Presidential Candidates.

Four years ago the people of this country were called upon to make a selection from three Presidential candidates, each one of whom had a history peculiarly his own.—Mr. Fremont, the nominee of Northern Abolitionists, was by birth a Southern man, and but for his nomination would have been generally considered the extreme opposite of a sectional partisan. A United States officer, and one who had been in active service for many years in a field where a man would be apt to acquire large and comprehensive views, one would have expected Col Fremont to be ultra only in conservatism. No one had a better opportunity afforded to recognize the power and glory of our great Republic as a United Confederacy—united in heart and purpose, as well as confederate in political bands—and yet for the sake of a barren nomination he consented to be standard-bearer to a miserable faction—The party he represented still exists, and in this latter day has engrafted upon its old root some apparently national principles—the advocacy of protective tariff measures, for example—but it is still the same intolerant, sectional and utterly hateful to every State South of the line. As for Colonel Fremont, he has only earned the fate of all unsuccessful candidates, and will be available for a nomination nevermore.

Millard Fillmore the candidate of the other wing of the Opposition, was a man against whom no word could be spoken. His administration had been a complete success, and he goes to this day by the title of the model President. The party he represented, whatever its faults and mistakes, was essentially a National party. Its fundamental principle was devotion to the Union, and there was not one word in its platform that might not be cordially adopted as well at one extremity of the country as at the other. The rights of the South, as against the North, and the interests of the one section in opposition to the interests of the other, were totally repudiated, and one of its watchwords was "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country!" Perhaps, if it had been content with this one cry, the party would have lived a longer and a more useful life; but whatever may be its fate the reputation of its candidate is as spotless to day as ever.

The winner of the race of 1856 is about to retire from the field—probably forever. The only thing that Mr. Buchanan has really done in his four years of service, has been to destroy the man who secured his nomination. All the energies of his nature have been given to the accomplishment of this one purpose, and he has succeeded—This much he intended to do, and he has done it. But like Vourel the Dane, he blew up the ship in which both his enemy and himself sailed, and in killing Mr. Douglas he has demolished the Democracy. All the power of the Administration is engaged against the "regular" nominee, and the retiring President may congratulate himself hereafter upon gaining his revenge. He has killed the one rat that troubled him, but he has also burnt up his barn in doing it.

Whatever else the secession may mean, it is clear enough that it means disunion under certain contingencies. Mr. Breckinridge is the candidate of a party as openly sectional as the Republicans themselves. The contest is not quadrangular. It is Bell and the Union on one side, against two separate disunion candidates. Breckinridge and Lincoln, though agreeing about nothing else, agree in their contempt of the compromises of the Constitution and in their hatred of the Union. We are far from believing that the election of any one of the demagogues who have dared to trifle with our heritage, will have the effect to wrest that heritage from us. The Union is the property of the people, and cannot be destroyed by the pigmies who fancy themselves giants. But whatever damage may be done by the election of Mr. Lincoln, the responsibility is clearly with the Democracy. They have two totally unavailable candidates—and the plainest dictates of reason should compel them to drop both and unite upon Bell and Everett.—*Baltimore American, Aug. 3.*

HON. J. M. BERRIEN AND HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—In 1845, when the charge of unsoundness on the slavery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien being called on to defend his vote for him as Minister to England, vindicated triumphantly both himself and Mr. Everett. In his address to the people of Georgia, on that occasion, he said of Mr. Everett:

"He was so early, I believe the earliest, and certainly one of the most decided advocates on the floor of Congress, of the South, of their exclusive right to determine the question for themselves, when to the astonishment of the more timid or more prudent of his Eastern brethren, he declared his readiness to shoulder his musket in defence of them.—*Constitutional Union.*

REV PERRY POORSON.—A mutual agreement was entered into a few days ago, between J. B. Whitaker, Esq., Mayor in this city, and E. S. Parker, Esq., a promising lawyer, to the following effect:

Mr. Parker agreed to roll Mr. Whitaker on a wheelbarrow from the store of the latter to Mr. D. C. Carrington's store, provided Mr. Pool got 100 votes at Goldsboro; and in the event of a contrary result, Mr. Whitaker was to roll Mr. Parker the same distance.

Mr. Pool having received 108 votes, Mr. Whitaker has appointed his *ride* for 11 o'clock this morning. Mr P will have a good load of as good a fellow as ever sat on a wheelbarrow, barring his politics. Remember the riding and the rolling comes off at 11 o'clock, A. M.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes.*

Mr. Keitt, of S. C., cries out for a Southern Confederacy, and his words are echoed by others in South Carolina, and in some of the "Cotton States"—whilst Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in Massachusetts, leaves off the burthen of their song, and shouts—"No union with slave-holders"—and demands "a Northern Government." And thus the country is rent in twain by ultra fanatics, North and South. There is a common, safe, constitutional ground to stand on. To reach it and secure it, we believe, Bell and Everett ought to be elected.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

AN OLD PAPER.—Tuesday was the ninetieth birthday of the Worcester (Mass) Spy, which was commenced in Boston by Isaiah Thomas, on the 17th of July, 1770, under the title of the "Massachusetts Spy." It was so active in behalf of the cause of liberty that it was obnoxious to the Tories, and during the seige of Boston its publication was suspended. After a silence of about four weeks, the Spy was presented to the public in Worcester with the motto—"Liberty or death." It is now the oldest newspaper in Massachusetts.

North Carolina Telegraph.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, August 14, 1860.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

For the State at large:

Hon GEO E BADGER, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

For the Districts:

1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank
2d do. C. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d do. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond
4th do. L. O. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th do. A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th do. H. Y. WALKER, of Davidson.
7th do. WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th do. T. R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

Adopted by acclamation, by the National Convention of the Constitutional Union Party, at Baltimore, May 10, 1860.

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the parties in Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political alienations of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty, to recognize no political principles other than

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS"

And that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has enabled a happy country to march from a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

The Election—the Result.

Now that we can see our way clear, we have to acknowledge another defeat. The majority of Gov. Ellis will not reach more than 5,500, which is a decrease according to the Bragg and Gilmer vote of 7,000 and according to the Ellis and McRae vote of 11,000. Such another victory to the Democrats will demolish their majority entirely. In the last Legislature the Democrats had on joint ballot 58 majority—now they will not have 25. With such a result, we think our friends have no cause to complain.—With a clear majority of from 12 to 16,000 against us, and a new issue before the people, it is really a wonder that we have done as well as we have, inasmuch as every advantage was taken of us.

We have every reason to believe if the question of Equal Taxation had been fairly discussed in every county, Mr. Pool would have been triumphantly elected; but it being a new issue and many of the people not understanding the question, they permitted themselves to be led away by their opponents. In the county of Burke, where we expected a gain, Col. Gaither made an arrangement we learn, with W. W. Avery, Esq., not to canvass the county. This was a most unfortunate arrangement for the Colonel, and to this he may attribute his defeat, although it was reported he had to contend against the Bank at Morganton and the Rail Road influence, and so apparent is the corruption that was used to defeat the Colonel, that his friends will endeavor to induce him, if possible, to contest the election.

Drummed Out.

A man by the name of Story, purporting to be a drummer from a respectable house in Philadelphia, was escorted out of Greensboro by about one hundred of its citizens, amid the melody of tin horns, bells, drums, yells and groans to the train west. He pretended to be a great friend to temperance, morality and religion, but his general conduct not justifying such pretensions, he had the "swift attention" of the citizens visited on him. As he has come west our citizens would do well to keep an eye out for the gentleman. He is after no good we may be certain of that, and of course needs watching.

Douglas Convention.

By a notice in to-day paper, by R. P. Dick, Esq., a call is made on the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, to meet in Convention at Raleigh, on the 30th instant, for the purpose of forming a Douglas Electoral Ticket for North Carolina. Although it is believed by many in this vicinity, that Judge Douglas possesses no strength in North Carolina, we differ from them, and the result will show, that in every county beyond South Carolina influence the Judge will be found more stronger than Mr. Breckinridge.

☞ As we intend to give a list of the members elect to the Legislature next week, we have not given any further election returns.

Vote for Governor.

We have given below to-day our table of the vote for Governor. It is nearly complete, and our readers can compare the vote in the different counties:

	1860.		1858.	
	Pool.	Ellis.	M'Rae.	Ellis.
Ashe,	500 m.		683	809
Alexander,	594	429	359	430
Alamance,	793	771	616	825
Alleghany,	132	373		
Anson,	887	289	774	325
Bladen,	548	670	329	683
Beaufort,	1110	628	780	585
Bertie,	570	532	321	459
Brunswick,	422	410	435	336
Burke,	584	643	521	525
Buncombe,	910	918	701	980
Chatham,	1255	1245	1113	1077
Columbus,	430	718	291	689
Cumberland,	861	1023	652	854
Cabarrus,	877	429	582	481
Caldwell,	540	370	500	371
Catawba,	415	960	181	990
Craven,	832	800	559	759
Chowan,		27 m	184	307
Carteret,	561	481	261	423
Camden,	444 m.		454	112
Caswell,	224	945	184	996
Currituck,	219	761	142	638
Cleveland,	419	998	207	1194
Davie,	690	481	587	432
Duplin,	197	1358	132	1257
Davidson,	1388	972	1064	971
Edgecombe,	127	1095	108	871
Franklin,	406	810	372	825
Forsyth,	1028	1015	634	882
Granville,	983	1114	783	1083
Guilford,	2137	457	1819	409
Gates,	30 m.		393	402
Gaston,	200	860	99	845
Greene,	345	421	151	328
Halifax,	595	788	401	712
Harnett,	203	702	201	639
Haywood,		270 m	215	527
Henderson,	829	586	672	526
Hertford,	399	355	325	309
Iredell,	1715	382	1256	384
Jackson,		401 m	99	587
Jones,	212	275	182	238
Johnston,	864	1044	728	819
Lincoln,	256	530	222	601
Lenoir,	349	556	214	462
Macon,	100 m.		357	365
Madison,		118	231	499
Martin,		375 m.	150	646
Mecklenburg,	757	1274	455	998
Moore,	843	749	666	658
Montgomery,	832	175	581	323
McDowell,	555	457	368	429
Nash,	122	1050	321	798
New Hanover,	713	1549	407	1410
Northampton,	614	779	365	648
Onslow,	135	841	141	777
Orange,	1238	1109	1036	1012
Pasquotank,	561	360	436	324
Person,	299	620	196	636
Perquimons,	412	298	320	300
Pitt,	778	771	723	733
Randolph,	1567	448	1230	492
Rockingham,	444	1127	332	1127
Rutherford,	804	701	689	600
Robeson,	681	844	532	759
Rowan,	1079	1160	852	1226
Richmond,	365	251	525	258
Stanly,	1065	89	821	139
Sampson,	590	1042	485	1041
Surry,	579	933	464	798
Stokes,	471	813	396	788
Tyrrell,	280	213	144	217
Union,	425	931	304	824
Wayne,	389	1291	164	1236
Wake,	1573	1491	779	1659
Washington,	481	212	200	288
Warren,	136	874	108	872
Wilson,	133	919	108	880
Wilkes,	1419	614	1081	562
Yadkin,	899	724	757	737
Yancey,	474	774	199	863
	47,411	52,865	38,461	54,789

As an error occurred last week in the majority of Cabarrus county for Mr. Pool, we give the vote at the different precincts:

	Pool.	Ellis.
Concord,	439	221
Mount Pleasant,	150	86
Harrisburg,	68	18
Black's,	96	22
Dewese's,	69	50
Lentz's,	48	11
Hartsell's,	17	31
	877	429
	429	
Pool's majority,	446	

VOTE OF CALDWELL COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	Governor. Pool, Dn	Ellis, D.	Senate. Gaither, Un	Avery, D.	Commons. Dickson, Un	Shell, D.
Lower Precinct,	214	118	216	118	213	116
Sumner's,	74	50	71	52	68	56
Dolle's,	11	57	11	57	12	54
Kreg's Creek,	97	32	98	31	93	37
Potter's,	72	28	70	32	79	20
John's River,	72	85	74	76	82	70
	540	370	540	366	553	353
	370		366		353	
Majorities,	170		174		200	

A Secret let Out.

W. W. Avery, Esq., the Senator elect from the 46th Senatorial District, was at Lenoir on the day of the election, and exerted himself very hard to secure his election. After the vote was counted out, and the majority being much larger than his friends expected, they imagined he was beaten, when some one of them let out the following secret: "They regretted very much his defeat, because if he was elected his party intended to send him to the U. S. Senate in the place of Mr. Clingman. So Mr Clingman will learn from this, that there is a prospect of his Senatorial career being brought rather early to a close, for there is no reason to doubt that every opposition member in the Legislature will prefer Mr. Avery to Mr. Clingman. At least we hope they would, for no man has done as much as Mr. Clingman to break down the Opposition party in North Carolina.

Paterson for September.

This interesting periodical is again on our table. Its regular monthly visit has become quite a *desideratum*. The work is as interesting as usual, and is offered at $2 per year.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of C. F. Harris, in another column. Persons interested had better look out.

Elections in other States.

On Monday, the 6th inst., elections took place in Missouri for Governor and members of Congress, in Kentucky for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and in Arkansas for Governor and two members of Congress.

Returns from Kentucky show that Gen. Leslie Coombs, the Union candidate, is elected by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority over his Breckinridge opponent. This looks like Kentucky would go for Breckinridge.

Returns from Missouri come in very slowly. Barret, democrat, is elected from the St. Louis District, for the short term, and F. P. Blair, republican, for the long term. Sample Orr, the Union candidate for Governor, has a majority of over 2,000 in the St. Louis District. As there is four candidates he is probably elected.

In Arkansas, Johnson, regular democrat, is elected Governor by probably 10,000 majority over Rector, independent democrat.

The South Carolina Central Rail Road.

We have received a letter from the President of the N. E. Rail Road which states that the corps of Engineers appointed to commence the survey of the above road, would be in Charlotte, on the 15th instant, to attend to that duty under S. S. Solomons, Esq., chief engineer of the N. E. Rail Road.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG

Mr. Editor: I take pleasure in making the announcement to the public, that a series of scientific and popular lectures will be delivered in our town, for the benefit of the Methodist church building, which is still unfinished. These lectures will be commenced in September, and be continued for several successive months. The course will consist of *seven* lectures at least. The services of the following distinguished gentlemen have been engaged: Rev. Albert Shipp, D. D., President Wofford College, Prof. Carlisle, of the same Institution, Prof. Francis Holmes, of the Charleston College, Dr. Charles Taylor, formerly Missionary to China, and Rev. N. F. Reid, of Greensboro', N. C. It is intended that the number of lectures be increased, provided we can obtain the consent of several gentlemen, whom we have in view, and who will be able to afford us entertainment and instruction, to favor us with their presence. We regret that we have been unsuccessful in obtaining more lecturers from North Carolina, and would invite the aid of citizens in enabling us to do so.

As far as possible, the tastes of all classes in the community will be gratified. The admission fee for the course, whether it consist of seven or more, will be $2 for a single individual. For a gentleman and two ladies, $4. For a family of not more than five persons, $4—it being understood that they all belong to the same family. Single Lectures 50 cents. Prof. Holmes will deliver three lectures, and in connection with his lectures will exhibit his superior magic lantern, with views of a highly interesting character. It is to be hoped that these lectures will be liberally patronized. This rich intellectual repast will be more than an equivalent for the admission fee, while a religious enterprise will be aided.

These gentlemen (one of them connected with another denomination) come among us without reward to aid this enterprise. We hope it will be graced by a large audience, that the community appreciate literature and religion.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee of Arrangements, viz: Rev. F. A. Mood, Gen. J. A. Young, Col. W. R. Myers, E. H. Britton and E. A. Yates, Esqs. Tickets can be procured at the Book Store of Mr. P. J. Lowrie, or the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hutchison and Scarr.

J. W. MILLER,
Pastor Methodist Church.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Dissolution of the Union.

One of two things must certainly be true of the advocates of the dissolution of our Federal Union—either that they have not counted the cost of their projects, or they are not to be trusted as wise and true patriots and friends of our common country. This may seem to be occupying high ground. But let us notice a few facts, which go to prove my position to be true.

The question has been frequently asked, why so many in Europe and the free States of this Union should, within a few years, suffer the subject of *African slavery* to swallow up every other? while it is an undeniable fact, that their *white slaves* are in many instances more servilely treated, and are made much more unhappy, than most of the colored slaves of the slave States. This is still more strange, in view of the fact, that negro slaves were brought to this country by Europeans, principally English, against the will, the earnest protest, of the colonists.

In reference to the origin of this most unreasonable—unrighteous movement of the unionists, permit me to assure you, that there is reliable testimony to the fact, that a Governor General of Canada, some 30 or 40 years ago, on his death-bed, said, that the United States government would be subverted; that the crowned heads of Europe being annoyed and endangered by such a condition of things so near their thrones, had had a consultation upon the subject, and resolved to set on foot some plan by which we would become divided among ourselves, and do what they could not by conquest—compass our own ruin. The Northern and Southern States differing in their interest on the subject of African slavery, it seemed most likely to accomplish the object desired by these royal masters of the old world; and they therefore determined to bend all their energies to this point, by contributions of money, and sending missionaries among us to *teach and preach against African slavery*. It is also understood, in connection with this subject, that, should they succeed in dividing us as a nation, and arraying one part against the other, they would unite their forces with one against the other, to break it down; when it would be but a small matter to give a government, laws and customs, such as they might be pleased to dictate, to the conquering faction.

I am here reminded of an item in the history of England—the conduct of the *Saxons* and *Anglos*, about the middle of the 5th century—from which our Northern friends might learn a good lesson. They should bear in mind, that, by their fanatical movements, they are catering to the taste of Europeans, who intend to become their masters; and are grasping a sword put into their hands by an enemy, who intends with it to take off their own heads.

FREDRICUS.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

THE DISUNION CANDIDATES.—Quite a number of the Southern supporters of Breckinridge and Lane not only make no secret of their hostility to the Union, but openly state their chief reason for advocating the Secession nominees to be that they believe such a course best calculated to secure a dissolution of the Confederacy. Thus, one of their organs in Alabama, the Camden Register, says:

"We run up our flag to day for Breckinridge and Lane, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President of the United States. We have unwaveringly concluded for the last ten years that it would be better (for all concerned) *to make two or more distinct Governments of the territory comprising the United States of America*, and that such will ultimately be done there can be no sort of doubt; but it should be done with fairness and justice to every section of the Union; and believing that the party to which we belong *is the only reliable one to carry out this measure*, and secure all her rights, we intend to battle for its principles to the fullest extent of our ability."

The Western Democrat, some time ago, said that "Wm. L. Yancey wants to precipitate the cotton States into a Revolution and dissolve the Union," and that Mr Rhett "is a Disunionist, and that he is willing to go into the Richmond Convention if there be any chance to dissolve the Union;" and the Western Democrat also says, "Whenever all the Southern States are ready and prepared to act together, we are with them heart and hand." So you can see, Mr. Editor, how the thing works between the Alabama Camden *Register* and the *Western Democrat*. Yancey and the North Carolina Delegation sat "cheek by jowl" in the Convention. It was in Baltimore where the North Carolina Delegation, according to *their own report at the meeting in Charlotte*, tried to *sweep* off the Platform for a candidate, or the candidate for a Platform, but failed, *in part, at least, to make a good trade*, for when they came home they were minus *their principles*, "they" being exchanged for the Disunion Yancey movement policy, and now we have them advocating the claims of the Breckinridge and Lane faction. So much for the horse jockeying principles of these disorganizing disunion traders. Yancey succeeded in uniting the most of the South in his movement, and forthwith the Western Democrat endorsed the whole affair, according to its previous declarations, which proves that the whole thing was a preconcerted movement, for there never has been any reason given to prove the contrary.

SAM.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

THE RESULT.

Mr Editor: The election is over and Gov. Ellis is elected by a small majority, which result shows that the Union party's progress is onward and upward. We have reduced the majority to the Legislature from 58 down to about 25, and Ellis' vote from 16,683 majority down to about 5,200, which, taking into consideration the many obstacles we had to contend with in the way of misrepresentation and demagogueism, ought to satisfy us, and every candid man, that North Carolina will certainly cast her vote for the Bell and Everett ticket, and against the Breck and Lane Yancey Disunion Faction. As a sample of the demagogueism resorted to by the Democracy, please publish the following dialogue from the Western Democrat, published two days before the election. In it you will have a fair sample of the demagogue as practiced in the late contest by that party paper:

Dialogue between the ad valorem Tax Gatherer and the Working Man.

How many cows do you own?
Two cows and two calves.
How many hogs have you?
Two sows, eleven pigs and thirteen shoats.
How many bedsteads in your house?
Only two.
How many axes, hoes, spades, shovels, ploughs, rakes and other farming implements, have you?
I have two weeding hoes, one grubbing hoe, one good axe, one spade, one shovel, two ploughs, one rake, one cart, one set of plough gear, one set of cart harness, and some old plunder, that I won't describe.
How many looms, wheels, cotton cards, bobbins, slays and harness have you?
Well, my old woman has one loom, one pair of cotton cards, one spinning wheel for herself and one for little Sallie, twenty-five bobbins, three slays and two sets of harness; indeed, we have a right smart of those little things that my wife needs in spinning and weaving cloth for the family.
Well, I see a number of fowls about your yard?
O, yes; we have right smart of ducks and chickens, but my wife has had bad luck with her geese this year—she has now only eleven.
Ha! here are some goats and sheep, who do they belong to?
Well, I believe they are mine—those two old goats were given to little Sallie, as a present, by her uncle Bob, and she has got a right smart chance of 'em.
Well, my dear sir, you live pretty well—here is a cider-mill, and an old buggy.
O, yes! that cider-mill is right useful—I grind up my apples and make cider, and sell it at courts and musters, at leisure times, and it helps right smart in buying coffee, sugar and molasses, and, sometimes, a calico dress for my wife and little Sallie.
I see, too, you have got some nice furniture—here is six new split bottomed chairs, and four old ones, two nice pine tables, two pots, one oven, one spider, one kettle, six cups and five saucers, one coffee-pot, six tea-spoons, four knives and five forks, eight dinner plates, two table cloths, one bed, one mattrass, one cot, five sheets, one bolster, three pillows, four pillow cases, three cotton dresses, two hoop skirts, four towels, three pair of stockings, and, by-the-by, here are two "tin cups!"
Look here, fellow, I took you for a gentleman, when I first spoke to you, but I find you ain't. What have you to do with my beds and my bedsteads, my wife's dresses, her plates, her sheets, her furniture and her tin cups? You had better be off and save your bacon!
Ah, my dear sir, I'm your friend—I'm just taking a list of your things in order that I may ascertain the amount of your taxes.
Taxes, you say? I hain't paid a cent of taxes these three years; I was forty-five years old the fifteenth of January, 1856; and, thank God, I am off the tax list the balance of my days.
Ah! friend, you're mistaken—John Pool is elected. Ad valorem is now the law; "all species of property" is now taxed in proportion to its value, and you must pay tax on everything that you own. Of course you will rejoice with John Pool, and the Opposition, that Democracy is defeated.

You are now prepared, I suppose, to take the prescribed oath and set a value on every species of property you possess. It may be unpleasant to you to have your name again recorded on the tax list, where it will remain for life, after having been off it for three years, but you will cheerfully pay a small tax, I know, as long as you live, just for the sake of having beaten the democracy.

No sir-ee! I won't. You and John Pool and ad valorem are a set of humbugs, but you can't come it over me. I'll vote for Gov. Ellis and the Democracy, and keep my name off the tax list.

Exit ad valorem tax gatherer, with a lightwood knot whizzing past his ear.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Call for a State Convention.

To the Voters of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—By virtue of my appointment as a member of the "National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party" for the State of North Carolina and at the earnest solicitation of a large number of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, the nominees for President and Vice President of the National Convention of the Democratic party of the Union, I am induced to issue this call to the friends of that ticket, to meet in Convention in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 30th of the month of (August) for the purpose of organizing for the Presidential Campaign.

The excited political contest in which the people of the State have been engaged, since the adjournment of the national Convention, has caused the postponement of this call to the present time. I can now, without fear of embrassing our local elections, appeal to the friends of Douglas and Johnson—the nominees of the National Democracy—throughout the State to arouse themselves to action—to rally to the support of those tried friends of the Constitution and Union—to stand firmly and boldly by the flag of the National Party—unawed by dictation from the Administration at Washington City on the one hand, or the Yancey Secessionists on the other. Whatever politicians may have said or done—however willing and ready some of them may have been to commit our good old State to the purposes and fortunes of the secession ticket, the people of the Democratic party have never yielded their willing assent or approval, but have been waiting anxiously the opportunity to speak out boldly in behalf of the National nominees of their party. To all such I appeal. Come together—National Democrats—*friends of Douglas and Johnson—on Thursday the 30th of this month*—and let us take counsel, and determine what duty and patriotism—devotion to the Constitution and the Union—demand from us, in the present threatening aspect of political affairs.

ROBT. P. DICK.
Of the Nat. Ex. Com. of the Dem. Party.
Greensboro' Aug. 1st, 1860.

BELL AND EVERETT'S PROSPECTS

Everything looks well in Alabama. Papers there are coming out for Bell and Everett in all directions, and the flutter of National Union flags is heard like the flutter of forest leaves in a strong wind.

SAM HOUSTON FOR BELL AND EVERETT.—We have received information, says the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, coming direct from a friend in Texas, that the hero of San Jacinto has declared for the only National ticket, Bell and Everett.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier, which has hitherto been a Democratic journal, announces that it will support the nominees of the Constitutional Union Party.

The Haynesville (Ala.) Watchman, a Democratic journal published in the rich and populous county of Lowndes, and heretofore supporting Breckinridge and Lane, has abandoned them to advocate the election of Bell and Everett.

The Southern Herald, published at Fulton, Mississippi, and hitherto neutral in politics, has announced that it will advocate the claims of Bell and Everett.

The Courier of the Teche, hitherto a neutral paper, published at St. Martinsville, Louisiana, has placed the names of Bell and Everett at its mast head.

The Daily News, of Jackson, Miss., has renounced its neutrality, and will support Bell and Everett.

The Morehouse (Louisiana) Advocate, heretofore a Democratic journal, has announced that it will support the candidates of the Constitutional Union party.

Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has expressed himself in favor of Bell and Everett as the only national candidates for the Presidency of the United States. He supported Buchanan in '56.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—We perceive that John O'Bryan, convicted before Judge Moore, of Charleston, on the indictment for trading with and selling liquor to slaves, has been sentenced to a year and nine months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The people of South Carolina, says the Savannah Republican, rightly estimate this offence, and we in Georgia, would act wisely to follow their example. The practice of white men trading with slaves is the source of nineteenths of the traffic that occur in every community; while the traffic in liquor both debauches the morals and destroys the value of the slave population. It is due alike, to the slave and his owner, that the penalty against these offences should be very severe, and administered with the utmost rigor by the courts.

PHILADELPHIA BANKRUPT.—Philadelphia is in a bad way. She has an extravagant city government and no money to pay the bills with, and treasury warrants are actually hawked about the streets at three to five per cent. discount. The interest account of Philadelphia has become very formidable, the debt being over $31,000,000. The appropriations made to the Department for 1860, amounted to $1,568,583 33, about one-half of which has been expended, but the warrants for the whole of it have not yet been paid. To pay the remainder to be expended, together with over $600,000 of interest on the first of January, and the temporary loan of $500,000, the city has to depend almost entirely upon the receipts from taxes, about $1,000,000 of which is still outstanding.—*Balt. Exchange, Aug 6th.*

BALTIMORE, August 7.—The visit of the Great Eastern to Hampton Roads has created a great sensation throughout the surrounding country. Nothing else is talked of. Everybody is anxious to get a look at the "big ship." A large number of excursionists have gone by railroad and steamboats to visit her. She arrived at Old Point on Saturday morning, where, we learn, there has been such a large influx of strangers that it is found impossible to accommodate them all.

THE LATE JOSEPH GALES.

In the hurry of business we omitted to announce before the death of Joseph Gales, Esq., Senior Editor of the National Intelligencer. He died on Saturday night, the 25th ult., at his residence near Washington, at the age of 75. Mr. Gales' health has been declining for some time, but his death was not immediately anticipated.

Mr. Gales was born in Sheffield, England. His father, a man of liberal principles, edited a paper called the Register. His sympathy with the French Revolution involved him in difficulty with the English Government, and in 1793 he sold his paper to James Montgomery, the poet, and emigrated to this country. Settling in Philadelphia, then the seat of the Federal Government, he conducted the Independent Gazetteer.

He subsequently moved to Raleigh, N. C., and established the Raleigh Register. Joseph Gales, Jr., the subject of this notice, accompanied his father to this country. He was educated at the University of North Carolina. He studied the art of printing in Philadelphia, and in 1807 he settled in Washington, where in 1810 he purchased the interest of Samuel Harrison Smith in the National Intelligencer, and became its proprietor. In 1812, his brother-in-law, Mr. W. W. Seaton, became a joint proprietor with him, and in 1813 the paper was changed from a tri weekly to a daily. The firm has remained unchanged until its present dissolution by death. These gentlemen introduced the practice of short hand reports of Congressional debates, and for many years reported the debates personally. The Intelligencer office was destroyed by the British in the year 1812, and its publication was temporarily suspended.

Originally, the Intelligencer favored the policy of Jefferson. In the Bank war with Jackson, the Intelligencer joined the opposition, and ever after sustained the Whig party. This party had never an abler, more consistent, or more courteous defender and advocate than Mr. Gales. He was ever generous and high toned, a model of editorial dignity, firm in his convictions, but never vindictive in criticism. He was a graceful and dignified writer, possessed of a profound knowledge of our history and politics, and was personally familiar with, and respected by, the leading men of all parties. He made few or no enemies, and had a host of attached friends.

Since the disruption of the Whig party the Intelligencer has lost no opportunity of vindicating and asserting the faith from which it has not departed, while it has temperately but firmly protested against the excesses of the Democratic party. In the death of Mr. Gales his profession loses an upright and honorable man, and the country a citizen of rare purity of character, and unimpeachable patriotism.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION—STATE OF THE TREASURY.—It is said that there is trouble about the accounts of Jacob Forney, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. He was an appointee of Mr. Buchanan, and has lately been removed. His accounts have been hung up for a long time at the Indian Bureau, where they are in course of investigation. It is charged upon him at the Department of the Interior that he receipts, presented as vouchers for articles purchased by him, do not show the real sum paid; but, on the contrary, seem largely in excess of actual disbursements. There are other irregularities, but whether there will be a default to the government remains to be seen.

The drafts paid by the Treasury the past week amounted to $1,573,000, leaving objects to draft $3,679,000. Drafts in the aggregate $1,670,000 on the Post Office Department have been issued. Although the sum on hand is comparatively small, no embarrassment to the Treasury is anticipated. The receipts during the last week were, from customs at New York nearly $400,000; Boston $194,000; Baltimore $55,000; Philadelphia $40,000; New Orleans $42,000; and Charleston $10,000. The Treasury Department having paid over to the Post Office Department $1,000,000, the balance due under Post Office Deficiency bill, it expects to be less straitened hereafter, especially as the revenues from customs are represented as quite good just now.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.—The Richmond *Enquirer* thus sums up the result of the Presidential election:

Lincoln,	[illegible]
Bell,	[illegible]
Breckinridge,	[illegible]
Douglas,	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the *Enquirer* concludes that the contest is between Bell and Lincoln. The duty of every Union loving patriotic man is apparent.

In '56 the Democrats called upon Whigs to vote for Buchanan, as the contest was between him and Fremont, and they did so. Now, the contest is between the Wide Awake Abolition candidates, and we call upon the Democracy to rally to the support of the only ticket that has any chance of defeating Abe Lincoln.

Notwithstanding, and in the face of their own figures, which show that the contest is between Bell and Lincoln, the *Enquirer* on Saturday, indulges in the ridiculous assertion, without proof or reason, that the contest is between Breckinridge and Lincoln. Now, if the *Enquirer* won't believe its own figures, or accept itself as authority, it is none of our business.—*Richmond Whig.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—The Montgomery *Post* says that for twenty-five years—since the days of Gen. Jackson—the Democracy have had but one slave-holding candidate for the Presidency—James K. Polk. This fact is extraordinary for a party that pretends to be the best Southern party, and assumes to have in its special keeping the honor, and interest and safety of the South.

Since 1847 the Whig, and American and Constitutional Union parties, have had no large slave holders for their Presidential candidates—Clay, Taylor and Bell. And since that year, of the six candidates they have put up for the Presidency, five have been Southern born men—Harrison, Clay, Scott, Bell and Taylor.

GEORGE N. SANDERS TO THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—George N. Sanders has written a letter addressed to the Democracy of Kentucky, exhorting them "not merely to the practical teachings of interest and the binding force of instantaneous national intercommunication, than by all the sacred and sacred ties of blended families, of fraternal fellowship, and of social companionship to sacrifice Breckinridge and give a death blow to the disunion hydra, by proclaiming that, at the August election, the Breckinridge candidates for clerk shall receive only the 'disunion vote.'"