

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR, HON. JOHN W. ELLIS.

FOR THE SENATE—JOHN WALKER, Esq. FOR THE COMMONS: STEPHEN W. DAVIS, JOHN M. POTTS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SCHEME.

If any non-slaveholder thinks that by raising the tax on negroes, his own tax would be reduced, he is most egregiously mistaken. Even if more revenue was raised by increasing the tax on negroes, it would not lessen the tax now paid by the man who owns no slaves, for just as certain as you increase the facilities for getting money into the Treasury, you increase the disposition to spend more, and the calls for greater and larger expenditures will be more frequent. This rule holds good in regard to States as well as individuals. A rich man who can raise an annual income of ten thousand dollars, certainly has a disposition to spend more, and frequently does spend more, than a man whose income is only ten hundred dollars.

We assure the non-slaveholder that he need not console himself with the idea that raising the taxes upon slaves will reduce his present tax. Not at all. We know that the opponents of the democratic party in the west are trying to make those who own no slaves believe that if the tax on negroes were increased it would lower the tax on the poor white man, and to this extent they are arraying the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder. Now this is all wrong. Every man, whether a slaveholder or not, is deeply and peculiarly interested in maintaining the institution of slavery. The fact that one man owns slaves does not, in the least, injure the man who owns none. Both classes of property-holders are equally dependent upon each other, and whatever affects one affects both. Can the man who owns no slaves, but who owns valuable horses, cows, hogs, furniture, farming implements, &c., afford to have a tax levied upon such articles in order to raise the tax on his neighbor's negroes? According to ad valorem both classes would be subject to higher taxes, and we do not believe the non-slaveholder is able to bear any heavier burthens; therefore we want him to understand the question in order that he may emphatically disapprove of Mr John Pool and his whole electioneering scheme. We say that an increase of the tax upon slave property will not lessen the amount of taxes now paid by the man who does not own slaves. The man who now only pays a land and poll tax would, according to the ad valorem system, have to pay a tax upon his wagons, carts, stock of all kinds, &c. If any one denies this we can prove it by the declarations of Mr Pool's own friends, Mr Gorrell of Guilford county, the Greensboro' Patriot, and others.

THE BALTIMORE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—On Monday next, the 15th instant, the National Convention of the Democratic party re-assembles at Baltimore. As soon as the action of the Convention is known, we will issue an extra informing our readers of the result. Quarters for the North Carolina delegation have been secured at Barnum's Hotel, on very reasonable terms. All the original delegates from this State, we understand, will attend at Baltimore. Capt John Walker of Mecklenburg, and Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, will represent this District.

THE SECESSION CONVENTION.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the meeting of the Secession Convention at Richmond. If the Convention really did meet, no one as yet can tell the result. It has been intimated that the Richmond body would await the action of the Baltimore National Convention, which meets next Monday. The State Conventions of Georgia and Alabama accredited their delegates to both Baltimore and Richmond. The action of the South Carolina Convention in electing the Rhett delegation is disapproved of by a large portion of the citizens of that State.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—Forty shares of the stock of the Bank of North Carolina were sold at Morganton recently, at public auction, at \$114 per share, cash.

The Fayetteville Observer is mistaken in supposing that the Western Democrat is a Douglas paper. If Mr Douglas were nominated, then we would not object to our paper being called a Douglas paper. It is true, we have never assailed Mr Douglas, but have frequently defended him, but we have never yet advocated his nomination. We have defended him because he has been unjustly assailed by opposition papers throughout the country for some time past, and we cannot remain silent when a man who has done as much for the South as Mr Douglas has, is abused as a free-soiler and traitor. We have never had the first line of correspondence with any one in the State or out of it as to the propriety of supporting or opposing Douglas—we act in accordance with the dictates of our own judgment, and by that we are willing to stand.

At the recent Commencement exercises of Concord Female College, the Rev. J. B. Watt, of this county, delivered an address which is thus spoken of by the Statesville Express: At 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Rev. J. B. Watt, delivered, before the graduating class, students of the College, and as many ladies and gentlemen as could crowd within the walls of the College Chapel, one of his gifted addresses. We much regret that other engagements prevented us from hearing Mr Watt; but his address is spoken of by competent judges, as a masterly effort of scholarship and splendid oratory—entirely the learned divine to the front rank of pulpit orators in the State.

Two cargoes of Iron for the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad arrived at Wilmington last week. The work on the Western Division of this Road is pushing ahead. About four miles of the track are now in running order.

EQUAL TAXATION.

Gov. Ellis is in favor of true equal taxation, but he is opposed to the scheme of Mr Pool and the opposition party because it would increase the tax on men of small means—persons who do not own much of this world's goods. We say ad valorem will increase the tax on the small farmer who does not own anything besides his farming tools, horses, cows, hogs, wagons, carts, &c. These things are now exempt from taxation, but if Mr Pool's party get into power they will most certainly have to pay a tax, and the friends of Mr Pool cannot successfully deny it. Mr Pool's prominent friends in the State say that such articles as furniture, wagons, carts, farming tools and implements, live stock, &c., would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system of taxation. Mr Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, who is the steadfast friend of ad valorem in the last Legislature, says so, and he is considered good authority with the opposition party. The democratic party is opposed to this sort of taxation—it is not only unequal, but very unjust, for there are many good, honest citizens, who are very willing to bear their share of the taxes, but who cannot afford to pay taxes on their milk cow, farming horse and household furniture. We have time and again shown that Gov. Ellis is the true friend of equal taxation, and if it is denied we can prove it by appealing to his public declarations made since the canvass commenced.

THE CHARGE REFUTED.

We stated last week that Gov. Ellis had been wrongfully accused of having opposed the amendment to the Wilmington, Char. and Ruth. Railroad charter. The charge was made against Gov. Ellis by Mr C. T. N. Davis in a speech delivered before a whig meeting at Rutherfordton on the 14th ult. The Rutherfordton Enquirer reported Mr Davis as saying: "Mr Pool voted for the amendment to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Charter; and while he was doing so, Gov. Ellis descended from his high position of Chief Magistrate of North Carolina and went into the lobby of the Legislature and did his utmost to defeat the bill in aid of our road. This he (Mr D.) stated upon the authority of our late worthy democratic Senator Dr. L. A. Mills, who was so disgusted with Gov. E.'s conduct that he said on his return from Raleigh last year, he would never vote for him again."

Now we will introduce Dr. L. A. Mills himself to show that Mr Davis is mistaken; and we think those papers which have given currency to the misrepresentation should, in justice to Gov. Ellis, make the correction. We copy the following from the Rutherfordton Enquirer of the 5th inst: "Mr Editor: In looking over your paper of last week's publication I find that Mr C. T. N. Davis has misrepresented me in one particular and in other respects. I am in a position that renders an explanation necessary on my part. In his late speech before the Opposition meeting at Rutherfordton, he states on my authority that Gov. Ellis went into the lobby and electioneered against the amended charter of the W. C. & R. Railroad, then on its passage before our Legislature. I did not say that. I said that Gov. Ellis went into the lobby and electioneered for the Central Road or Western Extension. Being very anxious for the success of the W. C. & R. line, I was very heartily in favor of it, and for a time I was with Gov. Ellis, and did say on several occasions that I would not vote for him again. On further reflection I find that the Governor was doing nothing more than endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the platform which he accepted at his nomination, i. e. to finish all works of internal improvement then begun. On account of his political principles, and particularly his position on the Revenue question I shall cheerfully give Gov. Ellis my support at the ensuing election. Again, in comparing Mr Pool's votes against ad valorem, and against a convention Mr Davis says I and other Democrats voted with Pool, I admit it. I was then against the ad valorem principle of taxation—against a convention to amend the Constitution—I am against it still. Where is Mr Pool? He voted the same time against ad valorem and twice against the convention; he is now in favor of both. I am opposed to a convention because I do not think it necessary at present. Our Constitution has served us very well for the last twenty-five years; it is a compromise between the East and the West, giving the West the ascendancy in the House and the East the ascendancy in the Senate branch of our Legislature. I think the old maxim holds good here: 'Tis well to let well enough alone.'

To hold a convention would cost the State \$50,000. If it should remain in session long, twice that sum. I will put writing—a thing I don't like to do—for I have full confidence that the good sense of the people of our State will direct them against it. But if you are only after taxing all the negroes, they, male and female, and by the compromise of our Constitution subject to a capitation tax for fourteen years longer than white polls; this is considerable discrimination against slave property. If taxed ad valorem of course the capitation tax would be abolished and no great deal gained by the change. Gov. Ellis in his speech at Goldsboro' says our present revenue bill will admit of a reduction of taxes on land, if so in favor of that. Again I don't think a revenue system based on the ad valorem principle is as equitable and just as if placed on the discriminating one. For instance, the tax the dining table in proportion to the billiard table; the wheel and cards on a level with playing cards; the plough horse in proportion to the race horse, &c., &c. You will do me the justice to publish the above card, as my only object is to set myself right.

L. A. MILLS

It will also be seen by the above that Dr. Mills is not in favor of ad valorem, as has been reported. The fact is, all the efforts to injure Gov. Ellis in the West are without effect, and every day shows the utter futility of such attempts.

THE MAILS.—The Postmaster General invites proposals for carrying the Mails on certain routes in North Carolina from Oct. 1, 1860, to June 30, 1862. The only route in this part of the State for which proposals are now invited, is the following: Route 5194.—From Walkersville, by Stewart's Store, D. D. Bell's, Flint Ridge, and Jackson Stogin's, to Pleasant Hill, S. C., 24 miles and back, once a week. Leave Walkersville Friday at 6 a. m. Arrive at Pleasant Hill by 2 p. m. Leave Pleasant Hill Thursday at 9 a. m. Arrive at Walkersville by 5 p. m.

FIRE IN NEWBERN.—A fire broke out in the Lumber Yard of Alex. Mitchell in Newbern, N. C., on Monday night last, and destroyed property belonging to Messrs Mitchell, Geo. F. Fisher and J. L. Pennington to the value of five or six thousand dollars. We regret to learn that the Editor of the Progress newspaper is a severe sufferer by the conflagration. He estimates his loss at \$1,800 or \$2,000. Mr Pennington is an industrious, energetic man, and we hope the increasing patronage of his office may soon replace his loss.

THEY WILL PLEASE CORRECT.—Inasmuch as the Asheville Advocate, Fayetteville Observer, and other opposition papers, have published the charge that Gov. Ellis opposed the amendments to the Wil., Char. & Ruth. Railroad charter, we suppose, as a matter of course, they will correct it. See Dr. Mills' letter above.

A CONVENTION.

A writer in the Raleigh Register says that if a Convention were called to amend the Constitution, it would not be in session more than ten days, and would not cost more than eleven thousand six hundred dollars. Well, even to pay this sum, it would cause many a poor man to pay a higher tax than he now pays. But does any one really suppose that a Convention would only remain in session ten days? if he does, he is much mistaken. If a Convention to amend the Constitution is ever called, the demands of the different sections of the State will not be settled in ten days, and probably not in sixty days. Other amendments, besides the one in regard to negroes, will be required, and no power in the State can prevent it. The fact is, a Convention would cost the people of the State about as much as a session of the Legislature does, (\$50,000 or \$75,000), besides engendering more bad feeling between different sections than could be allayed in a quarter of a century. And all this would not reduce the non-slaveholder's tax, but evidently tend to increase it.



GOVERNOR ELLIS AND MR POOL.—We have conversed with several gentlemen, who have been present at the discussion between the candidates at Halifax and Oxford. We learn that the Governor achieved a triumph in each place. It is the opinion of one gentleman well qualified to judge of such matters, that Mr Pool is arguing against his own convictions of what is right, in obedience to the stern decrees of his party, and consequently he is totally unable to withstand the close logic of his able competitor. At Halifax, in particular, Gov. Ellis drove him from every position. More than one gentleman has informed us that Mr Pool made use of the following expression, taken down on the spot: "He was glad that the negro had commenced to stink in the nostrils of the people, and that they had commenced to look to the interest of the white man," and repeated the astounding assertion of the Opposition speakers & journals, about slaveholders not fighting the battles of their country. The Governor denounced these sentiments, "he would not call them Black Republican, but Red Republican doctrines, which was a devilish sight worse." As we foretold months ago, the contest is becoming sectionalized, and almost abolitionized, and our opponents are responsible for what may ensue.—Warrenton News.

We ask every man in the State to remember the above, and then say if John Pool is fit to be Governor. Is he not trying to array one class of property holders against another class—the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder? Is such conduct to be tolerated by people who want to live in peace? We hope every good citizen will condemn Mr Pool to everlasting retirement on the first Thursday in August next. When and how have the interests of the "white man" been injured by the negro? The democratic party is in favor of making negro property pay its fair proportion of the taxes—it does so now—but Gov. Ellis is opposed to arraying class against class, neighbor against neighbor.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.—Some of the friends of Mr Pool in the Western part of the State are trying to deceive the people as to the effects of ad valorem. They deny that the system of taxation advocated by Mr Pool and his party will tax the farmer's furniture, farming implements, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c. We have shown, repeatedly, that these things would be taxed, and we have introduced the authority of Mr Pool's own friends to prove that what we say is correct. The editor of the Greensboro' Patriot, a warm friend of Mr Pool, after having had a consultation with that gentleman as to the meaning of ad valorem, says: "We have stated what we understand to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY is to be TAXED according to its value, not only land and negroes, but HORSES, COWS, SHEEP and HOGS, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to 'discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens.' This is precisely the position of Mr Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West."

This is what Mr Pool's own friends say is the meaning of ad valorem—that every species of property, hogs, horses, cows, &c., is to be taxed; and if all such things are to be taxed, what is there left to discriminate in favor of? Remember that Gov. Ellis is opposed to the whole scheme, and is in favor of exempting the farmer's stock from taxation.

"We regret that our friends of the Charlotte Democrat cannot see that they have wronged Mr Bell by publishing (from his Philadelphia speech) the beginning and the ending of a sentence and omitting the intervening words." We think we can make it perfectly plain that we did Mr Bell no injustice. We did not pretend to quote Mr Bell's exact language—we stated what he had said, and the statement is strictly correct. Here is the paragraph we published: A BID FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.—Mr John Bell in his speech to the serenaders in Philadelphia, said he regarded the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union. Now this does Mr Bell no injustice, for it is admitted that he did say that he regarded a majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union. As we said in reply to the Observer week before last, it is no palliation of Mr Bell's declaration that he also at the same time said he regarded the majority of the Democratic party as devoted to the Constitution and this Union. He thus attempts to put the democratic party on the same footing with the Black Republican party—he compliments those who are, from day to day, assaulting the rights of the South, as much as he does the democratic party, which has ever been true to Southern Institutions.

But how can Mr Bell consider a majority of the Republican party as devoted to the Constitution and the Union, when their actions, every day, show the contrary. Are not the members of the Republican party, a majority of them, constantly acting in violation of the Constitution? Look at the enactments of the State Legislatures where they have the ascendancy—look at their resistance to the fugitive slave law—look at their platform adopted at Chicago—look at their speeches in Congress and elsewhere—and then say if Mr Bell, the candidate of the opposition for President, is right in saying that a majority of those miserable fanatics are devoted to the Constitution and the Union. If a majority of the Black Republican party is devoted to the Constitution and the Union, why don't said majority control the actions of the party and thus show their faith by their works? Mr Bell is wrong, certainly, and we really think the remark was intended to gratify the members of that party.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

The Raleigh Register makes an unfair attempt to injure Mr Clingman by copying an amendment offered to one of Mr Davis' resolutions, in the Senate, and giving the vote thereon. The Register is guilty of the absurd effort to make it appear that Mr Clingman is acting with the Black Republicans. If the Register had published the resolution together with the amendment, and the proceedings attending it, its readers would have discovered that Mr Clingman was not subject to such unjust censure. Inasmuch as the Register has failed to do so, however, we will supply the intentional omission; and we will quote from the National Intelligencer, which we suppose is good authority with the Register and other opposition papers.

In the Senate, on the 24th ult., the resolutions offered by Mr Davis, in regard to the Territories and the question of slavery, were under consideration. Mr Clingman voted for all the resolutions, but offered amendments to the 4th and 6th. The 4th resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Territorial condition remains.

Mr Clingman moved to insert the following, to come in after the above resolution:

Resolved, That the existing condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves.

Mr Brown moved to strike out the word "not," and on this motion quite an animated discussion arose, in which Senators Brown, Clingman, Pugh, Crittenden, and others took part.

Before the question was ordered on the above amendment the Senate adjourned; but on the next day, the 25th, the following action took place:—(We copy from the Intelligencer.)

The immediate question pending was the amendment of Mr Clingman, which Mr Brown had moved to amend by striking out the word "not," thus reversing the purpose of the resolution.

Mr Crittenden, opp., addressed the Senate at some length, sustaining the amendment of Mr Clingman.

The question was then taken on the proposition of Mr Brown to strike out the word "not," and decided in the negative, yeas 5, nays 42. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs Brown, Clay, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., and Yulee.

Mr Collamer, (black republican,) then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "existing" and inserting after the word "not" and in our opinion never will," so that it would read, "that the condition of the Territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves, and in our opinion never will."

This amendment was lost by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—16.

NAYS—Messrs Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Johnson of Tenn., Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Salisbury, Sebastian, Sidel, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—33.

The question recurring on the resolution of Mr Clingman, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—26.

NAYS—Messrs Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, Sebastian, Sidel, Wigfall, and Yulee—23.

Now, we call the attention of the reader to the fact that Mr Crittenden, the leader of the Register's party in the Senate, sustained Mr Clingman, as did other good and true Southern men; and by their votes the amendment was passed. It is also worthy of remark here that Mr Crittenden alone voted with the Black Republicans for Mr Collamer's amendment, (against which Mr Clingman voted,) but the Register has no wrath to pour out upon Mr Crittenden's head—he belongs to the immaculate opposition. And it is also apparent that Mr Crittenden is in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention—he does not think there ever will be any necessity for the intervention of Congress in the Territories, about which the country is now unnecessarily agitated.

Mr Clingman's amendment to the 4th resolution did not set well upon the palates of the Blacks, for Mr Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved its reconsideration and it was then rejected.

But the bugbear which has disturbed the pleasant emotions of the Register, is Mr Clingman's amendment to the 6th resolution. That Intelligencer is as follows: (We again quote from the Intelligencer.)

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be held to be able to do so, whether they be white, or their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Mr Wilson moved to substitute for it, in effect, a declaration "that slavery was contrary to natural right, the creature of local law, and as such could not constitutionally exist in the Territories."

This amendment was rejected, yeas 9, nays 33. Mr Clingman moved to amend the resolution by inserting at the end "provided that it is not hereby intended to assert at this time the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery."

This question was decided in the negative: YEAS—Messrs Clark, Clingman, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, and Wilson—12.

NAYS—Messrs Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, Sebastian, Sidel, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee—31.

[Mr Crittenden did not vote either way. If he had been present we think he would have voted with Mr Clingman.]

The question was then taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Ches-

nut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sidel, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall, & Yulee—33.

NAYS—Messrs Bingham, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—12.

We have been thus particular in our quotations, in order to show that Mr Clingman has not been guilty of the great crime which the opposition party in North Carolina would have the people believe. We think the amendments offered by Mr C. are in accordance with the compromises agreed to in 1850 and 1854. By the amendment offered to the 6th resolution, Mr C. meant that there was no necessity, at this time, for Congress to pass a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery in the Territories. Why do not those who profess to believe that Congress ought to pass such laws, introduce a bill into the Senate to that effect, instead of making so much noise about wroly resolutions? If, as it is contended, the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories, why not cease to agitate the question in Congress, (where the South now stands no chance of getting justice,) and if the Territorial Legislature does anything in violation of the Constitution, the U. S. Supreme Court must settle the question, and by its decisions the country must abide, or the Union will prove a failure and terrible anarchy the certain result. We are in favor of non-intervention—the spirit of Mr Clingman's resolutions.—We want the slavery agitation removed from Congress, and the question left with the people immediately interested to settle in a manner to suit themselves; and while we assert and maintain the equal rights of the South in the Territories, we do not want Congress to interfere and thus keep the country in a continual state of excitement. The Black Republicans now nearly have possession of Congress, and we fear that in a few years they may have complete control; then, if there is any interference, it will be against Southern rights.

The Fayetteville Observer says we did it injustice by the following remark, which appeared in our columns two weeks ago: "By the by, we do not think our friends of the Observer approve of the way things were managed at Baltimore, though they have not as yet expressed any dissent."

We certainly did not have the least idea that we were doing our friends of the Observer any injustice. We did not mean that they disapproved of the nomination of Bell and Everett, (though we supposed they would have preferred Gov. Graham.) We know that the Observer is giving the ticket a cordial and hearty support. But we meant that we did not think our friends approved of the manner in which the opposition Convention evaded the slavery question; and when we made the above remark we were speaking about the Black Republicans being just as willing to take the Constitution for their platform as the Bell and Everett party are; but of course they put different constructions upon it. It was the trickery of the Bell Convention in avoiding the real issue before the country, that we hoped our friends of the Observer disapproved.

We notice in our opposition exchanges that the editor of the Murfreesboro' Citizen is quite indignant because we pronounced his report of Gov. Ellis' speech at Gatesville inaccurate. We certainly did not mean to doubt the veracity of the editor of the Citizen, and we are surprised that he should view it in that light. It is reasonable to suppose that no extemporaneous political speech is reported precisely correct in all particulars, and heretofore whenever the inaccuracy of such reports has been pointed out it has been usual to allow the corrections—at least no editor has ever before taken it as a personal affront because the errors were pointed out. We have heard Eastern men (not Gov. Ellis) say that the report was inaccurate, and other papers besides the Democrat have pronounced it so, and we are still of that opinion. But Gov. Ellis said in his speech at Smithfield that he was not reported correctly at Gatesville, and we think his word is as good as that of any man in North Carolina—he ought to know what he did say. The Governor, in his speech at Smithfield, alluded to the matter as follows:

"Gov. Ellis said he was a western man, and opposed to ad valorem. In speaking of the disparity of the taxes paid by the east and the west, he had been misrepresented.—It had been stated that he said, that the west, like the horse leech, was still crying for more, more. He said no such thing—what he did say, was, that notwithstanding the disparity of taxation, there was a demand for more,—that like the horse leech, the cry was still for more. But this cry came not from the west—it came from the politicians of the Opposition Convention. The direct result of their new scheme was to increase the disproportion of the burthens of taxes as borne by the two sections. He thought the west would be satisfied with the present order of things. Her railroads are progressing, and ought to be extended westward, until the several connexions with the Tennessee roads are made. This ought to be done as speedily as practicable, and he said it here to-day as he had said it in Crittenden, where these things are not popular. They were his real sentiments, and it was right that they should know them.

These misrepresentations were made in the west to affect his election, but they would have no weight. The people of the west knew him, and they knew, too, that he had fought many hard battles for their interests. He was now fighting a battle for their best interests, as well as the best interests of all sections. He thought he would be able to show the people of the west, when he met them, that it is better for them to rest quiet under the present order of things."

PRODUCE.—The foreign news state that the stock of produce is so large at Liverpool that there is not warehouse accommodations sufficient to contain it. The chairman of the Harbor and Dock Boards stated that the amount in the port was enormous and unusual, beyond all precedent; the Cotton alone amounting to a million of bales.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—The news from Europe say that Spain intends to demand redress or explanation from the United States for capturing two Spanish Steamers in the waters of Mexico, while conveying men and ammunition to one of the Mexican belligerents, Miramon. The capture, it will be remembered, was made by a U. S. Steamer about four months since. Spain talks about war unless satisfaction is rendered; but if she does not want to lose Cuba, and get badly whipped in the bargain, she had better remain quiet and on good terms with Uncle Sam.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—We have noticed for some time past that the citizens of Lancaster District have been urging the building of a Railroad from Lancaster, S. C., to Camden, S. C., or to some point on the Northeastern Railroad; which Road it is proposed to extend to Charlotte. Our spirited cotemporary, the Lancaster Ledger, says: "If we secure a road connecting with the North Eastern railroad, it will unquestionably be extended to Charlotte. Such was the sense of the Bishopville Convention, and in fact the ultimate connection with Charlotte is one of the grand objects contemplated by the movers along the entire line of the proposed road."

And a communication in the Ledger, favoring the connection with Charlotte, says: "As I understand the distance from Charleston, via Goddard's Ferry, Manning, Sumter, Bishopville, Lancaster, to Charlotte, N. C., is a shorter route than by the C. & S. C. R. R., by 27 miles. By going the Charlotte and Lancaster route the advantage is in the distance, but as regards time, freight and passengers, all of which will inevitably follow the shortest route and the one that makes the fastest time, as the tariff of charges on freight and passage is in proportion to the distance to be run."

The citizens of Charlotte having been invited to participate in this movement, it will be seen by the following notice that the Intendant has called a meeting at the Town Hall this evening to consider the matter: Charlotte, June 9, 1860.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte held this day, it was Resolved, That the Intendant be authorized and requested to call a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte at the Court House, on Tuesday the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to attend an adjourned Railroad Convention to be held at Sumterville, Sumter District, S. C., on the 4th day of July, 1860.

In accordance with the above resolution I hereby invite and request the citizens of Charlotte to meet at the Court House, at the time specified above, for the purpose as therein set forth. J. B. KERR, Intendant.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., has been nominated as the opposition candidate for the Senate in Randolph and Alamance. The people of Rowan and Davie say that they intend to send a gentleman by the name of Chas. F. Fisher to the Legislature this year, and thus let him have a chance to meet his antagonist, Worth, face to face.

The Greensboro' Patriot announces six opposition candidates for the Commons in Guilford. Who would have thought our opposition friends would so soon become afflicted with the "wild hunt after office"?

It is said that Gov. Morehead will be a candidate for the Senate in Guilford.

Dr. Columbus Mills is a democratic candidate to represent Rutherford and Polk in the Commons.

The democratic candidates in Rockingham are Gen. F. L. Simpson for the Senate, and Thos. Shade and Jos. Cardwell for the Commons.

Jos. Dobson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Ashe, Surry, Yadkin, Watauga, and Alleghany. Col. H. M. Wagh for the Commons in Surry.

We are gratified to see that the democrats everywhere are bringing out their best men.

CONGRESS.—On the 6th, the House passed a joint resolution giving the assent of Congress to acts of the Legislatures of Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas, levying tonnage duties for the improvement of Red River by the removal of the rafts therein. The Missouri contested election case—Blair, Repub., against Barrett, Dem., was under consideration, and the House remained in session 25 hours, but finally adjourned without deciding the case.

Both the Senate and the House have agreed to adjourn on the 18th instant.

The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 4 per cent upon the profits of the last six months.

Hon. Edward Everett has formally accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

As soon as we can find it convenient we will publish the communication sent us by a friend in Gaston county.

CENSUS TAKERS.—The same notice that was published last week for Mr Phelan, will answer for Mr Plow who takes the Census in this county East of the Salisbury Road, running through the main street of Charlotte down the Nation Ford Road.

SUPERIOR COURT. Extra terms of the Superior Court will be held in the following Counties:

Table with 4 columns: County, Day, Judge, and other details. Includes Orange, 2nd Monday in June, Judge Dick; Iredell, 3d " " (2 w's) " Heath; Richmond, 4th " " " Sanders; Robeson, 1st " in July, " Osborne; Davidson, 1st " " " Osborne; Henderson, 4th " in June, " Bailey; Cherokee, 1st " in July, " Howell; McDowell, 3d " " " Howell; Buncombe, 1st Monday in August, " Osborne.

MARRIED. In Gaston county, on the 22d ult, by J. F. Smyer, Esq., Mr J. W. Brison to Miss M. A. Glenn.

In Union county, on Tuesday evening the 5th instant, by W. H. Collins, Esq., Mr S. G. Hasty to Miss Mary L. Benton.

In this town, on the 5th inst, by Chas. Overman, Esq., Mr Corney Orders to Miss Mary Stauffer.

In Henry county, Va., on the 31st ult, by Mr John T. Foster of Richmond, Va., to Miss Annie M. Flood.

In Guilford county, on the 21st ult, Dr. J. A. Watt, Esq., to Miss Lou J. Coe. Also, Mr J. H. Watt to Miss Tabitha Causey.

DIED. In this county, at the house of Mr Samuel Stuart, on the 22d ult, Mr Edward Stanhope Wozleson, aged 29 years. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, and his life and character corresponded with his profession. He had hope in the hour of death—our loss is his gain.—Com.

In Guilford county, recently, Dr. Nathaniel B. Houston, aged 50 years.

In Yorkville, on the 17th ult, Mrs Amanda M., wife of Mr Zachariah Howell, aged 29 years.

In Chester District, on the 5th ult, Mrs Walker, consort of Wm. Walker, aged 70 years.

We are requested to announce MOSES PITTS as a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Charlotte Market, June 13. We omit our regular table of prices this week, as there are no alterations to make. We are not aware that the price of any article has changed since last week.

Farmers are busy getting their crops, and there has not been anything offered for sale worth mentioning. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Bacon will command former quotations.