

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, OF BOWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. FOR THE SENATE, HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, GEORGE J. MOORE, ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Send in the Returns.

We make an earnest request that some one in every county will send us in the returns of their respective counties as soon as the result is known.

Ellis Tickets.

At our own expense we sell Ellis Tickets to every County in the Eastern part of the State, or nearly so, in order that nothing might be lost for the want of them.

The Close of the Canvass.

On Thursday next, August 5th, the election for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs will be held throughout the State of North Carolina.

The canvass now about to close has been somewhat peculiar in character, if only for the length of time that one of the candidates for Governor has been engaged in it.

Mr. McRae, the opposition candidate, may be fairly said to have commenced it last Fall with the letter to Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe.

Mr. McRae then and afterwards stated that he did not wish to be a candidate—that he desired that the field should be taken by some "practical farmer," but although we find bound to concede to Mr. McRae all that high-minded regard for truth which justice to a gentleman of his character demands at our hands, subsequent events compel us to the conclusion that he did not then know his mind.

Our neighbors of the Herald and indeed all the opposition papers throughout the East, call upon that section to do its duty. So do we. If the East only does its duty to itself and to its principles, all will be right.

The East is Democratic. The principles of Democracy are those which guard her greatest and most important rights and interests, as indeed they do those of the whole State.

Well, when he gets to the mountains how does he do? Why, he is a better Railroad man than Judge Ellis. But, then, how reconcile these things with his positions at the East? Why, by a subterfuge—a mental reservation unworthy of him to resort to.

We have argued distribution over and over before. We don't sincerely believe that anybody is taken in by that most transparent humbug. We do not believe that anybody has failed to see through the motives for his exhumation at the present time, a time when the circumstances of the country at large and of the public treasury in particular, show it to be purely an abstraction.

upon the platform and principles of his party. Mr. McRae stands where?

What Mr. McRae is in the East and in the West we have already endeavored to show. He is two gentlemen in one. His Eastern face is to decry debt and taxes, never to sanction any additional appropriations for any work in progress or to be begun.

As regards national politics, Judge Ellis stands fairly in line with the administration and with the Democracy of the South. Mr. McRae's tone and expression is or rather was that of fault-finding with every thing that the Democratic party had done, or apparently that it could do.

And although in the language of the Fayetteville Observer, his language in the East went to poison the minds of the people on the subject of internal improvement, by crying out taxation, he tells them at the West, that he did all this to promote internal improvements, to accustom the tax-payers to big figures, to make them ready and willing to go the whole hog!

But there is another thing to which we must allude briefly before we close. The Legislature. That ought not to be neglected. That must not be neglected. That is of quite as much importance as the Governor.

We can now only say to our fellow Democrats—to all the opponents of disorganization and humbug—Be on your guard—lose nothing by apathy or over-confidence. Work as you have heretofore worked. Work for Ellis as you worked for Bragg.

We have endeavored to do our duty, and if we have done it feebly, we have at least done it earnestly and sincerely, with a desire to act justly and courteously to all.

The Duty of the Democracy. Our neighbors of the Herald and indeed all the opposition papers throughout the East, call upon that section to do its duty. So do we. If the East only does its duty to itself and to its principles, all will be right.

The East is Democratic. The principles of Democracy are those which guard her greatest and most important rights and interests, as indeed they do those of the whole State. If the East only does her duty, then will she give to the able and every way worthy standard-bearer of Democracy, Hon. John W. Ellis, such a majority as has never before given a Democratic Candidate, or indeed to any other Candidate.

But the East must remember other things. She has other matters to look to. Her Democrats owe it to themselves to see that they lose nothing by divisions; that they permit no squabbles about men to paralyze their strength, or endanger their representation in either branch of the State Legislature.

Now let us look at the matter. Bladen is a Democratic county. The Democrats there had a pretty hard pull against "Sam," but they conquered. Columbus is a Democratic county—democratic to the backbone.

Why should there be any difficulty in Sampson or Cumberland? Is there any that the Democrats of these counties cannot arrange themselves? Surely there cannot be. Certainly there ought not to be.

We hear of distribution and quasi distribution candidates in Nash and Johnston. Linn B. Sanders, Esq., is going in with the opposition to defeat the Democrats. Do not the Democrats of these counties perceive their duty in the premises, and will they not do it? We feel assured that they will.

Harper for August. Has been laid on our table by Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. Illustrated articles:—"A Winter at the South;" "The Romance of Wyoming;" "Vagabonding in Belgium;" and "The Virginians." It appears to be a more than usually interesting number. Price 25 cts. a number.

Yesterday afternoon we spent in the Court House listening to the addresses of the Candidates for the Legislature and the Sheriffship of this County.

As we stated before, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe has almost certainly sailed for Europe on business for the Company of which he is President, and, of course, was not present to address his fellow citizens yesterday.

George J. Moore, Esq., led off by announcing his candidacy for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and stating the circumstances under which that candidacy arose, to wit:—the nomination of the Democratic County Convention which met here at June Court. He had not sought the honor. He had hoped that some other would have been called to the position.

The convention that nominated him was a sufficient guarantee for his politics. He would, however, add in addition, that he was a Democrat of the firmest sort and always expected to be. He believed the principles of the Democratic party to be the best, and the measures of the Democratic party the most conducive to the interests of the country.

Mr. Moore thanked his fellow citizens for their courteous attention, respectfully solicited their suffrages and sat down, after having spoken some fifteen minutes, in a clear and impressive tone, and to the point.

R. K. Bryan, Esq., followed. He was a candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of this State. He was not his own candidate. He had not sought the position; no ambition had led him to seek it. His interests all pointed to a different course—to the devotion of his time and attention to his own private business.

He next referred briefly to conventions—to their necessity for organization, and the acknowledgment of that without conventions all chance for united party action would be lost, for they afforded the only and best means of ascertaining the views and consulting the wishes of all portions of the party.

Mr. Bryan reviewed the course of the Democratic party since the first formation of parties in this country, contrasting it with that pursued by the opposition, under whatever name. Alluded to its agency in extending our national territory and protecting our national honor.

He referred to the contest for Governor now pending in this State: showed that distribution as advocated by Mr. McRae was not only wrong, but impracticable. That even if practicable, it must result in loss—heavy loss. Mr. Bryan's argument upon this point was very clear and forcible.

Mr. Bryan spoke something like three quarters of an hour, and was listened to with marked and respectful attention. We join most earnestly with our friends Moore and Bryan. We say, give to the County Candidates a warm and liberal support. They deserve it. What if there be no opposition—there is that sense of justice which teaches us that our Candidates have a right to expect a complimentary vote—a vote like that which any of us would be anxious to obtain if placed in the same position.

Mr. Bryan closed about four, having been purposely brief to afford the candidates for Sheriff the better opportunity. It is proper to remark that both Mr. Moore and Mr. Bryan studiously refrained from anything like interference in the Sheriff's election, not even alluding to it further than giving way for the candidates to speak for themselves.

E. D. Hall, Esq., the present Sheriff opened the ball in a few remarks, stating that he and his competitors had availed themselves of the opportunity to speak at the Market House some few nights ago. He did not know that there could well be anything else brought forward at this time, and he should be as brief as possible, merely glancing over some matters, which he did. He did not even know that he should make a reply.

W. T. J. Vann, Esq., followed, alluding to the incidents of the canvass, playfully hitting his competitors as hard licks as he could, and speaking as good a word as he could for himself. He referred to Mr. Hall's having said at various places in the present canvass, that if it could be shown that he had not done his duty as Sheriff, then he himself would ask the people not to re-elect him.

N. H. Fennell, Esq., next took the stand. He stated his own position as a candidate. About his politics, he was a Democrat, and nothing else, but, if elected, he should not be the Sheriff of any man, or set of men, but the sheriff of New Hanover county. He paid his respects first to Mr. Vann, as the weightiest man, then to Mr. Hall. Mr. Vann had been getting offices all his life, and had stood at the public crib until he had grown fat.

He wanted to know if he was fighting for himself, and wanted to be elected, and if elected, would try to make a good Sheriff—it was a fair field and a free fight, and he would be much obliged for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Hall replied. It had been charged that he had committed an error in not returning the vote of New Hanover county to the Governor in 1856. He admitted that he had made that error, but he had done so innocently and without any thought of wrong.

Mr. Vann replied. Mr. Fennell had said that he had held offices all his life. He would say this: that no man could say that he had not discharged the duties of the offices he had held, jam up, as he would endeavor to do those of Sheriff, should they elect him, as he trusted they would. He went over the charges of official error on the part of Mr. Hall, and defended himself.

Mr. Fennell replied. He thought it was time to break through any custom that might be growing up to grant a life-lease in lucrative offices. He would not want to hold the Sheriff's office more than four or six years. He alluded to the fact that his belonging to the profession of the law had been brought as a charge against him. A queer charge, he thought. He then referred briefly to points in the speeches of his competitors.

The discussion lasted two hours. The gentlemen expressed the highest mutual respect for each, and the discussion was unmarked by any bitterness, although there was a good deal of sharp shooting. They are all clever men—one has certainly made a good officer. The others no doubt would endeavor to do the same. It is for the people to judge and to decide. They are all Democrats.

The Irrell Express having started, or at least given currency to the report that in a speech made by the "Dutch" of Rowan county in 1846, Judge Ellis wished for "plunges of iron and a throat of steel," that he might proclaim the evils of internal improvement, and finding the thing thrown back upon it, instead of coming out openly and acknowledging its error, still affects to believe the story.

Mr. Moore's name has been made use of without his knowledge. Judge Ellis' speech, in which he is said to have used the expressions alluded to, was not delivered in the "Dutch" but in the "Scottish-Irish" portion of the county, had no reference to the case of internal improvements generally, but to the outrageous mismanagement of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

On Friday morning, the 23d inst., about 5 o'clock, a negro boy in the employ of Mr. O'Byrne, of Savannah, Ga., discovered the door of a grocery on the lumber yard of Mr. P. K. Shiel, quite open. Suspecting something wrong, he, with another negro and a white man, entered, and found the apparently lifeless body of J. D. Schwicke, the proprietor of the store. Mr. Schwicke was terribly beaten, his pockets rifled, bureau broken and contents taken, etc. He died on Friday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Saturday an inquest was held, and the Jury came to the conclusion that Schwicke came to his death from sundry blows inflicted on his head by Willis, a slave belonging to Mr. W. B. Gates. Willis was detected by offering for sale on Saturday morning a clock which had been carried off from the grocery.

Mr. Jachens, to whom he offered the clock for sale, had him promptly arrested. It seems that Willis and his accomplices, after beating Schwicke until they thought he was dead, carried off the clock and all the money they could find. They secreted the clock about Giles & Bradley's mill until Saturday morning; when Willis tried to sell it, and was detected and arrested. A negro named Alfred was also arrested and committed to jail on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

The "Daily Progress" is the name of a new daily paper to be started at Newbern, N. C., by J. C. Pennington, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. Terms, in advance, \$6 a year, or \$3 for 6 months.

Mr. Pennington is a practical printer, a gentleman of energy and experience in the newspaper line, and is every way qualified to carry on successfully the enterprise which he has started. The "Progress" will be devoted to the Commercial interests of the State at large and of Newbern in particular. We wish Mr. Pennington the utmost success. Our Newbern friends ought to sustain him liberally. Once they get a daily fairly established, it will sustain itself, for they will not be without it.

The Moss Taylor arrived at New York on the 27th with San Francisco dates to the 5th instant, and \$1,200,000 in gold. The Frazer River excitement continues unabated, and the stories of the yield of gold are almost fabulous. Victoria, the new city on Georgia Bay, an arm of Puget's Sound, is crowded, and property at fabulous prices. Fourteen vessels had left San Francisco for Frazer River in less than three weeks.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 27th. There is little news. The steamship Royal Charter, had arrived from Australia with £2,000,000 in gold. The London Times pronounces the Agamemnon wholly unfit to lay the Atlantic cable. Sometime since the Times thought her superior to the Niagara. The trial has shown the difference. Spain has remonstrated with Great Britain for the recent insults in Cuba.

Salt Lake dates to the 30th ult. announce the fact that the United States forces were at Cedar Valley, some forty miles from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons are already crowding back. Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

We cannot agree with our neighbors of the Herald that the mere reiteration by the Irrell Express of the charge that Judge Ellis had in 1846 wished for plunges of iron and a throat of steel, that he might proclaim to the people the evils of Internal Improvements, amounts to anything, in the face of a public, uncondemned denial by Judge Ellis on the stump, and through other mediums. We believe that the brand thus put upon it publicly by Judge Ellis, is fully sufficient to stamp its character. Apart from the high personal character of Judge Ellis—a character as freely conceded by his able, although political erratic opponent, as it is claimed by his friends, the position in which he is placed, with the consciousness of the responsibilities it imposes, gives to his statement, so made, a weight far beyond that attaching to any mere gossip, brought up and exposed more than once before. Permit us further to say, that this call for bringing out the witness, when no time can be afforded for the proper contradiction to be given, does not savour of ingenious or very liberal dealing towards a political opponent. We do not think our neighbors themselves can wholly approve of it.

We regret to learn that about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., the Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Merriam & Newbury, at the above place, caught fire, and was rapidly consumed. It appears to have originated from the fact that a small quantity of spirits had been permitted to escape from the waste tub, with the waste water. The distiller's rake, which had been in raking the coals from under the kettle, took fire, and being plunged into the tub of water used for wetting the dross, the spirits on the surface of the water caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save more than the cap of one still, in doing which Mr. Owen Hollingsworth got his hands badly burned. Loss \$1,500 to \$2,000.

A written account of this fire reached us some days since, but without the signature of the writer. We could not and did not pay any attention to it. We can not and will not pay any attention to any communication unaccompanied by a responsible signature. We have said this a thousand times already.

From the Raleigh Standard. More of Mr. McRae's Diplomacy. If Mr. McRae had remained much longer at Paris, he would have become so skilled in diplomacy that he would have deceived everybody and himself besides, whenever he might have chosen to do so.

Mr. McRae had remained much longer at Paris, he would have become so skilled in diplomacy that he would have deceived everybody and himself besides, whenever he might have chosen to do so. His activity in changing his name and his resources, and his country opinions exactly the same, are indeed surprising. There never has been, in this State, exactly such a politician as Mr. McRae; and we cannot account for his peculiarities except upon the ground that he took some lessons in French on this subject, which no one else in North Carolina has had an opportunity of taking.

Mr. Ellis thinks the \$6,000,000 (capital), will complete the road and that no appropriations further will be needed—and yesterday at this place he said, "he did not expect to recommend any further appropriations at the next Legislature, for he would require six or eight years to spend the present sum."

For the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road we will furnish aid by subscribing for stock. I think Fayetteville entitled, and her road a great State work. But I propose to aid her without further burdening the State by transferring saleable stock from other roads to hers, which stock will be benefited by the transfer.

I have declared for the principle of connecting Railroad Stock with Banking principles, and he attacks me on that point, all through this section, where he thinks it unpopular. He is making all the capital he can here, by opposition to the Danville Convention, which I have not made note of, that any people have a right to build a work of improvement with their own means, to enable them to reach market.

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ed, then, against admitting a slaveholding State, because she claimed too much land! No, fellow-citizens, the true reason of his opposition to Leconte was, that Mr. Buchanan was a slaveholder. He is hostile to the administration, and would break it down if he could. So is Gilmer, who was congratulated by the South. So is G. S. Saxton, who was congratulated by the South. So is G. S. Saxton, who was congratulated by the South. So is G. S. Saxton, who was congratulated by the South.

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Later from Europe via Cape Race. Our friends in the Cape Race, the following abstract of her advice have reached here. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 17th inst., three days later than per steamer Indian. The steamer Saxonia arrived on the 13th inst., the Nova Scotian on the 16th, and the Persia on the 17th.

The telegraph fleet was to sail again on the 17th. The cause of the breaking of the cable is unknown, but strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instrument were all injured by the heavy rolling of the Agamemnon.

Spain.—On the 12th inst., in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed. The London Times suggests that the government invite Napoleon over to see how well England is really to resist invasion.

The London Times, in a leader, controverts Lord Palmerston's view of the national duty in regard to the slave trade, and encourages the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as Cuba, once annexed, the whole trade would come to an end.

On the 12th July the "Orange" demonstration in Belfast and elsewhere passed off peaceably. Astley, Williams & Co. of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended, and their liabilities were estimated at \$150,000. No Christiana news. The India bill passed Parliament on the 23d instant.

FRANCE.—The announcement that Queen Victoria would visit Louis Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a guarantee of the peace of Europe. The application for the new railway loan of three million sterling, had reached four times the amount required.

The crop accounts were favorable, but breadstuffs were firm. SPAIN.—The note to England demanding explanations of Lord Malmesbury's language in regard to Spain and the slave trade had been read at an extraordinary cabinet council.

An addition of thirty-three millions of reals has been made to the floating debt. DENMARK.—The reply of the Danish government to the Germanic Diet had been despatched to Frankfurt.—It was understood to be conciliatory.

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