forward cars were completely mixed up with the wreck, and a large number of them were killed outright. There were probably fifty persons in each of the three cars, and the lowest estimate we heard fixed the number of killed at fifty, while it was feared the dread aggregate would reach one hundred.

When our informant left the spot, every effort was being made to rescue the wounded and the bodies of the dead from the wreck. Everything was in the wildest confusion, and it was of course impossible, under the circumstances, to arrive with any certainty at the number of victims, or to pretend to obtain any particulars as to their names. Mr. Hoppel, the conductor, with very little injury. Harry Harris, the engineer of the excursion train, was cut to pieces and killed instantly, and John Bagans, the fireman, is missing, and it is believed he is under the wreck.

As soon as the dreadful intelligence reached the city a car was dispatched with all possible speed from the Master street depot with physicians and other assistance.

One of our reporters, on hearing the news, immediately repaired to the office of the company at Front and Willow streets, but the 10 o'clock train had just left the station. He then proceeded along the line of the road to the outer depot of the company, where he found the Vice President and Engineer of the road at the depot, which was surrounded by thousands of excited men and women.

It was informed that an attempt had been made to send hand-cars along the road to the scene of the accident, but they had been immediately surrounded by the mob, and the police and the employees of the company had the utmost difficulty in keeping them from being run off with.

The excitement at the Willow Street Station was also intense. Excited crowds were eagerly inquiring for the latest intelligence from the scene, while those who had children on the ill-fated train were in the most dreadful condition of suspense.

The news of the accident having been widely circulated, a large number of persons who imagined their friends might be among the injured, also proceeded to the outer station. Mr. Wm. Swain was at Chesnut Hill, about 3 miles distant, when the disaster occurred, he immediately hastened to the spot, and he furnished us with the following particulars of the catastrophe that came under his own observation.

"The scene was the most awful I ever witnessed. Of five cars nothing was left standing but the wheels, every bit of wood work was totally destroyed. A number of the dead were lying in a heap so dreadfully buried that you could not tell whether they were men or women. Among these was, it is believed, the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, priest of St. Michael's Church. He was with the excursion party, and his body was not found.

Under the ruins, the bodies of some fifteen or eighteen persons could be seen. No portion of them could be reached, but their limbs—here a leg protruded and there an arm or head could be discovered. The cars could be seen burning for a distance of four miles, and the Chesnut Hill Fire Company hastened to the spot, and by their exertions in extinguishing the flames, served materially in the work of rescuing the dead.

The people around the neighborhood hastened to the dreadful scene, and by every means in their power assisted in the relief of the wounded. Fortunately, there was a quantity of ice and ice cream on the train; this was given to the wounded; it refreshed them greatly.

As the train of baggage cars sent up from the city approached the spot, the scene begared all description; some from the city who had friends on the excursion, jumped out before the train stopped, and sought their friends who two often, were dead or horribly mutilated. Their shrieks would mingle with those of the dying. Men left their work for miles around and came to the spot and rendered all the assistance in their power. Many were helping to remove the locomotive, under which were many bodies; the heat was so intense that it was almost impossible to render any assistance to those in the ruins. The Congress Engine and Hose Company, of Chesnut Hill, arrived on the ground about 8 o'clock, and began to play on the fire.

Eleven bodies of men and women and two children were burned to death in one car. The names are unknown. They were caught under the side of one of the cars and roasted alive. When we saw the remains they presented a horrible spectacle.

The mutilated remains of four men and women and a child were dug from beneath the engine and tender.

The killed, amount to no less than thirty nine persons, and the wounded to sixty-nine. These numbers will probably be increased, as some of the wounded will probably die, and there are some whose injuries are not known.

Suicide and Arrest. William Vanstavoron the conductor of the down train, driven to desperation by the

calamity, committed suicide by swallowing arsenic.

William Lee, the engineer of the same train, has been arrested and committed for examination.

SUPREME COURT.—The following decisions have been delivered since our last report: By Nash, C. J. In Stallings v Gully, for Johnstun; judgment reversed and judgment non-suit. Also, in Williams v Thompson, for Nash, affirming the judgment. Also, in Boyley v Sasser, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Wilber v Strickland, in equity from Nash, dismissing the bill with costs.

By Pearson, J. In State v Jones, from Johnston; venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem Stephens v French, from Brunswick; venire de novo. Also, in Howerton v Wimshis, from Orange, in equity, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Holmes v Holmes, in equity from Davidson, reversing the decree. Also, in Oden v Windly, from Beaufort, in equity. Also, in Self v Clark, in equity, from Guilford, overruling the demurrer.

By Battle, J. In Frrippin v Baner, in equity, from Stokes directing a reference. Also, in Coble v Coble, in equity, from Alamance, overruling the demurrer. Also, in State to use of Public Treasurer v Petway in equity, from Edgecombe, overruling the demurrer. Also, in Pearsall v Honston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hedrick, from Davidson, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Doe ex dem Gaylord v Gaylord, from Beaufort, awarding a venire de novo.

By Nash, J. C. In Lamb v Swain, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in State to use of Cate v Thompson from Orange; judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Cotton v Davis, from Chatham; venire de novo. Also, in Bevan v Byrd, from New Hanover; venire de novo. Also, in Costin v Rankin, from New Hanover; venire de novo. Also, in Lowe v Carter, in equity, from Rockingham.

By Pearson, J. Bank of Cape Fear v Wright, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Johnson, from Sampson, declaring that there is error in arresting judgment. Also, in Russel v Sanders, from Onslow, directing the Superior Court to affirm the judgment and issue a writ of habeas corpus. Also, in Carroll v Hancock, from Pitt, affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Lashley v Lashley, from Orange; venire de novo. Also, in Patton v Thompson, in equity, from Alamance.

By Battle, J. In Briley v Bryan, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Taylor v Gooch, from Warren; venire de novo. Also, in Eaton v George, from Stokes; judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in State v Dean, from Guilford, judgment to be reversed and judgment for defendant. Also, in Woods v Woods, in equity, from Orange, directing a reference.

Per Curiam.—Sustaining the exception in the matter of Whiting's representatives.

The know-nothing party which has sprung up in its platform of having arisen upon the ruins of Mr Clay's old party and its corrupt, has all at once assumed the name of Mr Clay's good party, and is slandering Mr Clay's party thirty years ago. It wrote a letter stating that Buchanan is Buchanan's explanation. His biographer (Mr E. C. Smith) writes in 1831, of an "honorable man" on account of promptly exonerating Mr. Clay. They object to Buchanan's son (Gen. Jackson's nephew) man who believed the charge of an ignominious flight, that man was Gen. Clay's son-in-law, and he was the son of the old hero's prejudices, and he doubt believes the charge. Yet Buchanan is denounced and denigrated by the pretended friends of Mr Clay. Oh, consistency! —Maysville (Ky) Express.

ALL RIGHT IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Times of the 15th instants assures us that Kentucky is as safe for Buchanan and Breckinridge as Mississippi or Alabama.

The Louisville Courier, a whig paper, thus speaks in its issue of the 14th of the prospects in Kentucky. It says: "If the election were held to-day, Buchanan's majority in Kentucky would probably reach ten thousand; but when the fact becomes, as it will, more and more clear that Buchanan is the man to defeat Fremont, there will, we predict, be a general stampede, and we shall not be surprised if his majority in Kentucky reaches double or treble, or even quadruple, that number. We speak seriously, deducing effect from cause."

HON. WARREN WINSLOW.—During the debate upon the subject now before the House of Representatives (the Sumner affair) the Hon. Warren Winslow made an able argument denying constitutional power in the premises. This, we believe, was his first oratorical effort in the House, of which he is an efficient and deservedly esteemed member. In the commencement of his remarks, he spoke calmly and eloquently of the agitation now existing in the country, and, in a spirit of fervor, pointed out the duty of every lover of not a mere section, but of the entire, our common country. His language was chaste, and flowed with grace and earnestness from the lips of this statesman from the "Old North (Carolina) State." His voice and manner were in entire accordance with the language in which his high-toned sentiments were expressed. He commanded the attention of all the members present; a compliment which the auditors at the Capitol especially—considering the "noise and confusion" which usually prevail—can not fail to appreciate. —Washington Star.

THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The recent Conventions held in Virginia, Maryland, and other States, and called "Old Line Whig Conventions" which have recommended Mr Fillmore for the Presidency, have in reality been composed almost exclusively of Know Nothings, who have attempted to play in the game of our municipal politics for the last few years to deceive and mislead those who were sincerely attached to the old Whig party. We see many proofs of the fact to which we are referred in our Southern exchanges, and we space would furnish our readers with a whole column of extracts sustaining this position. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a large portion of the Old Line Whigs who kept themselves aloof from the Know Nothing party, in all sections of the Union, are now earnestly sustaining the Democratic nominees.—Pennsylvania.

Minnesota has now 120,000 inhabitants, and intends to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress.

From the Observer.

Fayetteville Female High School.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons.—Gentlemen:—As you were prevented from attending the Examination of the students of this young and flourishing Institution, permit me to furnish a brief account of the Commencement Exercises for the information of your distant readers. There being no graduating class, the time was consumed in a careful examination of the students. On Thursday morning, after religious exercises, classes in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments were examined in Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Quackness on Composition, Latin (Cæsar) and English Analysis. At night, at the Presbyterian Church, the Annual Sermon before the students was preached by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist. A more appropriate, able and powerful discourse, we have seldom listened to. Never was the Rev'd speaker more happy, and a more attentive audience is seldom seen. The Church was crowded to overflowing.

On Wednesday, classes in Eng. Grammar, Arithmetic, Philosophy of Natural History, French and Algebra, were examined. At the close of the exercises, the following Compositions were read by their fair authors, (except those read by the Principal, for those who were too timid to undertake the task,) viz:

- 1. Miss F. Monroe.—The Beauties of Nature.
2. " H. V. Lane.—Woman's Rights.
3. " V. A. Gray.—Music.
4. " E. Cook.—What I want.
5. " J. E. Steel.—The Secret of Happiness.
6. " A. Campbell.—Rural Life.
7. " M. S. Lane.—Female Education.

At night a large and deeply interested audience listened to the eloquent address of Col. Mullins of S. C. After the highly appropriate notice you have taken of it, it is needless to add more.

On Thursday, the classes in Geography, Grammar, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, and Latin, were examined, after which the following compositions were read, viz:

- 1. Miss M. J. Thomson.—A Visit to the Land of Nod.
2. " M. L. O'Hanlon.—Young America.
3. " A. Hartman.—Visions from Life.
4. " A. L. Lilly.—The Grandeur of Nature.
5. " E. A. Pearce.—What the Sunbeams.
6. " L. F. McLean.—The Close of School.

The Principal closed the Exercises with a short extemporaneous address, which brought tears from many eyes.

At night a Concert was given by the young ladies, which was numerously attended.

Thus ended the first Scholastic year of this School, under circumstances highly gratifying to its friends and patrons. We speak the common sentiment of those who witnessed the exercises, when we say, that the Examination gave the strongest assurances of the fidelity and ability of the Faculty and the progress of the Students. Too much could hardly be said in commendation of the compositions. Few graduating classes have evinced more talent and taste than these members of the first and sophomore classes, who were until entering the Institution, entirely unpracticed in composition.

It is no eulogy of the Institution. But every attendant struck with the care with which he had been instructed, and the elementary and solid nature of the instruction, painting and drawing, the

the ministers of the place who were a happy suggestion to the sight, to see clergymen mingling together, deeply engaged in the cause of education, and of youth; evincing a common interest in prosperity and success of an institution in which all interests are blended. The "Fayetteville Female High School" has been crowned with signal success; may its numbers be doubled the next.

AN OBSERVER.

July 18, 1856.

A BOX FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—Messrs. Rowland and Brothers, an enterprising firm of this city, own a slave, James Willey by name, whom they permitted some months since to take a trip to the North to see the curiosities. They not only gave him a permit to take passage in the New York steamer from this place but also gave him the necessary funds to bear his expenses. He visited New York, Falmouth Mass., Fall River, New Bedford and sundry other abolition towns, where he was everywhere called on one of the firm, who was waiting at place for recreation, and was tendered more funds if he needed them, which he refused, remarking he had enough to bear his expenses back to Norfolk.

When Jim (for this is his familiar name) was in New Bedford he met several fugitives whom he recognized as former slaves in Norfolk. They supposing he had run away, received him with down cast looks and assured him that he had come to the wrong place, and remarking that they were "making out very poorly," having to labor very hard and get but poorly paid in return; they expressed great dissatisfaction at the treatment they received at the hands of their abolition friends. Jim told them that he had not run away; that he was only on a visit and would return to Norfolk in a few days. At several of these towns in Massachusetts he was imperturbed by the Abolitionists to remain, assuring him that he was then a Free Man; he declined their kind offers, and assured them that such freedom as a black man enjoyed with them had no charms for him; he vastly preferred the slavery of Norfolk, accompanied with an abundance of the necessities, aye, and comforts of life as he enjoyed them at home, to all the freedom that Massachusetts could tender him. He retraced of his own accord, and arrived here Saturday morning in the steamer North Carolina, having taken the sea route to the North and the overland route (via Philadelphia and Baltimore) home. He is now at the store of the Messrs. R. & B., and if any dissatisfied darkey desires to see the misery and squalid poverty that await all negroes who make their escape to the North, he can be shown the picture before he reaches the reality, by calling on Jim. —Norfolk Argus.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—There was quite an interesting discussion in the House yesterday on the question of fixing a day of adjournment. Messrs. Haven and Dunn, two of the supporters of Mr Fillmore, took conspicuous parts in the debate. Mr Haven was understood to be in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction if there was any prospect of its being carried in by the Senate. Mr Dunn was so emphatic on this point that he pledged himself to vote for no appropriation until the Missouri Compromise should be restored. The fact that these two gentlemen are ardent supporters of Mr Fillmore is significant as to the position of their candidate on a question on which he has been too conservative to express his opinion.—Washington Union.

Another Sectional Outrage.

The sectional majority in the House of Representatives consummated an outrage upon justice and right yesterday, in declaring the seat of Hon. James C. Allen vacant, which has no parallel in partisan madness, except in the past proceedings of republicans who voted not one of the black bills right to his seat than had Mr Allen. No intelligent man acquainted with the facts of the case can give any other than a political reason for the perpetration of such an act of flagrant wrong. That political reason is so obvious, that we hardly suppose the black republicans themselves pretend to deny it. Mr Allen is a genuine national democrat. His seat was contested upon pretexts so flimsy that the contestant was not allowed to take the seat even after it had been declared vacant. Mr Allen was virtually expelled from Congress for the offence of being a democrat, and because his opponent might increase the chances of Colonel Fremont's election to the presidency in the House of Representatives in the present relative strength of the Illinois delegation in that body. As we shall have more to say of this outrage, we will only add that in the whole House there was no more faithful and efficient representative, and no more reliable democrat, and none more ardently devoted to the Union and the constitution than Mr Allen. Had he been less true to democracy and the Union he could have retained his seat. We have little doubt that his constituents will resent the wrong, and vindicate their own rights, as well as those of their injured representative, by sending him back with a new commission, and give his persecutors a chance to expel him again. He is sure to come back as good a democrat and Union man as he is now.

We were wondering who would be the next victim of the black demagogues that reign in the House, when one of its organs, the New York Herald, announced that Mr Hall, of Iowa, is to be next expelled. He, too, is guilty of the crime of being a friend to the Union; and he, too, stands in the way of a vote for Fremont in the House of Representatives. Of with his head, says the Herald, and we may expect the Tribune to echo the order. If Herbert is not disposed of by judicial process, it will be easy for the House to despatch him. Fremont must be elected—no matter what outrages it costs—if the present House of Representatives can effect the object.—Washington Union.

General Jackson and Mr Buchanan.

The most respectable attempt that has been made to injure Mr Buchanan is that which seeks to make the impression that General Jackson lacked confidence in him on account of his conduct in the unfortunate difficulty as to the charge of "bargain and corruption" which grew up out of the election of Mr Adams in 1825. We have already published two letters from General Jackson's son, Andrew Jackson, in which he triumphantly vindicates the memory of his father, and entirely refutes the allegation that Mr Buchanan did not enjoy his entire confidence. It will be remembered that Andrew Jackson was induced to appeal to the public in consequence of the disgraceful violation of all decency and propriety by the publication of certain confidential letters of his father. One of these private letters, an extract of which was so published, purported to bear date late in February, 1845, and in this extract General Jackson alludes in terms of dissatisfaction to the conduct of Mr Buchanan in the affair before referred to. We now have information from Nashville, Tennessee, that the confidence who has thus violated Gen Jackson's confidence, and furnished for political effect what purports to be an extract from one of his private letters, is Major W. B. Lewis. The gentleman who gives us this information was one of the most intimate of Gen. Jackson's friends, and a member of Mr Polk's cabinet. In regard to the alleged extract, he says: "I shall not believe that he (Gen. Jackson) ever so expressed himself until I see the letter in his own handwriting. Such tricksters could easily add to or erase a word which would entirely change the whole meaning of a sentence."

As we understand the matter, the whole credit to be given to the extract rests upon the assertion of Major Lewis, that he has furnished the copy of it for publication. By the very fact of thus abusing the confidence reposed in him by Gen. Jackson he forfeits all claim to credibility. The fact that he has suppressed the residue of the letter furnishes strong evidence that the extract is either not genuine, or that it is garbled and altered so as to pervert its true meaning. Every honorable mind is justified in pronouncing it a probable forgery, unless Major Lewis produces the whole letter in Gen. Jackson's own handwriting, and together with it, the letter of his own to which it was an answer. The gentleman before alluded to not only asserts, as a fact susceptible of proof, that Gen. Jackson approved the selection of Mr Buchanan by Mr Polk as a member of his cabinet before the appointment was made, but that after it was made, and after the date of the pretended letter to Major Lewis, Gen. Jackson wrote to Mr Polk expressing his cordial satisfaction at the appointment of Mr Buchanan. This letter is in existence, and its contents are so directly contradictory of the pretended extract that it strongly corroborates the conclusion that the extract is a forgery.—Washington Union.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The most unnatural political association that now exists is that between Fillmore and Donelson. Whilst the latter was editor of the Washington Union a proposition was started that the compromise democrats and conservative whigs should form a "Union party" for the re-election of Mr Fillmore. The proposition was indignantly contemned and rejected by Major Donelson, and for his contemptuous rejection of it the Baltimore American took him to task. Major Donelson's reply to the American disclosed his opinion of Mr Fillmore and his organization to sustain and re-elect President Fillmore. The American begs us to spare it any further expression of our "astonishment." That we will do if the American will persist in such monstrous fooleries. For is it not, to the plain sense of every plain man, a monstrous foolery to ask a national democrat to sustain Mr Fillmore, now repudiated by two-thirds of his own party as an eleven-hour apostate from his known Abolitionism of 1848, to the old democratic doctrine of non-interference as embodied in the Compromise? —Washington Union.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. BRECHER.

"Go ye into all the world and shoot the gospel to every creature."

MAJOR DONELSON IGNORED.—In the proceedings of the Maryland Whig Convention, recently held in Baltimore, extravagant encomiums were heaped upon Mr Fillmore, but no word of comfort or commendation was given to Major Donelson—he was ignored.

The Georgia Citizen treats Major Donelson worse than the Maryland whigs—that he proposes to drop him and place Major Breckinridge on the Fillmore ticket. We protest against such treatment of Major Donelson. He is fully entitled to every know-nothing vote cast for Mr Fillmore. Did he not pass a high eulogium on Mr Fillmore when he accepted the nomination on his ticket? To be sure, Mr Fillmore did not return the compliment when he accepted the nomination—probably remembering the biting editorials of Major Donelson, written for the Washington Union some years ago; but that only shows that Mr Fillmore was not as proud of the association as Major Donelson was.—Washington Union.

Why is a bird a greedy creature?—Because it never eats less than a peck.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPWORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, October 15, 1852. This is to certify that I was troubled with a tapeworm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was, I discharged one large tapeworm measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, MANUFACTURED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF FLEMING BROS. For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale.

CAN EPILEPSY BE CURED?

We think the following letter from a respectable citizen of Mississippi will answer the question, and remove all doubts from every unbiased mind:

GRENADA, Miss., June 5, 1855. Dr. S. H. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, Mr. J. Ligon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first; but as he grew older, they seemed to increase likewise. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills, he had them very often and quite severe, prostrating his body and mind. His mind had suffered so much, that now I am happy to say he is cured of those fits. He has enjoyed fine health for the last five months past. His mind has also returned to its original brightness. All this I take a great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, &c. W. P. Loxton.

No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr. Hance, after this, for a supply of his invaluable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box \$3; two \$5; twelve \$24—sent by mail free on the receipt of a remittance. Address: Sixth St. E. No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

We are authorized and requested to announce R. A. NORBAIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Harnett county. May 31.

We are authorized to announce WM. R. LOVE as a candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County, at the ensuing election. April 16, 1856.

WILLIAM A. ROGERS announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson county. Lumberton, April 26, 1856. 96-1c

We are requested to announce Samuel H. Christian, Esq., of Montgomery county, as a candidate for reelection to the State Senate from the District of Moore and Montgomery. May 14, 1856.

1856. SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST. IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. From my Country Friends, promptly attended to, and guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE. Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glue, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c., constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices. JAS. N. SMITH, North West Corner Market Square. May 12. 98-4f

BARTHW FULLER, Attorney at Law, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. May be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepher, Esq., on Green Street. July 19, 1856. m

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STEEL & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them are requested to settle before the 1st day of August, as I am anxious to close up the business. A. W. FULLER. July 19, 1856. 7-4f I have on hand a STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c., which will be sold very low. A. W. F.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

We will exchange the HOUSE and LOT formerly occupied by J. G. Smith for Bank Stock, or for good notes. Cash would not be refused. J. H. ROBERTS & CO. July 14, 1856. 7-2f

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Duncan M. Bate for the purposes therein mentioned, I will offer for sale at the residence of the said Bate on the Fay & Southern Plank Road, near Lumber Bridge on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, the following property: 126,000 feet Ton Timber on or near the River bank. 4 Mules. 1 Road Wagon. 220 Acres of Land in Harnett county. The Creditors of said Bate will find it to their interest to attend. Terms at Sale. WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee. July 12, 1856. 7-4f

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Sally has left my house and family without care and all persons are hereby notified, that if any person is harb