to the country save the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.) A union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. (Applause.) And on that platform, interpreted by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel that we can meet our brethren, South and North, East and West, with a proper spirit. This course will also promise a degree of success before the people which shall establish the fact that neither the extreme party of the North or South shall long administer the affairs of this country. (Applause.)

Sir, let the gentlemen remember how brief is the age of this party of which we have the honor to be representatives. It is hardly half a year old, and in that brief period it is represented here to-day by nearly every State of our American Union. (Applause.) It is wise to learn, as long as we live under one Constitution, (and with one destiny in view we must learn,) to be tolerant and just towards each other. (Applause.) That justice and union and concord better become the people of a Government like this than any platform which any party Convention can inaugurate. (Applause.) There is another event which experience has demonstrated, and that is, that your party platforms are meant to deceive the people of the country, for they have their Northern face and their Southern face. They have one set of gentlemen to interpret them in one section, and another class in a different section. There must be some tribunal to which we can all resort, and let that tribunal be the laws of the land and as constituted and interpreted by the highest judicial authority. (Applause.)

We invite you, gentlemen of the South, to meet us here to-day, or to-morrow, as in your judgment you may deem best. I feel, in the diversity of opinion which has been expressed here to-day, that it is necessary, whatever we may do, to do it in decency and in order; and whether it is proposed to adopt a platform of one or three lines, it is proper that a committee, representing every State in the Union, should take whatever propositions may have been prepared and present them, as the voice of all the States, to this National Convention. (Applause.) When such committee shall report, whether it be from the thirty three or thirty States, that report will be unanimous. I am sure that it will not only meet your hearty concurrence but be assented to by those whom you represent. Then we shall go on conquering and to conquer.

We have, in my own State, a conservative class, who are in favor of the Constitution of the United States. Then we have another class of men who follow in the wake of these. They are for preaching, as the great architect of the party preached at Cleveland, for a higher law than the Constitution of the United States. I am tired and weary of these disputes. Gentlemen will at times differ in regard to the power of Congress and in regard to the judicial interpretation even of the Constitution of the United States, but we owe it to ourselves as good citizens to submit to the law and abide by it. (Applause.) I am proud to say this is the voice of the Empire State. There are five propositions before the Convention. Obviously two or three of them are out of order. For the time, at least, all I hope, will be withdrawn, in order that I may submit a motion which will be convenient to the Convention, and which is that until otherwise authorized the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives be the rules for the government of this body. (Applause.)

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, said: There is a venerable friend of mine, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, that I would respectfully suggest be invited to take a seat on the platform, and I do so in the name of both the North and the South.

The announcement of this was received with applause, but it was found that Mr. C. was not in the hall to take the seat which had been unanimously accorded him by the Convention.

Thomas A. Harris, of Missouri, thought that a committee should be appointed to take into consideration and report to the Convention names of Candidates for President and Vice President. He was in favor of Millard Fillmore. (Cheers.) He was the choice of Missouri, but I have no choice that I cannot yield, and Missouri has no such choice. And if I can lay him down I can lay any man down who will be brought before this Convention. We, of the Missouri delegation, know who would be unacceptable in Missouri; we have no doubt on that point. But we want time to consult and ascertain who will be the most preferable candidate in all the States. We are forming a party that is to continue, he hoped, to the end of time, not a mere ephemeral organization for the present moment. We, therefore, have other duties to perform besides those of seeking to nominate our personal favorites. Our aim should be to nominate those who will meet with the heartiest support from the people of the whole Union. We look to no section for countenance and support, but to each and all; and in the selection of candidates we should have a similar object in view. A little time, therefore spent in cultivating friendship, and comparing views, which can be so well done in a committee of the kind I have proposed, would be advisable. Before proceeding to ballot. No one here has stronger preferences than I have, but I want some means of ascertaining whether my views are those of gentlemen from other sections of the Confederacy. I, therefore, with the view of moving the appointment of Committee on Nominations, move that the resolution to proceed at once to ballot for President and Vice President be laid upon the table.

The several resolutions were then withdrawn by their movers, and the question on the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they may be applicable, for the government of the Convention was adopted.

A committee on business was appointed; the Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning the 10th.

THE SPEED OF A TORNADO.—Speaking of the fearful tornado which swept through the valley of the Ohio, last Monday, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The velocity with which this tornado traveled may be estimated from the fact that it was only about two hours in going from Louisville to Portsmouth, a distance by an air line of 160 miles. When it is borne in mind that this tornado pursued the sinuosities of the river, it will be seen that its speed must have been immeasurably beyond that of the fastest locomotive ever run.—This tornado, in common with all which have been observed, possessed a rotary motion upon its own axis."

In setting 8,000 ems of types, or about 24,000 letters, the hands of the printer traverse a distance equal to 9 miles.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, June 5, 1860

E. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL, ESQ.

OF PASQUOTANK.

LOOK UPON

THIS PICTURE,

Whereas, Good and quaintly exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State;

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of this State, united on the ground to have a early as practicable for the purpose of amendingg the Constitution so that every species of property may be taxed according to the value, conferring with power in municipal affairs only in favor of the entire property of our State, and the industrial interests of our citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*

AND ON THIS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of No. Carolina into our State politics of a question of a Constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, inopportune, ungenerous and unjustly discriminating at this time. We consider it the duty of the Legislature which passes upon the call for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, so to bear equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in the State.—*11. Resolution of Democratic Platform.*

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS comprises the West to a "Brass Lance," whose eternal cry is "Gone! Gone!" and the East to a Goose that persuades the West to take all the eggs she lays.

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS is in favor of taxing the Poll Tax on Slaves, when he knows full well that by doing so the taxes WHITE Polls will be correspondingly increased.

☞ *That our Revenue System is a very bad one, must be admitted by every Senator who has given it the slightest investigation.*"—Extract from Senator Bigler's Speech.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. MOSES PITTS, as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the House of Commons in the General Assembly.

☞ By reference to our Hymeneal Head our readers will find our excuse for not issuing our paper sooner this week.

☞ It was our first intention, after seeing the length of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention not to publish them. But after reading them, we thought we could not do better than to give them to our readers that they might see the spirit that pervaded that body and the unanimity with which they acted.

New Goods.

Attention is called to the advertisements of Mr. A. A. S. M. Taylor. It will be seen that he has enlarged his business and very much improved the contour of his Store, so that it makes an appearance equal to any other establishment in the place. Those wishing articles would do well to call and examine stock.

New Candy Manufactory.

We call attention to the advertisement of a New Candy Manufactory. Persons at a distance will do well to try this establishment.

Ratification Meeting.

We give in another column an account of the Ratification Meeting in Concord. It must have been an interesting one, and will be read with pleasure. We regret we were not present to join with our friends. They are holding other meetings in the District, and our friends have every thing to cheer them on in their endeavors to overthrow the present party in power, which by their mismanagements have nearly sapped the foundation of our glorious Union. Let the conservative union loving men in all sections be up and marshalling themselves for the fray, and the disorganizers will slink away like beast of prey from the light of day.

Severe Storm of Rain.

On Wednesday morning last, we had in Charlotte one of the hardest storms of rain that it has ever been our lot to witness. Such was the effect of it that the streets in the neighborhood of our office was in a perfect flood for some time. The new gas works now being constructed by Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes were seriously injured. A brick wall they were erecting for the gas counter, was washed down, causing a loss of near, about $1,000, and about 15 feet of the brick wall under the new foundry building was also washed down. We have not heard of any other damage being done in town, but no fear serious damage has been done to the growing crops, by the overflowing of the water courses.

Clingman Voting with the Black Republicans.

It is a sin of the most heinous character for a Whig to vote with the Black Republicans, on any question, no matter what the circumstances. Well, in the Senate on the 25th ult. Mr. Clingman attempted to have one of Mr. Davis resolutions amended so as to have the following proviso, to come in at the end of the 5th resolution, viz:

Provided, That it is not hereby intended to assert the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery.

This course of Mr. Clingman astonished Southern men so much so that several members spoke strongly against the amendment, as the following remarks of one of them Mr. Green will show, viz:

Mr. GREEN. I am a little surprised at the proposition made by the Senator from North Carolina; and I may add, I am not a little surprised—I am more than a little surprised. When we are asserting here the principle, that it is the duty of Government to protect all property that falls within its jurisdiction, for him, representing a slave State, to propose to except slaves, is to me inexplicable. The doctrine of rights—rights of persons and rights of property—is well understood. Whether the rights of property in a slave extend to the Territory or not was at one time a disputed question. It has been decided that the rights of property do extend there—in slaves as well as in any other property.

Mr Clingman subsequently amended the proviso adding the words "at this time" so as to read "that it is not intended to assert at this time the duty of Congress," &c.

This gave rise to considerable discussion, and after being opposed by Southern Senators and approved by the Abolition Senators, the vote was finally taken and the amendment rejected, yeas 12, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Clingman, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hemlin, Latham, Pugh, Ten Eyck, Trumbull and Wilson—12.

NAYS—Mess. Benjamin, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Clemens, Cly, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—31.

So the amendment was rejected. Now, what does the people say to this? Is it not exceedingly strange, that, when Congress is about to adopt resolutions for the purpose of protecting property of all kinds in the territory, including slaves, that a Southern man should desire to say that "it is not hereby intended to assert the duty of Congress to provide a system of laws for the maintenance of slavery." Here is a pretty state of affairs. Mr Clingman, the man who wrote a letter sometime ago, stating that every man who did not go for the South should be visited with the swift attention of a Vigilant Committee, is now voting with the abolitionists against the South. What shall be done with him?

Mr. Yancey in 1858 and 1860.

In June, 1858, Mr. Yancey, in a letter to James S. Slaughter, Esq. writes as follows viz:

But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the country [illegible] that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT *by our organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a REVOLUTION.*

Now in 1860, being one of the prominent seceders in the Charleston Convention, and being charged on that account with still being a disunionist, he took occasion, on his reception by his friends at Montgomery, to make the following remarks, viz:

He had been charged with being a disunionist, plotting "to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." This he would brand as false, and disclaimed being a disunionist or disruptionist.

What a fall is here my countrymen! If this is not a complete change or a denial of a man's position or eating his own words, in two years, then we do not know what to call it. The truth is the position of a disunionist is something like a man in health not fearing death, he is then very brave, but when it approaches and his appearance is looked for every minute, he becomes unnerved, and he cannot meet it, but slinks away appalled. Don't this remind one of Mr. Yancey's position! In 1858, he was for an *organized concerted action precipitating the cotton States into a REVOLUTION*, but now their is in the political horizon a speck of disunion and he changes his position and denies being for a disruption of this government.

Ex-President Fillmore for Bell and Everett.

The democratic papers are always operating against their opponents by that sneaking and contemptible means of all others, of insinuating something for which they have no proof. A few days ago every [illegible] was importing it was that Ex-President Fillmore had become a Black Republican and would support the nominee of that party. But this LIE of their invention was short-lived, for very soon after here comes a letter from Mr. Fillmore breathing the purest love for the whole country and condemning the present sectional strife.—And in another letter lately written by him, he makes use of the most emphatic language in favor of Bell and Everett. He says:

"If it was in my power, I would at once elect Messrs. Bell and Everett, than whom better nominations could not have been made."

Does the *true* friends of the country need a better basket to the candidates of the Constitutional Party. We think not.

Yorkville Enquirer.

Attention is called to a Notice in this week's paper of the Yorkville Enquirer. It will be seen that it will commence an interesting Revolutionary Story this week.

Another Charge.

Some of the Democratic papers is doing all they can to effect Mr. Everett's standing before the public. The last charge is, that he wrote for the New York Ledger. Well, that is all true, but they do not tell how Mr. Everett appropriated the money. He was to furnish to the Ledger several articles for which he was to receive $10,000.—Now, here comes the gist of the matter.—This sum Mr. Everett does not use, but gives it all to the Mount Vernon fund. His opponents could tell it [illegible] he wrote for the Ledger, but they would not tell that he gave the money towards the purchase of the home of Washington. What else could you expect of men, who, if not dishonest themselves, sink at the dishonesty and corruption of their party which is being brought to light, by the Covode examining committee.

At Their Dirty Work.

The report has been circulated by some of the Democratic papers, that Mr. Everett will not accept. The wish is only father to the thought. They hope Mr. Everett will not accept, because his name has been so prominently before the country in connexion with the [illegible] for purchasing Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, that they fear him, and well they may for no democrat has been willing to sacrifice as much for such an object. But we are pleased to say to our friends that Mr. Everett will accept the nomination.

Appointments.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday,	June 13th,	Winston, Forsythe.
Thursday,	" 14th,	Yadkinville, Yadkin.
Friday,	" 15th,	Dobson, Surry.
Saturday,	" 16th,	Gambill, Alleghany.
Monday,	" 18th,	Jefferson, Ashe.
Wednesday,	" 20th,	Wilkesboro', Wilkes.
Friday,	" 22d,	Lenoir, Caldwell.
Saturday,	" 23d,	Morganton, Burke.
Monday,	" 25th,	Marion, McDowell.

Mr. Davis Resolutions.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced into the Senate of the United States, some time ago, a series of resolutions adopted by a Democratic Senatorial caucus, relative to the Territories, &c. These resolutions, after being discussed lengthily, passed on the 25th ult. We shall lay them before our readers next week.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN CABARRUS.

We had a glorious ratification of Bell & Everett, Pool and Equal Taxation to-day. Upon scarcely any notice at all, the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and so continued during the whole meeting.

The people are sick of the delusive promises of Democracy, and it is a good sign to see them giving such earnest heed to what ever may be said in favor of the Constitutional Union Party. They begin to realize as they never have done before, that the continuance of our government, under which we have so long prospered, depends upon that party.

But to the meeting. Rufus Barringer Esq. our delegate from this District to the Baltimore Convention, opened the meeting with a clear and interesting account of the proceedings of the convention. He said it was imposing both in its numbers and its public virtue. Patriotic men, alarmed at the state of affairs, had come up to it from all parts of the confederacy. In all that large assemblage, there did not seem to be an individual, who had any other view than the good of the whole country. There was not a selfish intrigue—there was not a single sectional reference—there was not an expression disloyal to the Union!!

The Convention has, indeed, a re union of all the best elements in the country. He contrasted its proceedings and its harmonious result, with what was done and what was not done at Charleston. He went on to expose the utter incapacity of the Democratic party to redeem its boastful pledge to save the Union and the South. That party had had, for eight years, supreme control of the General Government, and also of the State Government. The opposition to it had been, while and hardly worth counting—what was the result? Was not our condition to day worse, far worse than when they were rebuked to power eight years ago. And if that party, while united and all powerful, has accomplished nothing of good for the Union and the South, could any thing better be expected of it now, when it was distracted in counsels, divided in its principles and impotent in its action. A large portion of th party was avowedly *disunion*—another and a larger portion was avowedly *squatter sovereign*. Our party, said Mr. B. contained some of either class.

Mr. B. went on, in a able manner, to address the meeting for some twenty minutes, and closed by introducing the Hon. Nat. Boyden—who spoke hr an hour.

He began by declaring that since he had served in Congress, he had made up his mind never to hold another office. He gave an account of the Baltimore Convention, which he had attended as a delegate at large, and he presented such incidents and matters as struck him. He made a powerful appeal to the people for the Union, which was warmly applauded. He read a slip taken from the "Western Democrat," which admitted that a considerable portion of the Southern delegates went to Charleston for the express purpose of breaking up the Union. He stated that "the Raleigh Standard" had made the same admission, as well as one of the delegates from this District to Charleston. Now, said Mr. Boyden, nothing of this sort can be said, by friend or foe, of any of our delegates at Baltimore, whether from the South or the North.—They were alike faithful to the Union. He explained why it was there was such a fuss at Charleston about a platform. It was not that there was any virtue in a platform, or that any body really cared a bout what the platform was to be—but it was all to get rid of Douglas, who was however, determined to make the party take him at Baltimore anyhow, and squatter sovereignty with him.

Mr Boyden deprecated the language which Democrats were *primarily* using, that they intended forcibly to resist the inauguration of a Black Republican, if elected.—He defied them to proclaim such language publicly from the stump. He said no man could tell where we would go to if we attempted to redress real or imaginary wrongs outside of the Constitution. And, he declared that any man who made such an attempt, deserved to meet and would meet the fate of "Old John Brown."

He alluded in conclusion, to Equal Taxation, and made some telling remarks on that subject. He said some rich men might oppose it because it would affect their pockets, but not one of them dared to say it was not right and just. He ridiculed the tin cup argument, and made even Democrats ashamed that they had ever used it to deceive and mislead the ignorant.

After Mr. Boyden closed, Victor C. Barringer Esq., was called out, who excused himself from making any lengthened remarks. He availed himself however, of the occasion to announce himself a candidate for the Senate from Cabarrus and Stanly.

William S. Harris, Esq., was then called for by the crowd, and that gentleman came forward, and after announcing himself as a candidate for the Commons, proceeded to make a capital speech in behalf of the Baltimore nominees, Pool and Equal Taxation.

We have never seen in Cabarrus, at any political meeting, called so suddenly, a larger or a more attentive audience and undoubtedly the old whig blood of Cabarrus is up!!

ROCKY RIVER.

Tuesday, May 22, 1860.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

"What for der Tyfel you do mit der types sank Mynheer gowl schneider."

Dutch versus Disutch.

It is said that a gentleman named Henry, (a grand son of Patrick Henry of course—that's the *affecting* part of the story,) made a speech at Baltimore after Bell was nominated, which so electrified the audience that the Convention was turned into a hugging match, and weeping and shaking of hands was the order of the day, regardless of the efforts of the President to preserve decorum. PATRICK HENRY'S grand son cried—some body else's grand son cried, our neighbor, Rufus Barringer, Esq., cried—and we rejoice to say that the *Hon. Nat Boyden cried*, like a child over spilled milk. It is said to be a terrible thing to see a strong man weep, but we suppose in the case of our friends, Messrs Boyden and Barringer, it could not be helped, and no doubt they felt better afterward.—*Western Democrat.*

You are right Mr. Democrat, no doubt they felt better. Tears of joy gladdens the heart and makes conscience easy when shed in a *good and honest cause*. When such men as Henry, Hilliard, Crittenden, Brown and a host of others, made their appeals to the *understanding* for the maintainance and protection of our glorious country, and in the name and fond recollections of our forefathers to stand by and preserve it from the destruction that threatens it by the present sectional parties, a man must be dead to all feeling indeed, who would not show some joy (even if it bring tears of congratulation) that they have found congeniality with a determined unity of purpose to save our Glorious Country from the hands of the spoiler and traitor. Thanks to that great body of *Patriotic Statesmen*—may their names never be forgotten. They met for their country's good, in a decent and patriotic manner, not as politicians but as honest men, not as office seekers, but as men who looked to the good of their country. Not as sectional candidate men, getting up jealousies and strife between the sections, and grafting [illegible] men who wished to mend the breach and restore the country to its former friendly feeling. Such were the principles and such were the feelings that actuated that body of men.

How was it at the "Charleston Convention?" Treason was heard in every group, says Delegate Holden, until "his heart sickened," no tears shed there, it was Democracy dehauched. The *Nero* of the Democrat shed no tears! No. "Nero fiddled while Rome burnt!" Any cause for rejoicing over the Charleston Convention? None. Any good feeling there? None. The glorious Stars and Stripes that waves over a land that gives an asylum to the oppressed and down trodden, and that protects our countrymen every where was cursed. That is the "battle the Democrat appreciates." There were no grand-sons of patriots, like Patrick Henry there. None needed. Rewarding patriots according to the amount they had swindle the treasury out of and appropriated to election purposes was a certificate of good standing in that party. Publish the "*conception fund*" plan of raising money, as exposed by the committee in Congress. Let the *people* know something of the rascality of your "National Democracy" at Washington, Mr. Democrat; and it is strange you say nothing about the corruptions of your party! Not honest enough for that, eh! and give them a chance to "shed" a few tears on account of *their* lost condition; and if your feelings are not too bad, and conscience will not make you groan, just shed a few even if they should be of the crocodile species, and get in practice, for the day of retribution is close at hand, when your miserable, humbugging, sectional, frauds Democracy, that produces to the principles of misrepresentation and sile pot gish success and to the destruction of the Union, will be destroyed and forgotten, the Augean stables cleaned out and the country once more herself. Z.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

WHY IS IT?—Why is it that the Black Republicans do not denounce the Opposition party which recently nominated Bell at Baltimore? and why is it that the Black Republicans have denounced and are denouncing the Democratic party? The Blacks in Convention at Chicago, denounced the democratic Administration, but said not a word against the Bell and Everett party.—*Western Democrat.*

What have ingratitude that is? To think that the Black Republicans should abuse the Democratic Party after the "Democratic Party" had done so much for "their" candidate, Abe Lincoln during the contest between him and Douglas for the Senatorship. The Administration helped, aided and comforted Lincoln by funds, documents and every manner of means and "warmed" him up by bringing him into notice and "then," for the Republicans to abuse "them." No wonder the "Councillor" complains. Such ingratitude will make any man complain, dignity and position cannot change human nature and human nature will out, can't stand everything and go to mill too.

Yes, and that very administration done its best to elect Lincoln the candidate of the Black Republicans and defeat Douglas, the Councillor's choice for President, in fact the choice of the Democracy of North Carolina. Oh! what a miserable administration "Pitch" into James Buchanan, it is not too late, give it to him Mr. "Councillor." The fact of your having "endorsed the administration," the administration in turn, opposed and denounced Douglass, and as one "good turn" deserves another, your endorsing Douglass and squatter sovereignty makes no difference, circumstances you know, alters cases. The Administration deserves no sympathy. It is on its last legs. The "Bell" is tolling its departure. The Black Republicans "Covode" committee is exhuming its acts and bringing to light its secret organizations for robbing the "People." Its swindling operations in the manner it gave out "Contracts" to realize money to establish newspapers, operate on elections, create offices for Disbursing Funds, giving from one to three hundred per cent more than they should have done, in order to use the overplus for the benefit of Party. Publish the examination of the "Democrat" witnesses as testified before the "committee" Mr. "Councillor," and let your Democratic readers know what kind of an administration you are supporting. Do that and then perhaps you will not ask "why is it?" that the "Black Republicans denounce the "Democracy." The publication would tell its own tale. But, "advice" to the "Councillor" would be like singing Psalms to a dead horse—have no effect. He is chained to his "Idols." Spoils—a portion of the "Public Printing." Party success! All! Everything! no chance! The people must look out for themselves. Look to "Bell and Everett"—good names, both of them. Men known to the whole country for many years of service in high position—Statesmen, whose record stamp them as national patriots in public affairs and with private characters without spot or blemish. Men that nobody need ask who they are? For a third of a century both of them have been prominently before the nation, in discharge of high public trusts, in the Cabinet and in the Senate of the United States. R.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

A FLEA FOR THE DOUGLAS DEMOCRATS. SOUTH.—Judge Douglas in his recent speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, labored to show that he has been a consistent *non interventionist* since 1847. His record shows that there was a time, since 1847, when he was in favor of intervention.

In the United States Senate on the 5th of June, 1859, a vote was taken on the following amendment, of Mr. Chase of Ohio, to the Compromise Bill:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory."

Among the yeas, was Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., voting with the prominent candidates now before the Chicago Convention—Chase, Dayton and Seward. John Bell of Tenn., *voted Nay.*

On the same day Mr. Seward moved the following amendment:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than upon conviction for crimes, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

Among the yeas were DOUGLAS, Dayton, Seward, Chase. Among the nays, BELL of Tennessee.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to Direct your attention to the above "Flea" from the "Augusta Chronicle" and the following "Tin Cup" from the "Western Democrat."

"Douglas has done more to sustain the rights of the South than a hundred such men as the Union candidates"—*Democrat.* Lets see think it is impossible to complain of any thing like "Tyrannical oppression" or opposition to the "rights of the South in the shape of abolitionism," Helpers Impending Crisis, Daniel Worths Preaching, or any thing else, when a dominant party "can" with impunity simply, for the sake of the "spoils" advocate the claims of men and measures that are and always have been hostile to the South, as in the present case of Douglas "who" has always been against the South and nowhere else. Can any other practical good to the South be "obtained" in the advocacy of Douglas and his principles, by a powerful party with all sorts of patronage at their command, than there would be by allowing Daniel Worth, Helper, or any body else of that stripe to disseminate "their principles." Is the practical results different or any better. Is not at the "Democrat" giving "aid and comfort" to the vile and most determined enemies the South has, and what more is Worth, Helper & Co, doing. Expediency, keeping the Party together in order to divide the spoils. Rewarding each other, swindle the country at the expense of the South, (as in the present case of the wild Africans) is their only badge of Equal Rights, nationality and honesty. They not only endorsed all this by advocating the claims of Douglas and his stripe of coadjutors, but, villifying every other man who happens to be put up for any thing within the gift of the "People" by a conservative body of men. Look how they are twisting and turning by contemptible insinuations to place John Bell in a position antagonistical to the South. But I do not think it would take a "Solomon" to discover which of the two men (Bell or Douglas) would be the safest for the South, even if the "councillor" with all his "experience" and ability "should not be willing to acknowledge it. Now I think it is very plain to be seen that the only way and the only course to pursue to secure safety and happiness to the "sunny country," is the course of the "National Union Party."—It upholds time-honored Principles, its candidates, Bell and Everett, are "true men"—men who at home, have stood up against popular fury, the arts of demagogues, and the Prejudices of sectionalism which has brought all the present evil on the country. A.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

"But he (John Bell) pays Black Republicanism as fine a compliment as he does the "Democracy," as tho' he thought one no better than the other. So says the "Democrat."

Mr. Bell has not much confidence in the "Douglas" branch of the "Democratic" party and Senator Davis has no faith in Douglasism. The "Councillor's" attention is requested to the Resolutions offered by Senator Davis and passed by the Senate, those Resolutions are about as complimentary to the Black Republicans and most excellent democratic authority as that coming from the Fountain Head.

Senator Wigfall (Democrat) says why was it sought to thrust upon the Southern wing of the party a "man" so justly obnoxious, alike for "principles" and political associates. If he (Douglas) had no desire to stir up dissensions in the Democratic ranks, why did he not resist the agitation of the differences between the "Northern and Southern Democracy" when Mr. Brown first introduced the subject in the last congress. The attention of the "Councillor" is requested to "that" compliment also! as he is one of Douglas' political associates. Any complaint for want of compliments (his bump of self esteem being large) let him hold on till Mr. Covode gets to the bottom of the "well" of James Buchanan's corruption, and give the result of his labors to an eager and expectant public and he will find about as many compliments as any "modest" man ought to desire. But some men when they get into "position" are rather hard to please, but if Congress will allow the evidence to be printed (which ought to be done) and we say publish it at any cost and that too forthwith. If thrown into the coming contest it will make many an "*honest man*" give up his prejudices and make the "Councillor" to his "Excellency" exclaim "Hold!" Not any more compliments I thank you. A.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

The "Charlotte Bulletin," the Democratic guerrilla non-descript of South Carolina radical Democracy it seems *will succeed* the dreary, foggy, drizzly, unfriendly climate it has attempted to rear itself in, and outlive the cold snaps of "Autumn's changing time," and with the gradual approach of a warm rejuvenated "spring time of the year," with the gradual wafting of the "*mountain zephyrs*" has it seems fully assured us that the "Bulletin" will *not* be nipped in the *bud* but will be allowed to expand and become a full blown *wild Democratic Rose*. The "Bulletin" is actually, intentionally or indirectly endorsed at a Democratic meeting in Rutherford, which tickles the "Editor," and gets him into ecstacies, for they have actually ordered the proceedings to be printed in that paper, and the other Democratic papers are requested to copy, (wonder if they will do it,) and in the exuberance of his joy, the Editor advises the Standard to take care or he will be "snowed under" or "washed away," as the mountain snows have begun to melt. Now, "we shall see what we shall see." The "Bulletin" will have to be enlarged or else it will have to "swell" as South Carolina radical Democracy has been engrafted and taken root in the soil of the old North State. Wonder what the "Councillor" thinks of it! But had not the "Bulletin" better get up a ratification meeting and have the Rutherford meeting endorsed, that will give the "Editor position" "*Clear the track*" and let us have the Kilkenny cat tragedy. A.

NOT SO.—The Charlotte *Democrat* and Raleigh *Standard*, have represented the Hon. Jno. Bell, as saying in his speech to the serenaders, in Philadelphia:

"I regard the majority of the Republican party as devoted to this Constitution and this Union."

We ask every candid man to read what Mr. Bell did say:

"I regard the majority of the Republican party *and the majority of the Democratic party* as devoted to this Constitution and this Union."

We leave the public to judge of the motive which induced the above prints to omit the words which we have italicized, and which make the sentence correct, consistent, and truthful.—*Wilmington Argus.*

Attack by the Indians on the California Pony Express Mail.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. May 30.—The Pony Express, due on Monday the 28th, arrived last night at 9 P. M., but brought no California mail, which is supposed to have been intercepted by the Indians. The only matter brought by this express is from Salt Lake, at which place it arrived and left on the 24th.

All the information we can learn in regard to this failure is the following note on the Salt Lake way bill made by the Agent:

The rider came just in; the Indians have chased all the men from the stations between Diamond Spring and Carson Valley. The pouch in which the express matter is carried is lost."

MURDER.—A friend in Rockingham, Richmond county, writes us that the Rev. John Chambers, residing in the lower part of Montgomery county, was shot and instantly killed on the 23rd, inst., while in the act of passing through his gate into the yard of his dwelling. One of his own negroes is suspected of having done the deed, and has runaway. Mr. C., was a valued and poor minister of the gospel.—*Wil. Herald.*

BOSTON, May 31.

MR. EVERETT ACCEPTS.—At the Union Ratification Meeting in Faneuil Hall, to-morrow, a letter from the Hon. Edward Everett will be read, accepting his nomination as Vice President by the late Baltimore Union convention.

RICHMOND VA., May 31.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.—Judge Peter V. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died here to-day.

Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, Virginia, at present a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in that State, will probably be appointed to this vacancy.

HORRIBLE AND UNNATURAL CRIME.—A blacksmith named Jonathan Hobbs is under arrest, charged with having, on afternoon of Monday last, fastened all the outer doors of his dwelling at Orange, N. J., with the deliberate intention of burning to death his wife and six children. He succeeded so well in his fiendish purpose that his wife and three children perished in the flames. Of the remaining three children two were badly burnt and one was saved uninjured. A girl eighteen years of age, daughter of a neighbor, and who chanced to be in the house at the time the atrocious deed was perpetrated, was so badly burned that she died in about two hours. Hobbs was arrested the same night at the village of Freemantown. He is represented as a drunken, worthless fellow, always in difficulties with his wife.

AN ELOPEMENT IN NEW YORK.—Quite an excitement has been created in New York by an elopement. The parties to the affair are a Gen. Bynom and a Miss Phipps, both of Tennessee. Miss P. was attending a boarding school in New York, and on Saturday evening last Gen. B., who was a former acquaintance of the young lady, paid her a visit, which ended in both of them jumping into a hack at the door, in spite of the remonstrances of the lady governess, and driving rapidly to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they were soon after married.