



NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
SATURDAY, June 5, 1858

C. C. McCREARY is our duly authorized agent for the collection of all claims due this office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons desiring of the immediate insertion of their advertising favors must hand them in by WEDNESDAY MORNING, otherwise they will not appear until the succeeding week. Our friends will please bear this in mind—as we intend to make it a rule without exception.

This Paper will continue to be published as usual. The Editorial department is at present in charge of the subscriber, who, will attend to its duties, until other arrangements are made, when the public will be apprised.

WM. BOW.

NORTH CAROLINIAN OFFICE FOR SALE.

This Establishment with all its fixtures necessary for carrying on the Printing business, is now offered for sale. For particulars, address G. W. WIGHTMAN, at this place.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For the Senate,

MAJ. JOHN T. GILMORE,
OF CHEROKEE.

For the Commons,

WM. MEL. MCKAY, of Cumberland.
JAS. S. HARRINGTON, of Harnett.
C. S. BAIRD, of Wayne.

FOR SHERIFF OF CHEROKEE.

FRANK N. ROBERTS.

DISTRIBUTION &c.

It is an acknowledged fact that North Carolina stands far in the rear of her sister States in the march of progress, and her growth in wealth and prosperity, feeble in contrast with any other State in the Union, an inquiry into the causes thereof might suggest an instructive lesson in political economy.

A question which has so often taxed the assembled wisdom of our people, and made a subject for legislative experiment until it has become a political skeleton, is too profound and difficult for our speculative talents. But the genius of Mr. McKay has compassed the difficulty,—he has discovered the Philosopher's stone—it is *Distribution!* We must be led from the public crib, supported by the charity of the Government, and folding our arms, demand the purse of Uncle Sam to satisfy our numerous wants. Invested as we are with all the national and constitutional freedom of a Republic, possessed of resources inferior to no section of the country; with a vigorous and abundant population; with a soil prolific in agricultural wealth, and blessed with the unshaken bounty of nature, North Carolina must raise a piteous wail for a share of the Public Lands.

Grant that Distribution is constitutional, and would be highly useful to us as a State, so would be a donation of a few millions from Russia, or Mexico, but taking it and getting it is two different things, and all Mr. McKay's immense talents, and the awful clamor he is making will not change the policy of the Government in the premises. It is folly to advocate it and every sensible man knows it, as well as our division of the golden harvest from California! Its impracticability is so palpably evident as to excite the ridicule of our neighboring States. The prosperity of the new States are made to represent the injustice done North Carolina, in withholding these grants of land. It must be remembered that the donations made to those States were lands located in their own borders, and worthless to the Government without being improved, and if their progress was facilitated by the judicious bounty of the Government, has not the industry and enterprise of settlers accomplished more in the main than Government aid? Has not the sturdy emigrant, with his axe, and the industrious planter with his own hands, wrought as much of this thrift as public lands? And has not enlightened State legislation done more than all?

Mr. McKay declares the dear people must not tax the Government must build their Railroads and make improvements for them. Has any other State taken such a stand.

Our ships are boarded and their crews insulted by British cruisers on the highway of the ocean, our flag despoiled and degraded in sight of our ports, demanding an increase to our Naval strength to resent such indignities and to defend our honor: a frontier of many hundred miles to protect from savages; and upon the threshold of a war with Utah, all depending upon a depleting treasury. Yet we must dispossess the Government of its most important resources to make up for the sloth and laggard spirit of our people.

Let the Legislature of the State make the improvements essential to its prosperity—Demagogues will never do it! and if Mr. McKay's solicitude becomes so powerful for humble life, send him to Paris, where he will soon recover and be heard of no more.

We imagine there will be but little division in the vote of Cumberland county for Governor, at least, that is, if the ruling principle of human action (self interest) has its common influence.

County Fair.

The Secretary of the Cumberland Agricultural Society, has presented us with a copy of the list of Premiums for the next Fair. We have hastily glanced at its contents, and so far as we are capable of judging, believe it to be upon a very liberal scale. It embraces all the branches of industry, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the House-keeper, and the ladies generally, are well represented in the list, and we hope to see at the Fair, a spirited competition for the premiums offered. The Fair will be held on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November next.

The Right of Search.

In another part of our paper our readers will find the Report and Resolutions laid before the Senate in regard to the late aggressions committed by British cruisers against some of the American vessels. Great Britain—to use a common expression—has always been entirely "too large for her breeches" and needs bringing down a button hole or so lower. Her arrogance in assuming the right to search our vessels, and take them as pirates on the high seas is intolerable. The sooner she is made to understand, in an official way (as she was forced to in 1776 and 1812) the better it will be for that government, to say nothing of our duty to uphold our dignity and honor as a great nation.

She has no more right to search our vessels at sea, than she has a right to go into our ports for that purpose. We say, let John Bull be brought to law at once, by our Government and let him pay for the outrages which he has committed on our property and citizens sailing under our flag on the public seas.

Judge Ellis at Mosley Hall.

The last Goldsboro' Tribune gives a long report of the discussion between Judge Ellis and Mr. McKay, which came off at Mosley Hall on the 26th ult. We gather from the report that Judge Ellis occupied the same position which he did at this and other places, respecting the Danville connection, and also in regard to the Fayetteville and Western Road. Of the Danville scheme he said: "I am pledged and bound in honor to oppose the Danville charter, and am opposed to it in every shape and form."

Mr. McKay asked Judge Ellis if he would recommend any additional appropriation for any of the works now in progress, if asked for? The Judge replied: "Yes, for the Fayetteville Road. Enough has already been appropriated for the other roads, according to the Engineer's report."

Our friends about this section see that Judge Ellis carries but one face wherever he goes, and that face is a heartfelt friendship for our interests, and a warm zeal in promoting the prosperity of the old North State. We now ask you, one and all, will you not go and vote for him?

Government Expenditures.

What a comprehensive intellect it must be, that can find in the increase of Government expenditures a subject of reproach against the Democratic administration.

The expansion of Territory, the growth of power and increase of national responsibilities, are calculated by know-nothing economy to reduce the Government expenses and appropriations, more especially when the revenue of the country is curtailed by a decrease of imports, and a reduced tariff.

A comparison between Mr. Adams and Mr. Buchanan, relative to government outlay, is very smart about this time, and evinces remarkable astuteness. We hear an exulting boast of the greatness of America, and in the same breath a rebuke and snarl at the cost of building a fort or repairing a vessel to protect our commerce on our own coast. Wonder the people don't impeach the President, and the know nothings all leave the country in disgust.

Geo. A. Gilmer.

By the following letter received from a friend in Randolph county, it will be seen that the "dark lantern" does not meet with favor or affection at the hands of some of its political supporters, who aided in sending him to Congress at the last election. They cannot stand his proximity to the South in his votes and speeches on the Kansas question. He appears to have been openly rebuked by a portion of the freemen of Montgomery and Randolph counties. He rightly deserves the censure of every man, woman and child, in his district, and no doubt will meet with the cold shoulder of a majority of the voters of that district. He will scarcely be run again by the opposition, for many of them detest his Kansas course.

"STONE LICK, Randolph co., N. C.
May 28, 1858.

Mr. Editor:

It gives me pleasure to state that at a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the counties of Randolph and Montgomery, held near this place a few days since, without distinction of party, openly denounced John A. Gilmer for his vote on the Kansas Bill, and proclaimed him in his political grave. Farewell to the old hero!
Yours respectfully,
J. S.

At an "American-Whig-Distribution meeting" recently held in Wake county, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That D. K. McKay, Esq., the independent democratic candidate for Governor, shall receive our cordial support, without regard to party ties."

The democracy throughout the State will now understand, by the passage of the above resolution in a know-nothing-whig meeting, that Mr. McKay is the candidate of that party for Governor, and therefore, is not entitled to the support of any portion of our party. We think Duncan has indeed fallen among political thieves, and our word for it, they will not leave a whole bone in his political body. Poor fellow! What a terrible wreck they will make of him!

Appointments of Messrs Ellis and McKay.

The following appointments have been agreed upon between these gentlemen, with the understanding that where they separate, they do so that each one may take the place where he thinks it most important for him to be:

For D. K. McKay.

Washington, Beaufort, Wednesday, June 2d.

Swan Quarter, Hyde, Friday, June 4th.

For J. W. Ellis.

Kinston, Lenoir, June 2d.

For Born.

Beaufort, Carteret, Monday, June 7th.

Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, June 9th.

Weldon, Halifax, Friday, June 11th.

Wilson C. H., Saturday, June 12th.

For D. K. McKay.

Warrenton, Warren, Monday, June 14th.

For J. W. Ellis.

Oxford, Granville, Monday, June 14th.

For Born.

Roxborough, Person, Wednesday, June 16th.

Yanceyville, Caswell, Friday, June 18th.

Wentworth, Rockingham, Saturday, June 19th.

We are informed that the Bank of the State and its several branches resumed specie payments on Tuesday last.

Anniversary of the Fayetteville Cadets.

The 2nd anniversary of this beautiful, and well drilled young corps came off on Saturday.

Although invited by our young friends, we regret very much that we could not be present to enjoy ourselves in looking on them all as they enjoyed themselves. We feel a degree of proud satisfaction in this corps, and can truly say that we believe they have not their superior, and probably their equal anywhere in the State. They should be encouraged by the whole community and we think they are. Companies of this kind excites an amount of laudable ambition, and self respect as well as correct discipline which is praise worthy. The target exercise is said to have been very good.

Best average shot was made by Sergeant Albert Worth, 3 13-16 inches; 2d best, Sergeant I. Jessup, 4 1-16; 3rd, private Barnum, 4 5-16. Best single shot, Sergeant Jessup, 3-4 inch; 2d Sergeant Worth, 1 1-16.

The prize, a handsome copy of Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, was awarded by Henry C. Mullins, Esq., in an appropriate manner.

After the reception of Capt. J. H. Anderson's resignation the following officers were elected: J. M. Haddill, Captain; E. L. Winslow, Jr., 1st Lieut.; W. T. Anderson, 2d do.; W. H. Bayne, 3d do.; B. Robinson, Ensign; W. J. Woodward, Sr., Sergeant; J. W. Hollingsworth, 2d do.; B. E. Ordery, 3rd do.; Isaac Jessup, 4th do.; A. H. Worth 5th do.; B. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer.

The collation is represented as having been nicely served up, of which quite a number of guests partook.

Editorial Change.

We notice by the last N. C. Presbyterian, that B. Fuller, Esq., has resigned his Editorial connection with that paper, and is succeeded by the Rev. Willis L. Miller.

Congress.—The Washington Union, of Saturday last, says:

"The House of Representatives yesterday passed eighty-five bills, seventeen of which were Senate bills. It is understood they run through the private calendar, and gave so complete a manifestation of devotion to the public interest as to leave little room to doubt the final adjournment of Congress on the day fixed. The House passed the army, the mail steamer, and Post Office appropriation bill. A good day's work."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, introduced a resolution to appoint ten Naval Cadets. Referred to the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Seward, one thousand extra copies of the resolutions of the Committee in relation to British Aggressions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, spoke on the resolutions, showing that it is indubitable that the international law recognizes no right of visitation in time of peace, and in time of war it is only conceded to the extent of preventing the carrying of articles contraband of war. He cited as authorities Judge Story and Lord Stowell, showing that no armed vessel of any nation has the right to stop, visit or board for any purpose, and that ships at sea are not bound to lay to or wait. The resolutions indicate no more than that the time has arrived when this must be settled once and forever. It is hoped that it may be immediately settled by the Executive. There is every reason why it should be and none why it should not. Angry feelings and reprisals cannot bring the two countries into collision, but whether or not the nature of the indignities are such that the American people can no longer permit it.

Mr. Mallory, of Fla., proposed an amendment declaring that the American people cannot permit such aggressions, and therefore Congress should legislate at once to prevent the continuance of such indignities. Mr. Mallory, although recognizing that the mission of the United States and England should be the preservation of peace, could not sacrifice the rights or honor of the country to any issue whatever.

He could not consider that this succession of outrages was the mere act of individual naval officers. It was doubtless from orders of the Admiral at Jamaica, who in turn had orders from his government, and it was a suspicious circumstance that these outrages commenced immediately after the refusal by this government of certain demands by England respecting the slave trade.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved to amend the amendment to the effect that the acts of the British are belligerent in character, and should be resisted by all the powers of the country. He considered that the acts of the British should be met by acts and not by arguments.

Mr. Mallory withdrew his amendment in favor of Mr. Hale's.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia advocated Mr. Hale's amendment, and further said that the British war ships in the Gulf should be seized and brought to our own ports or sunk and that he would be satisfied with nothing short of it.

Mr. Seward of New York, expressed his concurrence, as well as the concurrence, of the Committee, in the spirit of the resolutions. The assumption of Great Britain is founded forced, and claimed by no other nation than the British, or such, as, like her, have asserted the mastery of the seas. But the United States set out with the intention to be equal to any nation, and cannot permit the affectation of superiority by any power even in the modified form of visitation, the right of search and visitation being synonymous terms. The principles of police at sea are identical with those on land. Any one may seize and detain pirates at sea, or culprits on shore, but he does it 'at his peril.' If the person seized be a culprit, the case is abandoned to justice. If not, it is an aggression and the aggressor is liable to make reparation. This nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to the purpose of piracy, but it must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce. He had not looked in the law books for technical objections to the right of search. It is enough that it cannot be permitted, that is an aggression on the equality of nations—enough that it is an attempt to exercise superiority over this nation.

There are seven members on the Commit-

tee on Foreign affairs, and naturally some difference of opinion as to terms existed; but the substance of the resolutions was satisfactory to all. Each is ready to accept any other form of words that will express the firmness and moderation that becomes a great nation, in expressing its opinion on a great question. No prudent man believes that the British Government has ordered these aggressions with the view of urging a war on this country. They are acts of war, but all know that if Great Britain wanted to begin a war with the United States, she would not do it with a gunboat.

Although these acts may have originated in misapprehensions of orders, the Executive had properly and promptly determined not wait for explanations—nor to recognize that any explanation can be given which will concede the right of visitation or search, Mr. Seward fully enforced this promptitude of action in sending to the Gulf a force sufficient to sink every British cruiser.

Mr. Douglas of Illinois, asked what good does it do to resolve that this search is a belligerent act? The American people and Congress know that it is. England was so informed forty years ago, and has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past four weeks. He commended and admired the promptness with which the President has sent a force to the Gulf, but that force was only to the point of preventing. Do you suppose that an opportunity will ever be found to prevent search, unless a ship of war be sent to accompany every merchant vessel? The Senator from New York was wrong in saying that the force dispatched to the Gulf could sink the British cruisers. The British there have three guns to our one. It is brave, at last, to think that our one will sink their three. Mr. Douglas recommended another course. Let a ship of war, say the Wabash, get on the tract of the Styx or the Bazzard, follow her up, capture her, and bring her into an American port, and it will then be time to make explanations. If England avows the cruisers' acts, it becomes an international question. If she disavows them it only remains for us to say what punishment we shall inflict on those lawless persons who have perpetrated these outrages. The President having gone as far as he can go, let him have at once such powers as are necessary to protect the flag and maintain the rights of citizens at home and abroad. He had no fear of the abuse of such power by the present Executive, or any that follow him. The President is almost powerless abroad. Every other Chief Magistrate has the power, not only to repel but to punish outrages on their nationality, and why should not the Chief Magistrate of this Republic have power, ample and full, in aid of his efforts to protect the honor of the flag? Instead of having apprehension that the power will be abused, Mr. Douglas only feared that it would not be exercised often enough. We cannot protect our commerce in the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, without vesting the power in the Executive to publish infractions upon it promptly. The British name is respected, and ours despised, among the Spanish-American portion of the Continent, because the British take instant reparation, whereas the Mexican and other weak Republics, know that the President has no instant power, and in the delay of negotiations, reparation is lost, Mr. Douglas held, therefore, as a general policy, to keep the President clothed with power to protect our citizens when outside the United States by a summary process, without going through this old formula of resolutions that the aggressors must not do it again. He was in hopes that there would have been no speeches, but that the bill would have passed unanimously, without a word, which expression of sentiment would have carried more force than the army or navy.

Mr. Hayne spoke in praise of the gallantry of the Navy, who, he said, "would go to the bottom and do their duty."

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts proceeded to address the Senate in support of the resolutions but added that it was also our duty to see that the flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade. The special order coming up, Mr. Wilson concluded by moving that the President be authorized and empowered to employ the naval force of the United States, and send them to the scene of the recent outrages with instructions to capture the ships which with instructions to capture the ships which he has committed or may commit these belligerent acts.

Further debate was prevented by the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill coming up as the special order.

Mr. King's amendment for an appropriation to erect a custom house at Brooklyn, N. Y., provoked renewed discussion, and was finally lost.

Pending the consideration of other amendments, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the inquiry as to the right of Mr. Kingsbury to retain his seat as delegate from the Territory outside of the State limits of Minnesota, have come to an affirmative conclusion on the subject.

The subject will be considered on Monday.

The House passed the bill establishing post roads.

The consideration of private bills was then resumed.

About twenty bills were passed.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that while the whole country from one end to the other is excited relative to the outrages committed on our flag and vessels, and while the Senate chamber is ringing with the same subject, it seemed to him that the House should take some action. He therefore asked leave to introduce a bill to restrain and repress outrages on the flag and citizens of the United States, and giving authority to the President to act as he may deem proper in the premises.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, being opposed to converting the Government into a military despotism, objected.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, May 31.

The Senate resolution for evening sessions was adopted.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, made an ineffectual attempt to take up the Mexican protectorate resolution.

The British aggression resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, repeated, as on Saturday, that he wanted the British ships

seized. The resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, were not worth the paper they were written on.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, disagreed with the Senator from Georgia. He Mr. H. was not willing to be smuggled into war by an amendment to amendments. If the British acts are belligerent, let us throw all our due solemnity the bloody spear. If we must have war, let us declare war after a dignified consideration. A war with England will be the most momentous event that has happened in the past three centuries—perhaps in all time past. But perhaps, hostilities with England are, sooner or later, inevitable, and when they come he believed England will be rushing on her fate. Let us avail ourselves of the chance afforded by these resolutions to avoid, until it is forced on us, an event which when it occurs, will change the phase of human affairs.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, also spoke in a conservative tone, advising that no action should be rashly taken, but that we should proceed with firm, determined, but cautious steps.

The resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, are sufficient to express the sentiments of the American people, and it is unworthy of both such great nations to indulge in quarrelsome words and quarrelsome actions. Let England be informed that we require reparation, and, if it be refused, we have then a right to stand on our own ground. He agreed with the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs) that we cannot assent to discuss the right of visitation or search. It would be unworthy this Government to enter into any discussion on that subject. We have to deal with the seas only and require England to disavow them and forbear.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts said he had reconsidered his amendment, and was of the opinion that it was not in order; inasmuch as it proposed to confer power on the President by the vote of one House only. He therefore withdrew it. But he expressed the only hope that orders had been given to sink or capture the offending ships.

Mr. Mallory, of Fla., moved a joint resolution, that the President be authorized to arrest the outrages at once.

Further debate was postponed, on the special order, the miscellaneous appropriation bill coming up.

The items of the bill were discussed till six o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—On motion of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, the memorial of the artists of the United States, praying for the establishment of an Art Commission, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Shaw of North Carolina, and Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, severely spoke as to their respective positions on the Kansas bill, the former reiterating his former position and the latter denying it.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, and other Republican members, congratulated Mr. Gilmer on his change of sentiment.

TUESDAY, June 1st.

In the Senate, Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to restrain Mexican outrages on the American flag and American citizens, by Mexico and Central America.—Mr. Seward, from the same committee, dissented. Several amendments were proposed and discussed. Appropriations were then taken up.

The House passed the Indian Deficiency and Volunteer Regiments bill. A motion, fixing the second Monday in November, for the beginning of the next session, was disagreed to.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BRITISH ARMS IN INDIA!
New York, June 1.—The steamship *Hammonia* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 18th. The debate on the India Bill had been adjourned to the 18th of June.

Later advices from India represent that the city of "Zinghen" had been relieved, and the rebels defeated near Frittinghen, with great loss. Five hundred were taken prisoners. The British loss was seventy.

A later version of the battle between the Turks and the Montenegro at Grabova, represents that the former had been totally defeated, and their commander killed. Lost cannon and baggage, and fled to Kloubach, where they remained in a state of blockade.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Indian!
Quebec, June.—The Indian has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th being four days later than the intelligence brought by the Africa which was to the 15th.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, May 19.—Cotton—fair and lower qualities—declined an eighth. Middling unchanged. Market closed buoyant. Sales for three days 17,000 bales—speculators took 26 00 and exporters 1009.

Reports from Manchester favorable. Flour dull. Southern 22 a 23. Ohio 22 1/2 a 25. Wheat quiet. Red 68; white 7s. 6d. Corn quiet and declined. 6d. White 34; yellow 34s. a 34s. 6d. Provisions steady but quiet. Kosin dull at 4s. Rice quiet.

TERRIFIC TORNADO!

An Entire Village Destroyed!!
Fifteen Persons Killed!

St. Louis, June 1.—The village of Ellison, Ill., was completely destroyed by a tornado Sunday afternoon. Fifteen persons were instantly killed, and several fatally wounded.

The London Times says that recent experiments have been made by Mr. Whitehouse, at Greenwich with one thousand miles of the Atlantic telegraph cable, and that about half a second intervened between making a signal at one end and its appearance at the other; but the difficulty arising from detention of electricity was then thought to have been overcome.

It appears, however, in the experiments through the entire cable at Devouport, that a considerable obstacle to a rapid communication arises from that cause. With the symbolic alphabet at present used about two words and a half per minute only can be transmitted through the whole length of wire, but it is hoped that, simplifying the code of signals, double that number may be transmitted. Even supposing that object to be obtained, the rate of transmission would not be more than one-third the speed with which messages can be sent by present arrangement of the symbols from London to Paris.

Bishop John Early.

The complaints against this distinguished officer of the M. E. Church, South, were sent up from eight annual conferences. Their examination and discussion occupied the greater portion of several sessions, and were finally disposed of on Monday last, May 24, by the adoption of the following resolutions, which was submitted by Revs. G. W. Carter and J. G. Jones:

Resolved, That after a patient consideration of the complaints made against Bishop Early the Conference deeply regrets there is any ground for said complaints; nevertheless, inasmuch as the purity of his character, nor his fealty to the Church are concerned, but refer to the manner of his administration; and furthermore, in view of the explanations made by Bishop Early, and his expressed willingness to guard against giving offence in future on the points above referred to, his character do now pass.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution, was taken by an affirmative rising up of the members—without a division—the Chair declaring it a very decided affirmative vote.

Fayetteville Express.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

COL. JOHN A. McCREARY, of Bladen, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division of North Carolina Militia, in the place of Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. Election on the 19th of June next. May 29, 1858. to pat.

THE FRIENDS OF MAJOR WALTER DRAUGHON respectfully recommend him to the Officers of the 4th Brigade, to fill the office of Brigadier General, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. A. D. McLean. Election 19th June. May 22, 1858.—to.

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next. May 8, 1858. to pat.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS AT AUCTION.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST executed to me by Cook & Johnson, for purposes therein specified, I will offer for Sale at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June next, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS, Consisting of Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware, Iron, Nails, Crockery, and Glass-Ware. A large and general assortment of all articles usually kept in the Hardware line.

The attention of Merchants and the public generally is called to this Sale, as furnishing a favorable opportunity for merchants to supply themselves or to replenish their Stocks. Terms liberal and made known at sale. W. M. L. McKAY, Trustee. June 5, 1858. -ts

ORDER NO. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS 336 REGIMENT, NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA. Fayetteville, N. C., May 31, 1858.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER FROM Major General John Winslow, the Commissioned Officers of the Regiment are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House on Saturday 19th June, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding an election for Brigadier General of this Brigade. By order Col. C. E. LITTLE. THOS. C. FULLER, Adj't.

June 5.—to.

150,000 FEET OF LUMBER WANTED.

I wish to contract for the above quantity of Good Lumber