

### North Carolina Ed. Reg.



### CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

**FOR GOVERNOR,**  
**JOHN POOL, ESQ.**  
OF PASQUOTANK.

**CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.**  
We are authorized to announce A. H. BROWN, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce STEPHEN J. BIRCHFIELD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WHITE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce W. W. GRIER, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL HARRIS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce J. P. SMITH, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the ensuing August election.

We are pleased to be able to state that V. C. BARRING, Esq., will address the citizens of Charlotte, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Court House, on the subject of Ad Valorem Taxes. The public generally are invited to attend.

**Public Address.**  
We are pleased to be able to state that V. C. BARRING, Esq., will address the citizens of Charlotte, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Court House, on the subject of Ad Valorem Taxes. The public generally are invited to attend.

**The Strength of Parties in this State.**  
A CHEERING STATEMENT!  
The friends of Gov. Ellis have vaunted considerably since his re-nomination, that they will re-elect him by an increased majority. They found this assertion on the last election between Ellis and McRae. This is not a fair criterion to judge of the strength of parties in this State, for a great many Whites in 1855 could not be induced to vote for Mr. McRae, because he was a Democrat and many voted for Gov. Ellis. But the case is now different, and to satisfy our friends of the importance of every man doing his duty, the Editor of the Raleigh Register has made a calculation, which is the best that can be done at this time, which shows that the Opposition Party will only have to overcome 2,769 votes, which it sums up as follows:

1st District,	6,531	6,045
2nd do	4,012	6,167
3rd do	7,064	8,266
4th do	6,391	8,226
In 1854:		
1st District,	6,463	4,312
2nd do	6,994	4,055
3rd do	7,195	5,661
4th do	6,744	6,776
Dem. majority,		2,769
Total,		48,458
Opposition,		48,458
Dem. majority,		2,769

In the face of these figures, how can Gov. Ellis and his friends calculate on his re-election by an increased majority? And how, in the face of these figures, can any Opposition man dream that we shall elect Pool? But grant that we have a majority of 1,400 votes to overcome, we know of two Districts that will more than do that. As far as we know, where we shall lose our vote on account of ad valorem, we shall gain two, and we have little doubt that if Pool lives to see the election returns cast, he will find himself Governor of North Carolina by a majority of at least 2,000 votes. Then, three cheers for ad valorem and John Pool!

**Culture of Cotton in Utah.**  
It is stated that the Mormons have the culture of industry, if nothing else. They are turning their attention to the culture of cotton, and in Washington County, 300 miles South of Salt Lake City, about 200 acres were raised the past year. One person raised two hundred pounds of good cotton on one-fourth of an acre, and it is stated that enterprising citizens are sending to the States for cotton seeds, to work up the cotton, so as to bring it into market.

**Douglas's Prospect.**  
The N. Y. Tribune has been engaged in spurring out Senator Douglas's chances for the nomination. In its calculations it gives him 170 votes on the first ballot. On the 2nd, his friends standing firm, he figures up 254 votes, which is 54 more than the two thirds required to nominate. In a few days we shall see what we shall see.

**Threats of Retaliation.**  
The Committee of Ways and Means have reduced the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the support of the Government for the year 1860, by \$1,150,000, so that the entire amount of the general appropriation bill is \$25,110,000, which added in the same amount, as authorized by the former act, makes \$26,260,000 for the service of the year ending with June, 1861.

### The Question Answered.

Some friend has favored us with a copy of "The Facts; or, at whose door does the sin lie?" by Geo. Francis Train. We have examined this work, and it is clear that the author has entered into a very elaborate examination of the Question of Slavery, and proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that England, although anti-slavery at this time was the cause of entailing slavery upon this country; and also that slavery existed in England under Alfred the Great, who made laws relative to the sale of slaves; and it is stated as a well known fact, that in Saxony, Norman times the children of the English peasantry were sold in the Bristol market like cattle for exportation. And under Edward the 9th if a person was idle for three days he was branded with a V on the breast, and the buyer owned him for two years as his slave; he could oblige him to work by beating and chaining him, and if he absented himself for a fortnight, with a brand on his cheek, he was made a slave forever—his neck, his leg, or his arm could be circled with rings of iron, and such were Saxons and English laws! Even in 1547 a runaway apprentice became by statute a slave—Is there anything in American slavery that can equal this? No.

### The Charleston Convention.

This body met yesterday, and a very large number of Delegates will be in attendance. From the fact that the Democratic Party is flooding the country with the last Speech of Judge Douglas in the U. S. Senate (one person receiving no less than three copies) we believe that a strong effort will be made to give him the nomination. How Douglas after abusing Judge Douglas so unmercifully as they all have at the South can be induced to take him up, is one of the paradoxes of the party. This is no matter of ours yet we cannot help expressing surprise. The party may however renounce their inconsistency as they may—but it does seem as if belonging to the Democratic Party is a panacea for all political diseases, no matter what its grade or character. Although Judge Douglas is in favor of squatter sovereignty yet the party is willing to gulp him down squatter sovereignty and all. See an article in another column from the Charleston Mercury.

**The Printing Committee.**  
We have given the evidence taken before the Printing Committee, which our readers can examine for themselves. It is very certain that corruption exists somewhere in the management of the affairs of the government if the witnesses are to be relied upon. Let the reader bear in mind that the President aided in giving a contract to a firm in Philadelphia, who could turn out some 3 or 400 men to the polls, not that it was the lowest bid, but because it could aid Florence in gaining his election. When a President could do this it is not hard to believe any that witnesses might testify relative to him.

**Who is to be Believed.**  
The Raleigh Standard, of the 21st instant, states that Mr. Pool never voted for any appropriation to build Western rail roads.

**Mr. Pool in his Gathervale Speech.**  
refers to the Journal where he voted for the Western Extension and the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford rail roads.

**Now, one or the other is wrong.**  
Who is it? It cannot be Mr. Pool because he referred to the page where it was recorded in the Journal. The Standard, we fear is not disposed to do justice to an opponent, or else he would not have made such a misrepresentation.

**Something New.**  
The Acts of Congress suppressing the Slave Trade makes it necessary for the United States to show that the negroes were free in Africa, and this being impossible, it is thought these laws are a nullity. If this is true, it is a little singular that it has not been found out before. Judge Magrath has decided that importing Africans into this country, who were not free in Africa, is not an offence against the Act of 1820, unless the acts and importance of persons who are free.

**Episcopal Convention.**  
The 44th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peter's Church, Charlotte, on the 24 Wednesday, the 9th of May next.

**A Democratic Broadside for Douglas Men.**  
The Charleston Mercury, whose democracy and devotion to the South will hardly be questioned, free the following broadside into the practical Douglas craze that is under the flag of the Democratic party:

"How any man can rail at Southern men supporting Wilmot Provisoists, and yet tolerate himself Squatter Sovereignty, is an unaccountable mystery, quite striking, even amidst the varieties of the various politicians of these United States. Freedom has two eyes: Douglas is the South eye, and Squatter Sovereignty is the North eye; as yet, accomplished nothing; but the late Squatter Sovereignty has extended California from the 36th to the 39th degree in Kansas, in the emancipation of four hundred slaves belonging to Southern slaveholders—Now, that a Southern man should hold in horror political association with the Black Republican, who is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and yet tolerate Douglas with Squatter Sovereignty, is a mystery we suppose totally incomprehensible to a plain unprejudiced man. We agree entirely with the Richmond Whig, that if the Democratic party

### Later from California—Japanese Embassy to the United States—Arrival of the Corvete—Gandinnaro.

By the San Antonio and San Diego overland California Mail, which arrived last evening, we have advices from San Francisco to the 19th ult., one week later.

The Japanese corvette Candimmaro, the fore-runner of the long expected Japanese Embassy, arrived at San Francisco the evening of the 17th. She is a vessel of some 292 tons, mounts 10 guns and carries 57 men. She is commanded by Capt. Kot Kitamura, and carries the flag of Admiral Kimmoroshi Iwakura.

The U. S. mail to the passage from Yokohama to San Francisco in 37 days. At the latter port she left the U. S. steamer Powhatan, Flag Officer Tatnell, which was to sail for San Francisco on the 11th of February, with the Embassy proper. The Corvete was sent on in advance to announce and prepare the way for our distinguished visitors. She brings, in particular, complimentary letters and despatches for the President.

The Cor. also brings home the officers and crew of the wrecked schooner Fenimore Cooper, and by the request of the Japanese Government was conducted to San Francisco by Lieut. Brooks, U. S. N., who would remain with her during her stay in port.

**RECEPTION OF THE VISITORS.**  
The announcement of these distinguished arrivals was the occasion of great excitement at San Francisco, where preparations had already been made on a grand scale to receive them. The Herald, of the 19th, gives the following account of their reception at the wharf:

Yesterday the members of our Board of Supervisors, headed by Mr. Teschemaker, the President, visited the Japanese steamer Candimmaro, lying in the stream, a short distance northeast from Vallejo street wharf. The day was exceedingly beautiful, the water being as smooth and bright as a mirror. The visitors were received at the gangway with the ceremonies usually practiced on board American men-of-war, and conducted to the quarter deck, where they were presented to Lieut. Brooks, U. S. N., who introduced them to Capt. Kot Kitamura, and by him conducted to the presence of the Admiral, and their rank made known.

The interview was marked by courtesy and refinement, the Japanese appearing quite pleased. Between three and four o'clock P. M., the Admiral's boat was pulled away, and in a few minutes was pulling for shore, with the Admiral, his interpreter, two captains, and several other Japanese officers, besides Lieut. Brooks, U. S. N. They landed at Vallejo street wharf, in the presence of a large number of our citizens, and were received by the Board of Supervisors, who had preceded them, and who ordered carriages to be in attendance. On mounting the step, President Teschemaker stepped down to the boat to assist the Admiral; but one of the captains signified to Mr. Teschemaker that he should follow behind the Admiral. Lieut. Brooks, however, informed the Japanese that Mr. Teschemaker was of equal rank with the Admiral, who immediately accompanied him, the two walking side by side. A lady was opened amid these presents by order of the Supervisors, and the Japanese officials conducted to their carriages, each vehicle moving in order of the rank of its occupants. The Japanese were modestly attired, and we presume were not in full dress, but their garments were composed of rich stuffs—each carried two swords and walking cane, and some of them wore elegant patent leather gaiters instead of Japanese shoes.

They are very intelligent and good looking men, much superior in personal appearance to the Chinese, and seemed to enjoy all they saw, but still evinced a good deal of bad opinion. They were taken to the International Hotel where the Admiral lodged, but the greater number of his officers accompanied several of the Supervisors through our principal streets, their carriages being drawn by water carriers. Large numbers of citizens collected to witness the novel and interesting sight, which marks the commencement of another important era in the history of the world.

President Brooks observed to the visitors that they must not talk strangely of the carriages they entered, for it was because the Americans used the Japanese. They were so anxious to see them. It is to be hoped that our citizens of all classes and degrees will do each other in politeness and civility to these strangers, and create among them so favorable an impression that when the Embassy shall arrive, its members will receive attentions calculated to foster the favorable disposition already exhibited towards us by this strange but interesting people.

**THE EMBASSY LEARN.**  
From the same paper we learn that the Embassy proper, which comes on in the Paakutan, consists of two chief ambassadors, eighteen officials of various ranks, and fifty attendants and servants—in all, a company of seventy persons. They will carry by a short time in San Francisco, whence they go to the Lithuania, and thence by a United States steamer frigate direct to Washington. Preparations were being made on the grand scale for their reception at San Francisco.

The Candimmaro is of Dutch construction and said to be a very handsome specimen of naval architecture. Her lines are long and sharp, and she sits lightly and gracefully upon the water, notwithstanding she is very heavily armed. On her passage over she experienced blustering winds, during her entire voyage, though all of which she bore herself admirably.

**Governor Houston a Wag.**  
Governor Houston is something of a wag as well as a statesman. An officer of the State's prison, who had held his place for six years, was about to be removed, when he came to Austin, during the session of the Legislature, with a flattering list of testimonials as to his character, and the excellent manner in which he had fulfilled all his functions. These were all satisfactory enough; but the principle of rotation in office over rode all other considerations; the place was wanted for a political friend, and his removal demanded upon. But to break the fall as gently as possible, the Governor adopted a feigning tone and style in his interview:

"You say," said General Houston, addressing the man on whom the axe was about to fall, "you say that your conduct has invariably been in the good?" "Yes, sir."

"And you have been penitentiary six years?" "I have."

"Well, you have been there quite long enough—*I pardon you now!*"

It takes all kind of people to make a world.

### CONSTITUTION UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

A tremendous mass meeting of the Constitutional Union party was held in Baltimore on Tuesday week, to appoint delegates to the National Convention. A large number of distinguished speakers were present, among whom were Hon. Jas. A. Gilmer and Hon. Z. B. Vance, of this State. We copy from the Baltimore American the following report of the remarks of Messrs. Gilmer and Vance:

The Hon. J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, being loudly called for, delivered a brief and eloquent address, throughout which he was loudly applauded. He addressed the audience as his fellow citizens of an American and a chivalrous city, and hoped that he would this evening have his Americanism strengthened.

He reviewed the actions of the two great political parties of the country, and counselled a union of the conservative elements of the country for the preservation of the Union. His sentiments, he said, were for the Constitution and the Union.

The Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the meeting. He remarked that he was happy to address a Baltimore audience, having always heard that his life would be in danger in our city. He came here under the protection of our representatives and thought he was safe; he was here again under his protection, and was surprised from what he had heard of us that a large number of "awls" were not displayed; [great laughter] but he saw none, and he would say that he was only too happy to be before a Baltimore assemblage and witness the manner in which our Mayor had loved honor; an honor truly deserved, and a man whom the nation should delight to honor. [Applause.]

The Democratic party, he thought, could not save the Union. They could not even spare time to save the spoils. He was told that the only way to save the Union was to join the Democratic party; he himself would sooner have the largest "awl" in Baltimore run into him than do any such thing. [Applause.] How was it that the only party that could save the Union was always talking about dissolving it? [Laughter.] For such a party to talk about saving the Union plainly proved that they had a thicker hide and shorter memory than any other animal in the Union. He thought that there was a spirit of patriotism prevailing in the Union which would, when the crisis arrived, ride over mere political squabbles. There was a spirit of Union from California to Texas. The people, as a mass, would say, let us never dissolve this Union.

In conclusion, he remarked that he sincerely trusted the efforts to form a Union party would be successful. There was nothing he preferred to a perpetuation of the glorious Union.

**A NEW DISCOVERY.**  
Our friend, and townman, Messrs. Potter & Merwin, are manufacturing an article called "Cherokee Remedy" from the fact of its original discoverer being the "Medicine Man" of that celebrated tribe of Indians. These medicine men are shipping vast quantities of the medicine to nearly every town, village and hamlet in our country. This is just the article wanted in our city. As we are told that it proves efficacious in every case—our readers are aware that we have from time to time warned them to shun these vile medicines, which infect our city—and we will run thro' in pocket and constitution, and now with the same zeal we will with much pleasure point them to the "heron of hope." As a general thing this branch of medicine has been in the hands of mercenary empirics; its equally conductive to the honor of the profession and the interest of the patient that not only these pretenders be driven from the field, but also a medicine safe and reliable be placed within the reach of the inexperienced, short sighted youtus, who would, if deprived of it, through dilliesy or shame suffer themselves to become victims to the ravages of an invincible, constitutional, soul and body destroying disease. We bespeak for these gentlemen a large sale and the confidence of southern people, as they are native "Mississippians." See our advertisements.

**KICKING AGAINST THE BUCKS.**  
One of the most singular sights we ever heard of was made in Chicago, on the day before the municipal election in that city. The bet was between a Water street merchant and Ned Osborne, of the Tremont House, the largest cigar and tobacco dealer in the city, and was to the effect that if Westworth was not elected, the Osborne should have the privilege of kicking the Water street merchant from the Tremont House to Springer street. The day after the election, the merchant having lost, came to Osborne's store presented his person to him for the contemplated kick, and demanded that Osborne should take the stakes. Osborne had been training his right leg all the previous day, and had armed his foot with a heavy cowhide boot, with soles as thick as two elephants. The merchant started up by the Tremont, Osborne delivering a heavy kick as he started, but drew back his foot with a spasmodic action, and paroxysm of countenance absolutely painful. He tried another one, but the loser flinched not, and kept on his way undisturbed by the volley he had received. The result of this was worse than the first, and he fairly curled up on the ground and howled with pain. The merchant stopped and calmly inquired, "Why don't you take the stakes?" "What have you got in the basement of your pants?" cried Ned. "Mississippi bricks!" shouted the merchant, "and we aren't within a mile of Springer street yet." Osborne subsided, paid the changeover, and has been wearing a list slipper ever since. [Buffalo Herald.]

**TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**  
On the 15th of July, a total eclipse of the sun will give an opportunity of determining the longitude of the coast of North America, such as will not occur again for many years. The determination of longitude by means of this observation is second only in accuracy to the telegraphic method, from which so much was expected in case the Atlantic cable had been successful. The path of the total eclipse will be Eastward from the Columbia River, across Hudson's Bay, leaving this continent at Cape Cod, the North-eastern point of Labrador, it then crosses the Atlantic, Spain and Algeria, and passing to the South of Tripoli, leaves the earth at Massawa, on the Red Sea. The Astronomer Royal of England, the Bavarian Astronomer, and several corps of French observers, will watch the eclipse in Spain and Algeria. Nearly a hundred observers will be stationed along the path of the eclipse there. [Col. Cor.]

### A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Committee on Commerce of the Federal House of Representatives has had referred to it an important bill, introduced by Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, the object of which is to establish and regulate a paper currency of uniform value throughout the United States. It provides that the United States sub-treasurers or assignees of the mint and its branches shall receive deposits of gold or silver, bullion or gold, and give the depositors certificates therefor in sums of from twenty to one thousand dollars. These certificates are to resemble bank-notes, to be signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or some one appointed for that purpose in his name, and countersigned by the officers receiving the deposits for which they are to be exchanged. These certificates are to be transferable by delivery, and to be received in payment of all dues to the United States, and issued in liquidation of Government debts if the creditor is willing. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize such collectors of revenue as he may designate to receive deposits of silver and gold and issue the certificates of the Secretary determining the plan of payment of these collectors' certificates; but all others are to be made payable at the place of issuance. There are other details guards, and checks in the bill, but these are the general features. It supplies a currency of unimpeachable security for all the purposes of exchange, and does away with all obligations to a government bank. Since the Lombard Jews, some thousand and fifty years ago, first created their banks in the market places for the exchange of money, there has never been a more simple plan of exchange suggested than this which owes its paternity to the gentleman from Tennessee. It will necessarily, if it becomes a law, equitize all our exchanges from Maine to Oregon, and save the Government, under the operations of the Sub-Treasury law a great amount of expense in transporting gold and silver to different localities. It makes the Federal Treasury, in effect, a bank of deposit as well as a bank of issue; and it seems to us that such guards can be thrown around the system to prevent counterfeiting, embezzlement, and false issues of certificates as will render its workings practically useful. It will not, of course—nor is that the intent of the bill—form a general circulating medium, but it will, in the commercial economy of our country, constitute an exchange, by which all debts will be liquidated without the intervention of money and it will do away with all the various and varied responsibilities of drawer, remitter, acceptor, and endorser, thus simplifying the business operations of the country and giving it what is greatly needed—a regulator of exchange. [Richmond Whig.]

### HAIR—Bald headed men are entitled to respect.

The boys who devoured the boys who told the aged man to "go up old bald head" did quite right, and resolutions commemorative of their conduct should have been passed and published in all the daily papers. White hair—made white by age—is honorable. Our grandfather wore it we remember, and he was a considerably better man than any of his grandsons. Iron grey hair is likewise respectable. It is seen upon the heads of thoughtful, stern men—men with a purpose, a mission and nerve. Do we respect the memory of the lamented Uncle Edward any less because he had no wool upon the top of his head? We fearfully answer, No.

We are growing old together! But then when people can protect their hair from the tell tale marks of age; when they luxuriate in glossy black locks at an advanced period of their lives; when white and grey hair turned to a beautiful black or a worn in twilight; when hair can be made to grow on bald heads; when all this can be done it can't do any harm to tell what will do it. Helmsworth's Hair Restorative will, according to very many reliable accounts, do it. The proprietors of Helmsworth's Hair Restorative reside in Troy, N. Y. Their names are W. E. Hegan & Co. They are getting rich out of this Hair Restorative, and it is beyond peradventure the best thing of the kind ever invented, facts in our possession in regard to this wonderful preparation warrant us in unqualifiedly recommending it. [Cleveland Ohio Plain Dealer.]

See now advertise in another column headed yes you will.

**HOW THEY HOLD COURT IN UTAH.**  
—Indiana's Hon. Humphrey, who has some fifteen thousand Indians under his care in Utah, some sixty miles from Salt Lake City, thus describes, in a letter to a friend in Lafayette, the imposing opening of the United States Court by our Government officials:

The first of the judges I have witnessed since my arrival here was the opening of the United States Court at Nephi, by his Honor Chief Justice Eckels. Just imagine you see his ascending the judicial rostrum, with his usual amount of dignity, with a large Colt's revolver hung to his side and a top hat. Then the Marshal, P. K. Dalton, a long, dark complexioned Virginia, arose, with two revolvers swung to his side, and exclaims "In the usual form, here ye, ye do. Then John E. Risley, a good looking young man, formerly of Sullivan County, Clark of the Court, arises, armed in the same style, and reads the minutes.—The court then calls the list of attorneys; each, armed as before stated, arise and answer to his name. The Jury are then called, every one of whom comes in with a revolver slung to his side, and in this condition are instructed and sent to their rooms. And after all this, their court is a perfect farce, and their trials but a mockery of justice. The fault, however, is not in the officers of the Court, for they are faithful and fearless in the discharge of their duties.—But the difficulty rests here; the jurors, the criminals and witnesses are all Mormons, and for this reason it is impossible to enforce the law. The truth is Brigham Young's word is law, and it is contrary to undertake to do anything to the contrary.

**AUGUSTA GETTING SNAKE.**  
—In taking up and removing an old fence, yesterday, on a lot belonging to Judge Robinson, and occupied by Mr. Patrick Kearney, twenty-seven yellow rattlesnakes were killed! Patrick, who is a son of the Emerald Isle, and like many of his countrymen, can give and take a joke without taking offence at the same time, upon our asking him if he didn't feel the want of St. Patrick's help in building rapines from his premises as he did of old from Green Gird, snarled at us that if he could have the good saint's help in finding the two old "snappers," he would be very grateful, but having some friends among the Know Nothings, didn't want all kind of vagrants killed. [Augusta Dispatch.]