



**NORTH CAROLINIAN.**  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
SATURDAY, July 17, 1858

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

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

Persons desirous 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 he 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 CUMBERLAND.

For the Commons,  
WM. MELL, MCKAY, of Cumberland,  
JAS. S. HARRINGTON, of Harnett,  
C. C. BARBEE.

FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND,  
**FRANK N. ROBERTS.**

**Appointments of Messrs Ellis and McKay**

We publish below further appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McKay. They will address the people at the following times and places: Burnsville, Yancy, Monday, July 12th. Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, July 14th. Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, July 16th. Hendersonville, Henderson, Sat'day July 17. Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 19th. Webster, Jackson, Wednesday, July 21st. Franklin, Macon, Thursday, July 22d. Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, July 24th.

**Democrats be True to your Principles.**

The Canvass for Cumberland and Harnett counties has now finally opened, and the candidates for the Legislature and Sheriffalty are stumping it from place to place. The ball was set in motion at Kingsbury on Monday last. The nominees of the democratic convention declared themselves, viz: Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore, for the Senate. Messrs W. M. Mell, McKay, Jas. S. Harrington, and C. C. Barbee for the Commons, and Frank N. Roberts for Sheriff; to these of course every democrat who values the triumph of his political principles more than his favorites among men, will give his cordial support. We very much regret to learn that Col. Alexander Murchison has been induced to announce himself as a Candidate for the Commons. The Col. is a clever, enterprising gentleman for whom we have the highest regard and we wish him all success in life imaginable, except when he places himself in opposition to the regular nominees of a democratic Convention, then we hope he will be beaten with many stripes by the party. If democrats have principles which they value highly and which they expect to carry out for the good of our common country, then we ask how can this be done except through representatives selected for that purpose and how can the selection be fairly made unless the Conventional mode is adopted? How can the party succeed without organization, and how can this be brought about without Convention? We do not know of any other channel through which democratic principles can be made to triumph over all opposition. If these conventions are the only mediums through which a party of principles can hope to succeed, and if the safety of the country depends upon carrying out the measures of the democratic party, then surely no sound democrat will give countenance or support to any one, no matter whether he professes to be a democrat or not, who will suffer his name to be run in opposition to the regular nominees of a democratic convention. It would be absurd for us to pretend that we are good and true democrats and that we prefer the triumph of democratic measures to that of men (no matter how clever) while we at the same time are allowing our names to be run in opposition to the regular nominees of the party, or are casting our votes for such opponents. As well might one be considered a Christian who was battling against the Christian Church and doing all in his power to break down its organization. We know it is said by many that this is a free country, and every man has a right to declare himself a candidate for any office within the gift of the people. A man may have the civil right to do a thing which would be morally wrong, when it comes in conflict with his duty in the case. Thus for example a man may consider that in the triumph of certain principles of his political party, the welfare of his fellow beings is advanced. If he tries to break down the organization of the party through which these principles are to be carried out either by announcing himself a Candidate in opposition to its nominees or by supporting such opposition, then we think that he has done morally wrong although he had the civil right to do so. Now we will not pretend to say that Col. Murchison has any such intention, but that certain vexed questions of a local character, connected with the county of Harnett (in which he resides) have been agitated by two sets and caused some excitement to prevail among a number of the good people of that County, and when they found that the Cumberland and Harnett Convention did not nominate men from their section who favored their peculiar views they were disquieted on that account, and set to work to bring out opposition to the nominees, and as Col Murchison has been strongly solicited by them to run, and as he received encouragement

from others, who also were disappointed in Cumberland, he came to the conclusion that it is the people who call him out and that he is under obligation to serve them, and therefore he declared himself at Kingsbury, on Monday last, as a Candidate for the Commons. Now, it was an ascertained fact before the Cumberland and Harnett Convention met that Col. Murchison would not allow his name to be run before the Convention because he could not serve as a legislator, that he would not be a Candidate either for the Senate or Commons. The Col. admits that he told his friends all this, and now after the nominations are made we find him stumping it before the people against all or a portion of the nominees. Does not such a course appear singular to every reflecting man? We have no right to dictate to any man what course he shall pursue politically or otherwise, but we cannot help expressing our surprise when men act so inconsistent. With the local matters of Harnett we have nothing to do, nor do we think it our prerogative to express an opinion which side of our Harnett friends are in the right. As far as we would venture to say a word relative to their affairs it is to express the hope that justice will be done to all sections of that county. The local differences should always be amicably settled among the parties who feel themselves aggrieved before they go into a nominating convention. It should have been done with our Harnett friends; and we supposed one side had as fair a chance to attend the primary meetings in that county as the other, and could as well aid in sending delegates to the democratic Convention, held in this place last May. If they let the opportunity pass by and thereby give their antagonists the advantage over them, they should not allow their local differences to jeopardise the interests of the democratic party in the two Counties at this late day.

We have thought proper thus plainly to express our opinion respecting those who see proper to oppose nominations and conventions when it does not happen to suit their peculiar whims. We know it is thought by some (interested persons) rather arrogant for the advocates of Conventions, to denounce any professing democrat who may see proper to run on their own hooks in opposition to Convention Candidates; but we also know that it is by far more arrogant and ridiculous for a handful of men to attempt to lead the party by the nose and expect to ride rough-shod over conventions, nominees and all organizations in our ranks. The only consolation such men have, if victorious at all, is that their victory has been achieved by the aid of the political enemies of the party to which they profess they belong. If Conventions are to be set aside just because a few men cannot sway them and bring about such nominations as will suit their own peculiar interests without regard to the welfare of all sections interested, why the sooner we are made to understand this, the better, but a large majority of the party will doubtless demur to this course, and if we mistake not, they will show their faith by their works in the August election for Governor and Members of the Assembly as well as Sheriff. They will be found standing up to the democratic nominees.

We did not mention Mr Jno C Williams in connection with Col Murchison as being also a candidate in opposition to the nominee. Our reason for not doing so is that we are informed that Mr W. remarked he was too good a democrat to declare himself a candidate in opposition to the ticket made by the convention. He remarked at the same time if the people saw proper to elect him he would serve but that he was not a candidate. So Col Murchison appears to be the only one out as yet against the nominees. Will the democratic party elect him? We think not.

**FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.**

I have been solicited by a very large number of the Democratic Party of your counties to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of our next Legislature. The flattering manner and the very respectable source from which these solicitations come, combined with the peculiar condition of our portion of the State at this time are matters of much importance. The first, though a source of sincere gratification to myself, might be very properly passed over with silent gratitude. Not so with the second; I could not as a duty I owe you and in gratitude for passed favors, turn a deaf ear to a call of my fellow-citizens at a time like this. I have therefore after mature reflection determined to become a candidate. I elected one of your Representatives, I promise to exert my utmost ability (feeble as it may be) in securing by an act of the Legislature, State aid for the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road, as I believe to effect this object is the prime motive for which I have been solicited to become a candidate. My political sentiments are well known to the people and I disclaim any intention or desire to produce a discord in the Democratic ranks but I cannot in justice to my own feelings disregard the call of those from whom in times passed I have received so many favors. I will endeavor during the campaign to meet you in the different districts of your respective counties.

Very Respectfully  
Your o'bt Servant  
**ALEX. MURCHISON,**  
Harnett Co., July 12th 1858.

**The Canvass for Governor.**

As our readers would like to be informed respecting the whereabouts of the Candidates for Governor, and their respective positions on internal improvements at this time, we have thought proper to publish the following editorial from the Raleigh Standard, together with the letter of its correspondent in Ashe county. It appears Mr McKay is still in favor of transferring the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Stocks for the purpose of aiding the Fayetteville and Western Railroad. He is also in favor of completing the Western Extension by State aid. So it seems that friend Duncan finds it necessary to shift his ground as he goes. But notwithstanding he loudly proclaimed in the East that he would not (if elected) recommend the appropriation of another dollar of the State's money to works of internal improvement. For our part we want the ready cash to aid our Coal fields, and not the stocks of other roads. Give us the same footing as has been granted to other North Carolina schemes. Judge Ellis is in favor of this plan—Mr McKay is opposed to it, therefore the people of this section are in duty bound to go for Judge E. unanimously as he is their best friend. In fact, all internal improvement men should vote for him if they are in favor of granting State aid to carry

on the various schemes in which they are interested:

**Messrs. Ellis and McKay in Ashe.**

We give below a brief sketch of the discussion in Jefferson, Ashe, between Messrs. Ellis and McKay.

We learn that Judge Ellis made an excellent impression in Ashe, and that he will poll a full vote in that part of the State.

Our Jefferson correspondent confirms the statement heretofore made and maintained, that Mr McKay has changed his ground on the Western Extension. He says, "Mr McKay now advocates a completion of the Road by State aid—thinks the charter should be freed from the section feature, and the whole Road placed under contract at the same time."

Now Mr McKay has a right to change position on public questions as often as he pleases; but we insist that he owes it to himself and to the people when he does change, to admit the fact. He declared, for instance, in his Dancy letter, that no sane man would think of voting another dollar to the Western Extension; and in his speech in Clinton he said, "for himself he would not recommend the increase of the State debt to the extent of one dollar for any work of internal improvement now in progress in North Carolina." Every where in the East he left the impression by his speeches that he was opposed to further State aid to any public work. Is not that so? We appeal to those who heard him in the East—to his own friends, to say if it is not so. If not so, why his talk about the "gap" in the mountains, which Judge Ellis proposed in a certain contingency to fill up, making the pockets of the people "gape wide open"? If not so, wherefore his arguments to prove that the Western Extension would cost ten millions? If not so, wherefore his declaration that the taxes already imposed on the people were "intolerable," and his arguments to show that the State was declining and would decline, if further taxes should be levied? Then he was against another dollar for any public work; now he is for appropriating \$28,000 per annum to the Fayetteville Coalfields Road; and he is also, by inevitable inference, to say the least, in favor of additional State aid to the Western Extension. Then he ridiculed the idea of filling up the "gap"—of making the Swannanoa tunnel; now he is for the "gap"—now he would make the tunnel, or aid in making it, for it would be absurd to think of going to work along the whole line of the Road, as he proposes to do, without working on the tunnel; and we all know that private subscriptions cannot be obtained to do that work.

And now, what will the people think of such a candidate? Do they see that he has one tone for the East and another for the West?—that he draws the purse-strings in one section, and loosens them in another?—that he is what he considers a good Eastern man in the East, and a good Western man in the West? Elect him Governor, and what section of the State could depend upon him? But we are detaining our readers from the sketch of our Jefferson correspondent, which is as follows:

JEFFERSON, N. C. July 5, 1858.

Messrs. HOLDEN & WILSON: Messrs. McKay and Ellis addressed the people of Ashe to-day.

Mr McKay opened the discussion with his usual ability, and entertained the audience with a rare specimen of eloquence and ingenuity. We are sorry to see his fine talents misapplied to the advocacy of a cause so hopeless, and so full of error. While he still professes to be a Democrat, all must see, and none more clearly than himself, that his connexion with the party is severed; and he now stands helplessly identified with the opposition. The same topics heretofore debated by the candidates formed the subject of his speech.

Judge Ellis followed Mr. McKay in a calm, dignified and able exposition of his views, and won upon the understandings and hearts of the large audience. He proved, by high authority, that distribution was "impolitic and unlawful" that it stained the escutcheon of its former advocates, and was used by them only as a "bid for popularity." His speech was highly creditable, and more than met the expectations of his friends.

Their respective positions on the subject of internal improvements formed a material portion of the discussion. Judge Ellis makes two points upon his competitor, which it would seem impossible for him to get out of: both of which involve a change of views on the part of Mr. McKay since the opening of the canvass. In announcing himself a candidate, and in the discussions at Charlotte and other places, Mr. McKay avowed himself opposed to farther appropriations for works of internal improvements. The newspapers in his support urged his election upon that ground, and charged Judge Ellis with favoring an increase of the State debt. Our present readers, they argued, were to be completed, and new ones built, if at all, by a distribution of the public lands, not by legislative aid.

Now, Mr. McKay favors a transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road to aid the building a Road to the Coalfields, which Judge Ellis shows is a direct annual appropriation from the sinking fund.

This is one of the points the Judge makes upon his competitor: the other is in regard to the Western Extension. Instead of maintaining his former position as declared by himself and his supporters upon that subject, Mr. McKay now advocates a completion of the road by State aid; thinks the charter should be freed from the section feature, and the whole road placed under contract at the same time. It is due to Mr. McKay to state, that he insists he has been guilty of no departure upon these questions, and that he occupies now, identically, the same ground as when he opened the canvass. The discussion, passed off pleasantly, and pleasant relations seem to prevail with the candidates.

**PHENIX.**

The receipts of Flour at the Fayetteville warehouse from July 1857 to July 1858, were 15,108, bbls, making a gain over the previous year of nearly 2,000 bbls.

**The University of the South.**

The decision of the Convention recently held at Beersheba Springs, Tennessee, in regard to the location of the proposed "University of the South" at Swanee, Tennessee, has been confirmed. The question may, therefore be considered settled.—*Wil. Herald.*

**HINTS.**

The Democratic Party in Cumberland and Harnett, represented by a respectable delegation of gentlemen from both counties made in Convention a choice of Candidates for the coming elections in August. This will signify nothing if they are set aside, and will make a very embarrassing precedent for the future action of the Party.

Forbearance or magnanimity were never very prominent virtues of the opposition even when plainly principles of policy and duty, and any opportunity however slight, is inviting enough to direct a blow at the organization and success of the Democracy. This opportunity will be afforded by opposing against each other the strength of different sections, in the claims of new Candidates declaring themselves independent. We think the Ticket complete as published at the head of this paper, and we hope will be voted without a single errature.

How often a great deal of spite is palmed off for "strong sense"; for instance, the funeral honors rendered to the ashes and at the tomb of James Monroe, was a bacchanalian revelry, a rum and whiskey festival of Irish descent, in the charitable Christian eye of one of our "neutral" cotemporaries; wonder what pageant would be grand enough for his Domigod (who every body knows that reads History) the very stars might dance or burst, the sun stand still again, while an enebriated world shed tears of blood as a feeble tribute to his astonishing greatness, and no censorious paragraph would say it was too much. But, Mr Monroe was a democrat!

A growing, ill-natured, ill-favored old bachelor who has evidently learnt to appreciate the "Fox and grapes" anecdote, says that getting married these days is a wholesale business, as the stock must comprise a ton of whalebone, ditto paint, and perfumery, a lot of lard, a doze of coffee bags, a cart load of novels, a poodle dog, a milliner shop and two dry goods stores, with a system of weak nerves requiring 9 doctors and 6 servants to keep up the establishment.—What a big story! We don't believe it.

The extravagance of the present administration, says a fierce but economical exchange (know-nothing) will be a "reproach upon Mr Buchanan that will obscure his better fame in the history of American politics." Good gracious!

"High diddle diddle,  
The Cat's in the fiddle;  
The Cow jumped over the Moon," &c.

Well, Mr Skindint, Uncle Sam is growing and wants more cloth and finer goods. Compare the accounts of Mr Monroe and Mr Buchanan; the first the model economist, and the latter the reckless spendthrift.

All parties are to be wrecked again to make the "People's Party"—none of the materials of Know-nothingism will be used; Catholics are affectionately invited to join, and Foreigners will be naturalized immediately upon their arrival in this country. We can't say about the paupers, they were always well cared for by the k. n.'s in this county, waited on at the Poor house at day-light election day, and kindly taken in carriages to the Polls, proving that humanity and kindness were part of their creed. Wonder what the "neutral" papers will do? What will converts call themselves? American-whig-people would do. What a political millennium will be when the People's Party are in power.

**First Blood of the Revolution.**

The last attempt we have seen, says the Cincinnati Gazette, to upset our ideas of history, and Bishop Whately, to create historical doubts upon the existence of some well-known person or event, is that of a Mr Wheeler, in a history of North Carolina, to prove that the first blood spilled in the United States in resistance to British exaction, was at Alamance, in North Carolina!

The Charleston Mercury quotes Mr Wheeler's account of a battle fought in 1771, at Alamance, between a body of "Regulators," and a body of militia, under Governor Tryon. No doubt such an action was fought, as there were a dozen others on the frontiers, between 1764 and 1775, but they were exactly like those in Kansas, Texas and Oregon—only proofs of a disturbed and disaffected frontier. On this fact however, the Mercury makes this singular comment:

"Mr Wheeler says: 'Thus ended the battle of Alamance. Thus, and here was the first blood spilled in the United States, in resistance to exactions of English rulers and oppressors by the English government. The great Wolf of South Carolina, showed his bloodthirsty temper by acts of revenge, cruelty, and barbarity. He hung Captain Tew the next day, without trial on a tree.'"

"It was in this case, as Byron truly says in one of his poems:  
"For Freedom's battle once begun;  
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,  
Though sometimes lost is never won."

"Thus we see that it was at the battle of Alamance, and not at Bunker Hill, that the first American blood was shed in the cause of liberty. "Honor to whom is due."

Nobody but the editor of the Mercury ever imagined that the first blood of the Revolution was spilled at Bunker Hill, and nobody will hereafter imagine it was spilled at Alamance. In truth this paragraph displays either great ignorance or great forgetfulness of the history of the American Revolution. If the object be to state where the "first blood was spilled in the United States, in resistance" to English rulers, we must go beyond the Battle of Alamance. Nothing is better known in American history than the "Boston Massacre." In consequence of the "non importation agreement in New England (1768) collisions between the British troops & the citizens of Boston were frequent. On the 5th of March 1770, the populace of Boston attempted to disarm the British guard, crying "Kill the soldiers!" The guard, fired, killing and wounding eight persons.

no cessation of the civil and military aggressions and collisions which took place, till the first battle of the Revolution, which was at Lexington, not Bunker Hill, on the 19th of April 1775. The Revolutionary War is properly dated from the battle of Lexington, because that was the first formal and decisive meeting between troops on both sides. If we count by the first blood spilled, the collision in Boston in March, 1770, long preceded the affray at Alamance.

The Legislature of Massachusetts moved for a general union, in resisting the British measure of oppression, in June, 1764. Whether we seek for the first civil resistance, for the first blood spilled, or for the first battle, we shall find them in Massachusetts. The reason for it is quite obvious. Boston was then the great port of North America. It was there that British oppression first arrived to enforce obedience. At this time of day there can be no doubt about the facts, and there should be no jealousies, and no divisions in rendering honor to the acts and celebrating the memory of the heroes, patriots, and statesmen who founded this great republic. As we who live in the centre and heat of the nation, rejoice in its prosperity, and render praise to its founders we equally honor the mighty dead who lie on Bunker Hill, or in Saratoga's sand, or by Eutaw's Spring. We live under the vine and fig tree which they planted; and we would fain water and nourish their roots. Let history be just, and no jealous band wrest a single laurel from those who through the trials of the revolution "passed from gloom to glory."

We don't like to have our Historian Wheeler, sneered at and we hope his successor, the Rev. Doctor will correct the stupidity and insolence of this Cincinnati man who calls our "Alamance battle," a little fight between rowdies and Government officials, and the martyrs of that bloody conflict, disaffected rioters. What does he know about it? Wonder if our 4th of July Orators and Historians don't know better. But we will wait for the 3d Volume of Hawks' History, to put the matter to rest forever. We claim the first declaration of Independence, too, at Mecklenburg perhaps "Cincinnati" don't believe that. He is evidently charged because there was no blood spilled in Ohio except scalping, murdering, Indians. What's the testimony of Black Republicanism worth any way?

**Utah Intelligence.**

St. Louis, July 12.—A Utah news letter, from an officer in the Army, writing from Johnson's Camp, Bear River, says that the Army would resume the march on the 17th. Johnson had received an express from the Commissioners informing him that the army would be peacefully received. Johnson, however, didn't feel increased confidence. The army will be kept in readiness to repel any treachery. Johnson has issued a proclamation to the people that the army is as ready now to afford assistance as it was to oppose when the rebellion commenced. The troops are in fine condition.

**Further by the Fulton.**

The arrival of the U. S. Mail Steamship Fulton, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., four days later was announced yesterday. By last evening's mail we are placed in possession of the following summary of her news:

The Fulton has 140 passengers for New York.—She had strong westwardly winds to the Banks, but reports having seen no ice. The Fulton saw nothing of the telegraph fleet. The principle feature of the advices by this arrival is the important news from India.

Important news from India had been received in England via telegraph from Malta. Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels.—Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores, gun-powder, elephants, and ammunition. Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels. Fort Copal had been taken by assault. New Goond had also been stormed and taken. The Nezam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Rohillas. Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjipore and captured Mohundee. —Oude was still in a state of rebellion. The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully defended and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety. Sir E Lugard defeated the rebels at Jugdespore, killing great numbers of them. Gwalior had been attacked and plundered by rebels.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
The Queen had paid a visit to the Leviathan A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.  
Mr Rarey, the Horse tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits before the Queen.  
A calamitous fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

**FRANCE.**  
It was rumored that Admiral Hamelia will resign the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies.  
The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

**ITALY.**  
The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Dutchess Maria of Bavaria.  
**SPAIN.**  
Spain is much incensed against England on the Slave question.

**AUSTRIA.**  
The Austrians are hastening the construction of ten new forts.

**Commercial.**  
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Cotton has been more active, with an advance of fully 3d on all grades since the America's advices. The sales for the three days amount to 37,000 bales of which speculators took 10,008 and exporters 4,000. The market buoyant and active. Flour was steady. Wheat firm, with an advance of 1d on red, which is quoted at 5s 4d a 6s, and white 3s 6d a 3s.

No change had taken place in the London money market. Consols closed at 95½ a 95¼ for money and 95½ 95¼ for the August account.

**Naval Schools.**

The proposition to establish schools for seamanship at the principal seaports in the United States has repeatedly received more or less attention, and something practical has been accomplished at Boston and Baltimore; but the results thus far are quite insignificant, when compared with the prospective wants of the naval and mercantile marine. In England efforts in this direction seem to have been attended with better success. By the following extract from the London News of the 21st ult., it appears that the Liverpool school of seamen on the Mersey is doing well, and that another of the same character is to be established on the Thames, near London:  
"To provide with certainty for a large class of lads without the costliness of emigration, it

is now proposed to establish in the Thames ship reformatory, where strong healthy boys may receive a training or preparation for a sea-faring life, and be rendered valuable as apprentices for her Majesty's navy, the merchant service, or for other similar employments. A large number of the young offenders found in our prisons have the restlessness which unfits them for ordinary trades, and at the same time the dash and daring so much valued on ship-board. The proposed experiment is not a new one. The school frigate Akbar, established in the Mersey early in 1856 by the Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, has turned out good seamen, and no difficulty has hitherto been found in providing situations as soon as a boy could be recommended as fit to go sea.

The strict order and discipline which proverbially distinguish the administration of a ship peculiarly fit it to be a school for the unruly spirits who have defied society and the law.

The committee of the Reformatory and Refuge of such a reformatory near London in contemplation, now see they have obtained their ship, with a promise of farther aid from the government, and now only require funds, for which the public will not suffer them long to wait.

A school-ship in the Thames, supposing it to take on board as many as the Akbar now holds, would save in emigration and analogous expenses about 14,000, being nearly equal to the sum required for its equipment.

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.  
May 8. 100-1c

**NOTICE.**

THE Candidates for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and the Candidates for the office of Sheriff, by agreement will address the people at the following times and places, viz: At Carver's Creek, Cumberland Co., July 12th "Black River, " " " 13th "Flea Hill, " " " 14th "Lock's Creek, " " " 15th "Clear Creek, " " " 16th "Gray's Creek, " " " 17th "Quewhille, " " " 22d. "1st District " " " 23d. "Rockfish, " " " 24th "Barbecue, Harnett " " 26th "Upper Little River, " " " 27th "Stewart's Creek, " " " 28th "Grove, " " " 29th "Neill's Cree, " " " 30th "Buckhorn, " " " 31st

At which times and places the several Captains will please order their Companies to parade.  
June 19, 1858.

**DEMOCRACY SHALL RULE THE DAY!**

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Turpentine distillers and others that I have in my employment one of the BEST COPPER SMITHS in the United States, for making

Turpentine Stills, Brandy Stills, OR ANY KIND OF COPPER-SMITH OR SHEET IRON WORK.

All work done by me will be warranted, and charges moderate. All orders promptly attended to. Call and examine for yourselves: opposite the Post Office.  
M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1858. tf

**PERUVIAN GUANO.**

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, all of which is prepared from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine. Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE, July 17. tf

**NOTICE.**

The Trustees of the "DONALDSON ACADEMY" desire to lease the buildings on Haymont near Fayetteville, which have been used during the last year by Messrs Cairns and Robinson, in conducting their School. The Academy is situated conveniently, and the patronage of the school is ample and liberal. Any gentleman who desires to take the situation may address at Fayetteville until the 1st of September, W. B. WRIGHT, President of the Board of Directors.  
July 17, 1858. 4t

**Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.**

July 17, 1858.

Bacon	13 14	Lard	13 14
Coffee	11 1/2	Molasses	28 a 59
Cotton	11 a 11 1/2	Salt	1 25
FLOUR			
Family	5 35	Peach Brandy	1 25
Sup. Fine	5 10	Apple "	1 00
Fine	4 85	Whiskey	70
CROSS	4 60	Do. northern	32
GRAIN			
Corn	90	Virgin dip.	2 75
Oats	45	Yellow	2 20
Peas	90	Hard	1 00
Flax Seed	1 90	Spirits	36

**REMARKS.**

Spts Turp.—Sales during the week at 36 and 37 cents.  
Flour.—Has come in more freely and has declined with sales as low as 5.25 for Family.  
Beacon.—N. C. is scarce and good Ham's would sell readily at 14 to 15 cents, the market is well supplied with western.  
Lard.—Wanted at quotations.

**Corrected weekly by GEO. SLOAN**

**WILMINGTON MARKET, July 16, 1858**

TURPENTINE.—Sales yesterday of 635 bbls at 3.25 for Virgin 2.80 for Yellow dip, and 1.40 for Hard, a 250 lbs. No Sales to-day.  
SPIRITS.—Sales yesterday of 200 bbls at 40 cts a gallon. Nothing doing to-day.  
ROBIN.—No transactions in either quality.  
TAR.—Sales yesterday of a small lot (11 bbls) at 1.60 a bbl.

**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 unbiassed mind.  
GRENADA, Miss., June 1855.  
Dr. Seth S. Hance, Baltimore Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of spasms or fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, 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 him body and mind. His mind had suffered seriously; but now I am happy to say he is cured of these 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 great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours respectfully, W. P. LIGON.  
No person who is suffering from Fits, or Spasms, should neglect sending to Dr Hance, after this for a supply of his inestimable medicine. His prices are as follows: one box \$3; two 5, twelve \$24—sent by mail free on the receipt of a remittance. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore, Md