



NORTH CAROLINIAN. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

SATURDAY, May 28, 1859.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FOR CONGRESS.

HON. WARREN WINSTON. OF CUMBERLAND.

What Made The Imposition.

What does the cry of extravagance amount to? It is one of the great bugbears manufactured by the opposition by which to get into power. To give an adequate idea of this, it is necessary to go back to a former period. Long since the Whig party having become so corrupt by its own misdeeds, fell to pieces with its own weight. A few who had been accustomed to live on public plunder, and could not well do without it, conceived the plan of raising the cry of foreign-born citizens—that worked for a time, and some few honest people were led to believe that there might be some sincerity in their cry; but like all acts committed or attempted to be committed, when the motive is a dishonorable or dishonest one, it had but a short life—expiring for the want of principle to support it. What next? Poor Sam is gone. He has left nothing to remind us of him—nothing that could indicate the dimensions and propensities of the animal—except a few deserted halls "whose lights (?) are fled." But where do we find the same old Sam? Why we find him the leading spirit in this cry of extravagance. When one horse breaks down, Sam is young enough to catch another and ride it although it is as widely different from the one which he had formerly ridden as honesty is from rascality. Poor Sam has tried long enough to gull the people, a desire for power made him Sam, and an inordinate thirst for office made him the Imposition, and placed in his mouth that phylactery called expenditures; and a determination to have power will make him South what he is North—anti-slavery.—Poor Sam!

The Washington Dispatch, in a long article on the bitterness of party warfare, praises the North Carolinian for the ability of its editorials, &c., and then comes down upon us with a vengeance, with reference to a remark we made in our issue of the 7th inst., viz: If you hear a member of the Imposition advocate an alliance with the Black Republican, set him down as a knave—a thief who would lie and steal and cheat. It says that we by this, charge Messrs Gilmer and Vance indirectly with the above characteristics. We would like the Dispatch to allow us to draw our own inferences—whatever we say we will hold to—we do hold to the above as stated. If Mr Gilmer, or Mr Vance, or the Dispatch, advocate any such alliance, we must respectfully, though reluctantly say, that we would apply the above language to them; we have never known these two have done anything for the improvement of the State. The language is pretty hard, to be sure, perhaps equalled only to the dishonesty and boldness of the paper which would give such doctrine circulation. We do not like to be misrepresented; we do not believe the Dispatch would do so knowingly. In this instance however, they have misconstrued.

Second Congressional District—Slanders Refuted.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson.

GENTLEMEN: The Know Nothings and their apologetics, in the second Congressional district, are industriously employed, just now, in circulating a batch of unmitigated slanders, their old trade, on the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, which, I beg, you will allow me to refute through your columns.

It is asserted that Hon. Thos. Ruffin refused to be projected to use his influence to have a Post Office created at Carolina City, and that Hon. Warren Winslow promptly and cheerfully performed that duty. This is slander, number one. Mr Winslow had no agency whatever in procuring a Post Office at Carolina City—Hon. Thos. Ruffin had the office created and the postmaster appointed. It is asserted that Hon. Thomas Ruffin has seldom or ever voted with his colleagues, from North Carolina, on the question of Internal Improvements.—That he or was diametrically opposed to Hon. Mr Winslow on this question—that when the Hon. Warren Winslow secured an appropriation for the improvement of some work at the mouth of the Cape Fear, the Hon. Mr Ruffin voted against it. This is slander, number three. I think I may safely assert that Mr Ruffin has seldom if ever, differed from his democratic colleagues on these questions. Be this as it may, however, Mr Winslow, notwithstanding his good intentions and laudable efforts, has never yet secured the appropriation of a single cent for the improvement of the mouth of the Cape Fear; and, in all his efforts to do so, if any were made of which I am not at the moment advised, and have not time to search the record, which is at hand—I say, in all Mr Winslow's efforts, if any were made to secure an appropriation Mr Ruffin voted with him.

We can most cordially endorse the answers to the slanders taken from the Correspondence of "Argus" in the Standard of the 21st inst. Why these slanders should be circulated is a matter unknown to us; but we think any party who resorts to such unfounded statements as contained in the above, can look for nothing but a refutation. We would be sorry to do Mr Winslow an injury, and just as sorry to do Mr Ruffin an injury for the sake of Mr Winslow. As to the Post Office at Carolina City, numbers of persons here were interested in that matter, and at their request, Mr Winslow called with Mr Ruffin at the Post Office Department, to aid him if it were necessary. Mr Ruffin has never in any important matter differed from his colleagues. Both our delegate have been a unit on most of the great measures of the day; and we have Mr Winslow's authority for saying that upon the vote to take up the Bill for the improvement of the Bar of Cape Fear—which, by the bye, failed by a very slender, though requiring a two-third vote—he (Mr Winslow) had the earnest support of Mr Ruffin, as well by his efforts on the floor. Both these gentlemen agree together on the subject of Internal Improvement by the general government.

Pres-Dice HENRY.—The Editor of this paper offers the establishment for sale. As he wishes to engage in other pursuits, and being anxious to sell as soon as possible, the proprietor will dispose of the property upon good terms.

"We will answer these questions by asking some others. How darest the editor of the Banner, who is a Pennsylvanian by education and training, and a Southerner of less than a dozen years, presume to lecture those on this subject, who have been bred and born in the South, and who are in every respect identified with its interests and its institutions?"

We don't like to mix ourselves into discussions between other papers, but the above from the Salisbury Watchman upon the Banner of the same place attracted our attention, and we thought it was carrying the doctrine of Sam a little bit too far. The Watchman lectures the Editor of the Banner because he was a Pennsylvanian. Now we would like to say a few words to the Watchman in all friendship and kindness, and tell it that the South can not boast of men more true to her interests than the Democrats of Pennsylvania—that Pennsylvania Democrats ought and may be trusted with the interests, faith, and concerns of the South far more readily and with far less danger than the sons of Sam at the South. For proof, see acts of John A. Gilmer in Congress vs. Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. Why? Northern Democrats are so from principle. Southern Democrats or Whigs are Southern, it may be from interest or education. Education, association, and interest are against northern men being Democrats; on the contrary education, association, and interest are motives which may guide many Southern men. The highest compliment paid our friend of the Banner—so far as his Southernness is concerned, is paid by the Watchman—because it absolutely gives us to understand that the Banner is Southern from principle—and not education.

But one other little paragraph which we clip from this paper, is certainly ludicrous, and must be given. Well might we cry "Watchman what of the night?" for the surely lives in darkness: "And the pledges of the Democratic party to the people of the South, to make it a slave State if they would elect Buchanan; and how those promises have vanished." Did any one ever hear? This same paper, which a few days since held up John A. Gilmer as a paragon of perfection politically, cries out now, because the Democracy did not make a slave State of Kansas! Oh! if you are a zealous watchman—if you are a Southern watchman, guarding over her interests with a zealous eye, if you are honest in the above complaint lift up your voice! cry aloud and spare not—stand upon the battlement of old Salisbury and in a voice of thunder, proclaim to the freemen of North Carolina from Cherokee to Currituck, how the South was betrayed and deceived by John A. Gilmer: that through his treachery and by his voting with Northern abolitionists, Kansas was forever lost to the South. If you are not frank enough to do this, go down sackcloth and ashes for ninety days, for the sin you have committed in bringing this unfounded charge against the Democracy.

That filthy and unprincipled sheet, the Wadesboro Argus, pitches into us particularly, and the Democratic party generally, in its last issue. This is a print to which we have never cared to reply, knowing its filthy propensities, and the age of its Black Republican editor would even now caution us to keep from the unclean thing, did its low-lived, contemptible blackguardism not seem too much for decent parties to let pass. Not satisfied with indulging in personal abuse, he has the effrontery, the boldness, and hardihood, to declare the most palpable falsehoods to be sound truths. However, we presume it is inherent, natural and obligatory upon him, from the position which he holds as the editor of a public newspaper, to give us the truth. We will simply reply to some of its erroneous misstatements, and then wash our hands after handling such a filthy subject, for fear any contagion or contamination might ensue. Hereafter we will cease to reply to its aspersions, upon paper, considering it too contemptible, mean, low and degraded—too far removed from decent society, and too low sunk in the depth of political and moral depravity to be worthy of a reply from us in this form; nay, we are even descending now to notice such a rotten subject, and promise our readers not to wound their feelings so much, by placing before them our private opinion of such a disreputable and unprincipled sheet.

Prevarication No 1, consists in the following: "Now, the editor of the above named sheet knew, or ought to have known, that although Mr Polk created the war, he did not pay any of the debt contracted in consequence of that war. That responsibility was shovled on to Mr Fillmore's administration, and nobly did he acquit himself of that responsibility." It is not a fact that the war cost Polk nothing; and it is not a fact that the responsibility was shovled on to Fillmore. That Polk began the war and ended it honorably, without paying a cent, is in itself a sufficient commentary as to what confidence may be placed upon the statement of this unprincipled sheet. Mr Polk had to pay for the war, and what he did not pay for was added to the public debt; and now we ask, how much of the public debt did Fillmore pay? Did not Polk, in two years of his term, pay more of the public debt than did Fillmore during his whole term? In two years of Polk's term, he paid \$12,110,239 99. In the whole of Fillmore's administration, we can only find paid by him, of the public debt, \$9,544,919 98. James Buchanan's much abused administration paid, in one year, nearly as much as Fillmore did in the whole of his. But we pass on to prevarication No 2, which consists in the following: "You borrowed forty-five million—yes, and that is all gone."

There was not forty-five million borrowed for the ordinary expense of the Government, and the Argus knows, in making this assertion, it does that which can be refuted. Prevarication No 3, consists in this: "That's all gone, isn't it?—most assuredly, for the Treasury is bankrupt and there is not a dollar in it." The whole of this has no foundation in fact, and the editor of the Argus knows it; if not, his "hundred eyes" are magnifying things. He asserts that the expenditure of the government is \$94,000,000. This is most unqualifiedly false—false as might be expected from a Black Republican sheet. Now, all this is hard language to use, but it is simply what is called for by the banner of the Argus in its attack. When we meet with a gentleman we will treat him as such, but when we meet with a Black Republican we treat him as a scoundrel. We know what we say, and for whatever we say we are responsible, this can be easily made manifest to the Argus or its Black Republican editor, if he will put himself to the trouble of ascertaining the fact.

And now to the expenditures. We find that by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the expenditures for the year are \$81,585,667 76. For the payment of the public debt there was of this amount \$9,684,587 99, making the expense of the fiscal year, ending June 30th, '58, \$71,901,109 67. This was caused by the Black Republican Congress under Mr Pierce, and one of the chief spirits in bringing out this amount was Cullom, the Know-nothing clerk,

who paid enormous sums for Mirrors, Pen-knives, Reticules, (ladies) &c., &c.; and we find that by the estimate of the same report, that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th '59, to be \$85,295,048 22.

And now we have done with this absurd and unprincipled sheet. We consign it to that place where men place animals of a lower order—that their feet, unworthy of a passing notice.

We clip the following from an Imposition paper, printed not one hundred miles from our sanctum: "A few years hence the Democracy may readily admit the purity of its opponents now to point a period of denunciation of its opponents then."

Who are the opponents of Democracy? Is it dot Black Republicans? And who will doubt the dot Black Republican tendencies of such a sheet, after such an expression?

A Yankee coming in stage from Raleigh, the other day, asked the driver why the miles were so play long. The driver answered: "you see now the roads are not good, and the plank road in very bad, so the plank road authorities make up for it by giving good measure."

A Virginia editor accused a piratical correspondent of having taken a pretty fancy for the Carolinian. We do not know how many persons have taken a fancy from the Carolinian, but certainly thousands have taken a fancy to the Carolinian.

STOR THAT.—There has been a threat lately made by divers and sundry young gents in our town, to the effect that before next October they will have committed—matrimony with most of our young ladies. It ain't fair, one at a time, gentlemen—don't take them all, if you do, you will make an old bachelor of somebody. We must say that we have never seen a greater amount of beauty in any one place of this size, and indeed our young men seem to think as we do, from the heedless and impetuous manner in which they commit the above offence. For particulars see list of new marriages.

Democrats Beware!

During the present campaign, the opponents of the national Democracy will exert themselves to their utmost to defeat us. No stone will be left unturned; all the tricks, chicanery and fallacious arguments which characterize them as a party, will be brought to bear. Their vociferous cries of "corruption" and "extravagance" will be heard reverberating upon all sides. Do not mind these unjust, yet, false charges with which the Democracy have ever been assailed; their own records prove most conclusively, that to them and not to us, their grave charges should be attributed. Let not their contemptible whims divert you from the performance of your duty. If the Democracy in those districts which are now represented by Gilmer and Vance, would but do their duty, our State would, for once be triumphantly redeemed.

Chapel Hill.

The Annual Commencement exercises of the University of North Carolina will commence on Thursday next. The President, Secretary of the Interior, and other distinguished gentlemen will honor the "classic shades" with their presence. The exercises will be highly entertaining, and the presence of so many distinguished visitors will add greatly to the festivities of the occasion. The President and Secretary Thompson will leave the seat of government on Monday, and will reach Chapel Hill on Wednesday, June 2nd. They will receive a hearty welcome from the citizens of Raleigh who held an Saturday evening last, to make arrangements for their reception. A committee was appointed to wait upon them on their arrival, and "extend such courtesies as may be suitable and proper on the occasion."

After all the efforts of European Governments, and the vociferous cries of some American patriots, (?) the tide of emigration has begun again to flow to this land of liberty. The New York News gives the number of arrivals during the past week at that city, which in all amounts to 6,000, and concludes with the following sensible remarks: "As a great number of the above emigrants have but very little money when landing, we will strike the average for each as low as \$25, which gives \$150,000 for the whole. Now, in seven days, this sum has arrived in the hands of emigrants at the port of New York alone, giving an average of nearly \$24,000 per day. Then there are Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and several other sea ports contributing their mite to swell the population and wealth of the Union. Let the tide flow on—there are yet forests to be felled, virgin soil to be tilled, and lots of room for millions of people. Let them come."

So say we, we have still an unbounded forest, although which the foot of the white man has never trod—millions of acres of land going to naught. Emigration is one of the greatest sources of national wealth and greatness; they come with stout arms and strong sinews, ready at any time to spill their blood in defense of their adopted country—give them a hearty welcome, their children will be natives if they are not. Come on, come all, say we.

"When Ignorance is Bliss," &c. "The discord in the democratic party is not ephemeral. It pervades the whole party organization, which in no two States of the Union, stands so hardly in any two counties in a State, stands upon the same platform or supports the same principles."

The above paragraph, which we take from the Baltimore Clipper, shows very clearly either the blissful ignorance with regard to, or willful misrepresentation of Democracy at the South. Unity of action has always been, and is now, one of the strongest bulwarks of genuine Democracy, both North and South. It is true, we admit, these occasionally occur instances in which professed Democrats do not concur in principles promulgated by the true men of the party, but apply the test, and you will see that those who pretend to Democracy are not so from principle, but are good (?) Democrats only when they see some favorable opportunity for their aspiring, ambitious propensities to be gratified. Whenever you see an assemblage of good and true Democrats, you do not see them repudiating the principles of their party. It is a lame, short-sighted policy for the Imposition party to endeavor to rebuke Democracy for this offence, whilst at the same time they recognize as their worthy patriarch the invisible Saviour, and at another, utterly repudiate his doctrine and the idea of ever having been his meek and lowly followers. So long as this party has no recognized leaders and no fixed principles, Democracy will be able to withstand all its treacherous assaults, and, as now, ever retain the gratitude of the conservatives of the land for the doctrines which they maintain.

A young man in New York, was so much taken with Piccolomini after an hour's drive through the streets with her, that he presented the young Princess with his beautiful carriage and pair of bays—of course she took them.

Rail Road Excursion.

By invitation of the President of the Western Rail Road, a large number of our citizens paid a visit to the large and substantial bridge, which has just been opened over Little River, about six miles west of Manchester. This bridge is 200 feet long, and the plan of Town's lattice; height of truss 15 feet with 50 feet span at each end, and 100 feet span in the centre. The track runs over the bridge 34 feet below the top. The abutments are built of red sand stone, being the strongest and most durable kind. Before the train crossed the bridge, the Engineer set his instrument and took the level—they stopped in the centre when the level was again taken. Whilst upon it, the bridge settled 4 of an inch. When they ran off the bridge, it came back to its original position. By competent judges, this bridge has been pronounced a substantial and durable job, and does great credit to the Contractor, Mr J. H. Gallaher.

"Let the opposition hosts in the contested Districts but do their duty, and we may count upon having five out of the eight Representatives from North Carolina in the next Congress."

What Districts do you now claim, friend Register? We ask the question merely to satisfy ourself about one thing; that is whether or not you are a "prophet or the son of a prophet." Although not utterly blessed with keen optics, we glory in the belief that this prediction of our esteemed cotemporary will never be verified.

Mr G. B. Waterhouse, of the firm of Waterhouse & Bows, builder of Gas works, arrived here on Thursday last. He visits our town for the purpose of endeavoring to effect arrangements with our citizens for the erection of gas works. The works constructed by this firm, have invariably given satisfaction to all parties, as their references will testify, and we feel assured it will be to the interest of our citizens to consummate an arrangement with them for the construction of Gas works in Fayetteville. Mr Waterhouse will call upon our citizens in a day or two, and speak for himself.

The Editor of the "Live Giraffe," R. H. Whitaker, Esq., has ceased the publication of that paper and commenced publishing in its stead "The Democratic Press."

Thanks—a thousand thanks to our friends of the Newbern Daily Delta for the kind and complimentary notice of our Daily Enterprise. In this matter it has done more for our town than others who are more intimately connected with it.

HARRIS SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal, His Honor Judge Heath presiding, is in session this week. There is no criminal case, indeed none of interest to the public on the docket that we have heard of. This is the last court in this circuit.

ROBEESON COUNTY COURT.—This body, T. A. Norman, Esq., Chairman convened on Monday last. No business of importance.

"If the Carolinian and Delta together for a few days, were to kill time in the right kind of a way, then we should be horribly mistaken! Yes we would!"—Daily Delta.

That's a fact friend Delta; we are certain we could kill the old fellow—if not he would have to move along mighty fast. We trust friend S. will make it a fixed fact concerning his visit, nothing would delight us more than a good shake of his hand.

DAILY BULLETIN.—This is the name of a neatly printed sheet, just started in Charlotte. We are informed that it is Democratic.

WHITE FISH.—We had the good fortune to taste some of the fish sold by J. H. Roberts & Co. It is certainly as good as ever we tasted. We would advise our friends to go and try some.

We return our thanks to the Fayetteville Cadets for an invitation to dine with them on Monday next.

Thanks to our esteemed cotemporary, the Hillsboro Recorder, for its complimentary notice of the Daily North Carolinian. Such remarks are prized the more highly coming from the source they do.

We cordially reciprocate the kind wishes of our friend, the Cheraw Gazette. May its enterprising editor receive the reward which he justly merits.

The Imposition of Wake County held a meeting in Raleigh on Monday last. Brother Syrie and Seaton Gales Esq., made eloquent and patriotic (!) speech upon the occasion. This small "Band of Brothers" took it upon themselves to nominate Col. L. C. Edwards of Granville for Congress in opposition to Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

Broken Doses.

"We take from the committee's report the following paragraph, commencing on the first page of it. It is a very long one, and all in one sentence, so that we cannot select the particular part we desire to comment upon. In the context, and therefore we shall give the whole of it: "With respect to the stationary furnished to the present Congress, it appears in proof that immediately after the meeting of the committee, advertisements were prepared in the Clerk's office, by some of the old incumbents, under the personal direction of the Clerk, to advertise for the kind and amount of stationary that their experience in the office extending back in some cases to the year 1820, should be necessary; that he himself took no part in preparing the advertisement, but merely to give it his official signature; that, with the exception of a single instance, a honest and fair competition was had, and that, when made, and the samples furnished, the latter were opened in one of the committee-rooms and carefully collated by the oldest and most experienced employes in the office, at the direction, and in the presence of the Clerk, who having little knowledge respecting the different qualities of stationary, took no part in making the selection, but left it to the larger experience and better judgment of his subordinates; that they selected from different samples, such as appeared to them suitable, regard being had to both quality and price; and that contracts were awarded to some four or five different bidders, resident at different points, and all shown to be first-rate dealers; that the accepted bids were made known throughly inspect the articles delivered, and to see that they conformed to the samples, instructions that were faithfully observed; that in receiving and accepting the bids there was no collusion or understanding between the bidders and the Clerk, or any of his employes; that no margin was reserved, and no bonds were paid, or agreed to be paid, or demanded to be paid, by any of the contractors, either to the Clerk or any one in his employ; that the quality of the stationary furnished is very good, and that the skill and judgment used in making selections have been called in question on one article of wrapping paper, and that to the extent of but a few cents perream, certain bidders being of opinion that their own samples were equally as good as those upon which contracts were awarded, while their bids were a trifle lower."

The evidence in this case, most of which may be found between pages 227 and 287, discloses the facts. There were in all thirty bidders; four of them obtained contracts, namely: Taylor & Maury, of this city; J. Wheelwright of Baltimore; Ames, Herrick, Barrea & Rhodes, of New York; and McSpedden & Baker, of New York. George S. Gideon, of this city was the agent for the three firms last named above, and obtained contracts from each of them. The committee discovered that Ames, Herrick, Barrea & Rhodes, and McSpedden & Baker, had put in bids in the same handwriting. They called several of the clerks before them, who had assisted in opening and examining the stationary, and asked them if they had noticed that those printed bids were all filled up in the same handwriting; and they replied that they had not, until their attention was called to it. Mr Gideon, the agent, was then called before the committee, and he acknowledged that he had printed the forms, and his clerk had filled them up. He said he printed the forms, because he discovered that the bids sent to him did not conform to the requirements of the Clerk's advertisement; that some of the gentlemen who employed him as their agent bid against each other; but that was none of his business. It turned out that the firms that Mr Gideon bid for all obtained contracts; and nobody else did, except Taylor & Maury, of this city. Hudson Taylor, of that firm, testifies that they obtained a contract for \$600, and what they bid "pretty much" for that was \$500. The firms that Mr Gideon acted for received, as appearing from Mr Cullom's accounts, as follows: Ames, Herrick, Barrea & Rhodes \$16,678 31 McSpedden & Baker 2,523 29 J. Wheelwright 12,661 55 The substance of the letting out of the contracts to furnish stationary for the House of Representatives, during the Thirty-Fifth Congress is as follows: There were about thirty bidders, as Mr Buck, a clerk in the Clerk's office, who filled up the contracts, testifies. Fourteen of them obtained contracts, and twenty-six did not. George S. Gideon, of this city, who furnished stationary for the House during the Thirty-Fourth Congress without being a contractor, we believe, was agent for three out of the four fortunate bidders to furnish stationary for the House during the Thirty-Fifth Congress. The three contractors for whom he was agent received contracts which amount in the aggregate, to \$31,865 42, while the other contractor received a contract for \$600, which is less than one fifty-third part of the amount the other contractors received. This may all have been fair. We know nothing to the contrary. Mr Gideon may have "struck a good streak of luck." But this much we do know: a lottery of thirty numbers (the number of bidders who bid to furnish the stationary) would make 4,000 tickets, having three of the numbers on each ticket, and the chances are 4060 to one against any particular ticket drawing the high prize fairly.

Correspondence of the North Carolinian. PETERSBURG, May 24, 1859. MR. EDITOR: The principal topic which engages the public attention at this time, is the election which is to take place on the day after to-morrow, to wit, the 25th inst., and you will be the issue of the present canvass vehemently discussed by excited politicians, whose earnest zeal for their party principles cause them sometimes to overleap the bounds of moderation. I think it all well enough for every man to have the prosperity of his country at heart, and to strive to secure the success of that party whose principles will tend to that result; but we have some men in our midst who manifest too much zeal in the cause, in that they must quit their business and keep their courage up to the nicking point by frequent, potting and shooting strong. The Democracy of this city is thoroughly organized for the coming election, the several vigilance committees have been diligently at work and the party will come upon the field of battle in one unbroken phalanx, to meet and vanquish the hydra-headed monster—Know-nothingism—and so deep will Sam be buried on the 4th Thursday in May, that he will never know a resurrection. The eyes of the nation are turned to Virginia, and await with anxiety the result of the contest so soon to be decided by the Democracy, which has heretofore so nobly stood by their leaders who have led them on to victory under the flag of the Constitution, will never prove recreant to their high trust and the South need have no fears on their account. Van Amburgh street, near Jarratt's Hotel, was the scene of some very brilliant demonstrations yesterday afternoon. A gentleman by the name of Boyd made an attack on Mr. A. Allen with a cane, and breaking that pitched into him with his fists, when some of the bystanders interfered and took from him a pistol which he had reserved as a kind of last resort. Boyd was arrested and this morning appeared before the Mayor, who admitted him to bail, in the penalty of one thousand dollars. The ladies connected with the Market Street M. E. Church, will hold a fair and feast in Mechanics' Hall for two days, commencing this afternoon. They have introduced a new wrinkle into the arrangements, requiring each visitor to pay 25 cents to go into the Hall. Van Amburgh street, and did you ever hear of one that was not a great one—have any more promises made in this connection. This is a very limited character, the prices are merely nominal and are quoted at 10 1/2 and 11 cts. for prime. The wheat market is considerably excited. White \$1.30, prime red \$1.70. Flour has advanced one dollar per barrel. Bacon has advanced one dollar per barrel. Western shoulders 9 a 9 1/2, sides 11 a 11 1/2. Corn 90 cents. Western lard 13 cents, Virginia 14. Exchange on New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore 8. North Carolina money 2 per cent. Yours, C. SALISBURY, N. C. May 24th 1859.

space in recapitulating them. In the political world here there is very little interesting copy paper appearing to have settled conviction that the Hon. Burton Craige must again be returned from this district. It is true the devotees of the "dark lantern" conclude, held a convention in Charlotte last week, to nominate a candidate for Congress and alter a great deal of talk and bravado about the extravagant course of the present government they nominated Mr. Ashe, of Anson Co., as their Standard Bearer. Truly the Latin quotation "Parvum in modum nescit," as I have heard some of the delegates who attended that convention saying that they did not think Mr. Ashe would accept, I hope not, as I would not wish one whom I respect as highly as Mr. Ashe to be beaten as badly as he must inevitably be. I think that the election in August will show these so-called "Old Line Whigs" that the people of this district have still unbounded confidence in their present representatives and the present government. Mr. Craige left for Concord yesterday to enter upon the Campaign if he should meet with any competitor. EONA.

CHARLOTTE, May 20th, 1859. The day has gone by when the State of North Carolina could be pointed at by the citizens of other States as the "Rip Van Winkle" of the Union. No State can be asleep whose social and political rights—whose farming, manufacturing, and commercial interests, are discussed by the fearless voice of a manly press. The rapid strides towards a healthy and vigorous progress made by the press, East and West, within a recent date, is a vivid picture of our people and proclaim the dawning of a brighter day of prosperity.

A few years ago and the mention of a daily newspaper in the State of North Carolina would be ridiculed by many of her own citizens. Now Washington and Newbern in the East, each supports two flourishing dailies. To these, during the present week, Charlotte in the West, and Fayetteville in the centre of the State, have added a daily each, the "Daily North Carolinian." Daily North Carolinian has named the Bulletin first, for it was issued just prior in advance of the Daily North Carolinian. I state these facts because they are unmistakable evidences of the spirit of enterprise, which from the heart to the extremities, is animating the "Old North State."

By last evening's mail your first daily issue was received in our town. Your correspondent but expresses the sentiment of many when he says that its type, matter, all exceed his most sanguine expectations, and he predicts for its enterprising Editors great success. This is an exciting day in Charlotte. The citizens from the surrounding towns and counties have all met here within the "Old Hornet's Nest," to commemorate the celebrated 20th of May, 1775. This is the day to North Carolina what the 4th of July is to the Union. While I created guns are firing, drums are beating, flags are waving, the streets are lined with the military of this and adjacent towns, some on foot, some on horse, followed by the usual squad of the orderly and disorderly. One of the speakers an orator for the occasion. The Hon. H. W. Miller was expected, but for some cause he did not come on. One of our own citizens, however, Dr. Charles Fox, in presenting to the Charlotte Riflemen a beautiful flag, presented by the fair hands of Charlotte, made a most interesting and eloquent address. Everybody felt patriotic to day. To-morrow morning the wave of excitement will be over, and many of those who are to die in connection will no doubt coolly reflect on the vanity of all transitory earthly enjoyments. Such is the work of the day.

Business is at present dull. The rain of this week has revived our planters and plantations. The crops in the surrounding country promise favorably. The Superior Court of Mecklenburg county is in session this week, presided over by Judge Beck. A man named Floyd was on trial for murdering a free negro boy in Gaston, on the 17th of last December. He had a full and eloquent counsel, but notwithstanding, a jury brought in a verdict in his favor, in the degree. His counsel, J. W. Osborne, Esq., was to argue a motion for a new trial. It is supposed that the motion will not be granted. OBSERVER.

SCRAPS OF SCOTTISH HISTORY. NO. III. MESSRS EDITORS.—The Island of Kerbury, on the western coast of Scotland, is situated in the midst of a cluster of small islands a few miles north of the far-famed Orkney Islands, connected with whose history are facts which may be of some little interest to your readers. Like the Bass Island, it is an old fortress, held by the McLeans of Duart so early as the 13th century, and continued in the possession of the house of Duart, till the Revolution, when James II forfeited his title to the Scottish crown. The McLeans having remained faithful to the house of Stuarts, took part in all the struggles of Charles I., and his brother James, to sustain the authority of a Catholic monarchy, till they (the house of Duart) were, like many others, all their possessions forfeited to the crown. Kerbury, held out against all the assaults of King William's Knights during the war between himself and his father-in-law, both in Ireland and in the north of Scotland.

When the Earl of Argyle invaded the Island of Mull—the majority of whose inhabitants were the vassals of Sir John McLean of Duart, and of course adherents to the Stuart dynasty as well as their Chief. Sir John, with a few of his friends, took refuge in the fortress of Kerbury, where he was not only safe from any danger of being attacked, but where he was enabled to annoy the royal criteria, which were sent out to aid the land forces in subduing the Islanders to the government of William. Although the invading force of the Earl of Argyle amounted to nineteen hundred foot, and sixty dragoons, he failed to effect the reduction of either Duart Castle or the Fort of Cairnury (Kerbury). It is even said that Sir John McLean, while retaining this Fortress in name of King James, captured more than one of the government frigates. In a letter of the Highland Chiefs to General MacKay, and to the name of the Chief of the McLeans is attached, with eighteen other Chiefs, a finding the defendant and determined opposition to the government of William in the following sentence: "We will shortly endeavor so give you a requital—and those of us who live in islands have already seen and defied the Prince of Orange's frigates." My object is not however, to introduce the Fortress of Kerbury, mainly for the purpose of showing how it stood out like the Bass Rock against the government. There is another very interesting character, whose name and history, have some connection with the Island of Kerbury. A man of daring exploits, and whose very name was a terror to the inhabitants of the sea coast of the Scotch mainland, as well as to the inhabitants of the Hebrides. This personage is no other than the famous Allan na Sop (Allan of Straw), the son of Lachlan Cattanauch, laird of Duart and Chief of the MacLeans.

[To be continued.] SCOTUS. FAYETTEVILLE, May 21st, 1859.

MESSRS EDITORS.—Please allow me the use of your columns to call the attention of the Town Commissioners to the condition of the side-walks between Market House and Hay Mount on Hay Street. I myself do not feel sufficiently interested in the matter to complain, for I am very fond of water—(a fact which I wish I could impress upon the mind of the Superintendent of the "Fayetteville Water Works," who has charge of the pumps and charges for the use of them), but my wife who walks out occasionally "fusses," and has commanded me to state to you that unless it stops raining, or something is done, that she will soon get to be web-footed; with many others, no doubt, and will be grateful for any improvement. Yours, &c., PUDDLE.