THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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VOLUME XXI.----NO. 16. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER 1220

J. S. Huntington

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor and Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DUNCAN J. DEVANE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
CLINTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Cumberland, and Sampson, and in the adjoining Counties. Office near the Clinton Hotel
Feb'y 10, 1860. tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
SUMTERVILLE, N. C

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Barnett County. PROMPT attention given the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec 23 tf

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Bladen, Sampson and Cumberland. Prompt attention given to all business committed to his charge.
April 2, 1859 tf

V. S. NORMENT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL ATTEND the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
July 7, 1859. 1y-w

A. M. Campbell,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
East Side of Gillespie Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nov. 13, 1858

H. GRAHAM,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all Consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ Office up stairs over the Store of Mr. Vollers, and joining Lutterloh's wharf, North Water Street.
June 1s, 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,
T. WADDELL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS well known commodious Hotel is in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson streets, and located in the centre of the business portion of the city and surrounded by all the banking houses, wholesale merchants and principal professional men.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable home.

☞ Hack and Omnibus to and from all the Steamboats and Railroad Cars free of charge.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1859. 1y'r

Stoves, Sheet-Iron
TIN-WARE, &c.

ON hand, a large assortment of Box and cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot." For sale by
Nov. 27. tf JAMES MARTINE.

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED PURCHASED THE Entire stock of GOODS, of Council & McKethan, I am now carrying on the mercantile business at Council's Block
R. H. LYON.
Aug 18, 1859. w-tf

BEDSTEADS AND CHAIRS
For Sale at reduced prices, at the Auction Store of A. M. CAMPBELL.
Aug 21, 1858. tf

Paints, Oils, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanner's Oil WHITE LEAD; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Pond's Pain Destroyer.
For sale by JAS. MARTINE.
Nov. 27. tf

A CARD.

A Word To My Old Friends.

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. tf

Marble Factory,

BY GEO. LAUDER.
Two Doors above C. T. Haigh & Son's Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1858.—ly.

BUTTER AND LARD.

14 TUBS GOSHEN BUTTER, on consignment; 25 barrels Leaf Lard. For sale by
March 20th—4wd 4tw. E. F. MOORE

THE BEST assortment of SPRING DRESS GOODS is at No. 17 Market Square.
March 13th. J. N. PRIOR

Whisky, Brandy and Rum.

74, Bbls White Whisky.
15 do. N. E. Rum
15 do. Apple Brandy.
20 do. Old Rye Whisky, for sale by
[Feb.] E. F. MOORE.

Tobacco.

J. L. JONES & BRO's, MARTIN & JONES', and McLenahan, Taylor & Co's TOBACCO for sal at Factory prices
JAS. W. HORNE.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Question of Taxation.

We have heretofore stated and showed that no Southern State that taxes slaves according to value at the same time taxes *all other property*, as proposed by the Opposition platform. This is true of Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Florida. All these States discriminate in their tax bills and then exempt a large amount of property entirely from taxation. But the Opposition platform would *tax everything*, and that too at the same rate. It is not necessary that we should here specify the articles, "Their name is legion." The taxpayer can run them over in his mind, and make a list of them, if he chooses, for his own satisfaction; but let him bear in mind in doing so that Mr. Know Nothing John Pool insists that he shall *include everything*.

Everything must be taxed, says Mr. Pool. Let us see how that would operate: Mr. Pool estimates the entire property in the State to be worth seven hundred millions of dollars. We think the estimate too high, but we will take it as he has made it. Ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of this amount, or one-tenth of one per cent. would raise seven hundred thousand dollars. There are three hundred thousand slaves in this State, worth, at $600 each, one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. Ten cents on the hundred dollars worth of this amount would be one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The lands are worth, say one hundred and fifty millions of dollars; they would pay, at the same rate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Amount of taxes to be raised,	$700,000
Amount paid on lands and slaves,	$330,000
	$370,000

Leaving $370,000 to be raised to make up the $700,000. How would this be supplied? Why, the remaining $370,000 must necessarity, *must inevitably be raised from new subjects of taxation.* It cannot be raised by specific taxes, for the Opposition platform proposes to tax "*all* property" and "*every species*" of property according to value. No part of it can be raised from lands and slaves, for the Opposition platform proposes the same tax on everything—the old subjects must not be taxed higher than the new ones. Let Mr. Pool and his partizans meet these facts, if they can.—They can not do it and stand on their platform.—*Standard.*

They have a "Grace Darling" at Bridgeport, Con. On the night of the 13th inst., Miss Moore, an accomplished young lady, the daughter of the keeper of the lighthouse on Fairweather Island, just below Bridgeport, heard cries for help at a distance from the shore, and determined that an effort should be made to rescue whoever it might be. It was too dark to tell the direction or the distance, but summoning two young men to her aid, she launched the boat belonging to the lighthouse, and ordered them to pull out in the direction of the cries, herself holding the tiller. About two miles out in the Sound they found a sail-boat capsized, and clinging to it two men (George Penfield and Harry Shields of Black Rock) who were nearly exhausted. One of them was entirely helpless, and with great difficulty got into the boat; but both were finally rescued from death by the courage and efforts of this brave girl, and brought safely to shore. Mr. Moore, the keeper of the light, has been for some years afflicted with deafness, and when unable to see to the details of his office, this daughter assumes the entire management, and through the lonely watches of the night, it is her fair hands that trims and tends the beacon that guides the mariner safely on his way.

A Young Delegate from Virginia for Douglas.—Mr. Hines, the editor of the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, and a delegate to the Charleston convention, who voted steadily against Mr. Douglas in that body, now gives utterance to his feelings in the following manner:

The race is emphatically between Douglas and Lincoln, and there is no use of ignoring the fact. Other Democrats might be elected, but Douglas is certain to be elected, if nominated. The people are for him, and the politicians can't defeat him, any more than they could defeat General Jackson when they tried it in 1832. He can beat Mr. Yancey and all his partizans under their own noses. Their talk about the cotton States not going for him is all gammon. For every Democrat he may lose, he will get forty Opositionists, who don't want to see this Union broke up about nothing.

Life in the Western Reserve.—About a year ago, an abolitionist living in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, employed an negro, and admitted him to social equality in his family. Recently he has noticed with painful emotions that an attachment was growing up between his wife and the African. She denied all when he appealed to her upon the subject. On Sunday night a week ago, the wife arose from the bed, leaving her husband asleep, and fled in company with the negro. They took up their quarters at the next town, the woman leaving her child with her husband. She asserts her right to live with the negro if she chooses. The husband attributes the whole thing to the abolition litrcature with which he has supplied his house.

This is one of the negroes whom Father Giddings the Republican leader in Ohio, often invited to his tea-table.

Remember.—Remember, people of North Carolina, that John Pool, the Opposition candidate for Governor, said in his speech at Halifax that he was "GLAD THAT THE NEGRO HAD BEGUN TO STINK IN THE NOSTRILS OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA." Save us from such advocats of Southern Rights as the Opposition party of this State.—*Newbern Enquire.*

Resigned to all but the Doggerel.—A correspondent who has visited Rev. Mr. Harden, the condemned murderer, writes to the Phillipsburg Standard that the unhappy man said:

"If I am to die, I am resigned to death. If my sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life, I am resigned to that. If I am pardoned, I am resigned to that; still, he immediately added, even then my life would be a burden to me, as I have been made the subject of all the newspaper doggerels for the last fourteen months.

We hardly know from the sounds emitted by the Republican organs whether they are happy or miserable over Lincoln's nomination and Seward's defeat. They are like the boy who got his mouth puckered by a green persimmon and couldn't make his companions understand whether he was crying or whistling. "If you are crying," said one of them, "you do it tolerably well; if you are whistling, it's a decided failure."—*Prentis.*

One Hundred Murders.—The Rev. H. M. Storrs, of Cincinnati, has recently preached a sermon on Murder, and stated that during his residence in that city, there had been more than one hundred murders, or an average of two a month, while in no instance had the perpetrator been executed.

An American Knighted.—Queen Victoria has canferred the order of knighthood upon Francis H. Saltus, Esq., of New York, in consideration of important improvements in artillery. Mr. Saltus is the first American thus distinguished.

Early Peaches.—The first peaches of the season were received in New York, by the steamship Columbus, Tuesday, from Charleston. Two boxes from Aiken, S. C., sold for $16 per box, and another was sold for $19.

From the Western Sentinel.
No. 3.

Ad Valorem—How it will Work.

The facts and figures in No. 1 and 2, appear to have alarmed the Opposition. Several of their writers are endeavoring to divert attention from their force and effect. I will notice a few of their points.

The Fayetteville Observer seems to be nettled because I differed in opinion with it as to the number of negroes in the State. Now, I think that I can satisfy, *even the Observer*, that I am right; that we have but little, if any, over 290,000 slaves in the State. I stated in No. 1, that, I was satisfied we had more slaves in the State, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, than we had under 12 and over 50.—Now, I am prepared to prove it. On refering to the Census Returns of 1850, I find that we had in that year, 288,548 slaves in the State. Of that number, 148,046 were between the ages of 12 and 50 years—(we then had 148,046 black polls) and we had only 140,502 under 12 and 50. Now, we have only about 151,000 black polls in the State, according to the Observer's own showing, which includes all slave over 12 and under 50. Then, according to the proportion in 1850, we would only have about 142,000 under 12 and over 50: making 293,000 in all. So, that according to the proportion in 1850, the Observer cannot possibly get th slaves up to even 300,000, much less 339,000. Again, in 1830, we had 245,601 slaves; in 1840, 245,817, being an increase of only 216 in ten years. Between 1840 and '50, the increase was 42,731. Why this difference? Between 1840 and '50, cotton was very high South, and this of course, affected negro property in the same way, raising the value of a negro nearly up to present worth. The result was, a large number of slaves were carried Sooth for sale, and by emigrants.

Beween 1840 and '50, cotton was low and so were slaves; consequently, there was no demand or market for them South, and they remained here. Since 1850, cotton has again gone up, and so have negroes hence the present extraordinary high prices. The result has been, that we have continually seen droves of our slaves going South. And these droves were principally composed of women and children, small boys aud girls; so that the natural increase has been cut off to some extent. The same cause that operated between 1830 and '40 to prevent an increase in number of slaves have operated equally as strong since 1850. These are facts known to all. And, I think, sustain me in the opinion that we have not more than 290,000 slaves in the State at this time. As to the number of black poolls in the State, I took them from the statement of the Comptroller, and which I find copied in nearly every Opposition paper, just as I had them viz: 147,913.

But the Observer winds up by stating that the deficiency of 195 thousand dollars, (which I showed in No. 1) would be created by ad valorem, after taking off the $50,000, the amount of the taxes taken off of real estate, would leave $145,000, which sum would be a surplus or that much more than would be required. Now, I showed by facts and figures, that *Ad Valorem* would *re ise the present taxes* on property, principally in the hands of the rich, $175,000. And, that after applying the increase taxes on slaves, to the the deficiency created by reducing the tax on real estate, there would remain a deficiency of $20 000 in the treasury; which added to the $175,000 would make the sum of $195,000, which would have to be made up by taxing other property, not now taxed. Yet the Observer, with these facts before it pretends that $145,000 of that sum, would be a surplus and not needed. The Observer must be in a [illegible] to be compelled to resort to such *perversions* as that, to sustain ad valorem.

In the last *Press* I find an editorial and two communications in reply principally to No. 2.

I will first notice a little calculation in the article signed "Common Sense." He puts the whole number of slaves in the State at 300,000, and averages them at $800 ahead; just 187 dollars and 37 cts. more than the average value negroes in Georgia. And puts the whole value of our negroes at 240 million of dollars. In Georgia they have 453,564 slaves, and value them at $271,620,406. Only 31 million more than "Common Sense" values our negroes. If he be correct, we may expect to see droves of slaves coming from Georgia to North Carolina, for sales instead of seeing our negroes, daily, carried South for sale. Such calculation as this, needs no refutation. It was put forth to deceive and mislead. The rest of the statements of "Common Sense," are on a par with the foregoing.

The Press, and the other writer, who calls himself "Truth," tacitly admit that my calculations are correct, so far, as the reduction of taxes are concerned, on the species of property named in No. 2; but, endeavor to avoid the force of them, by saying that the stock, &c., of Forsyth, will not have to be taxed to make up the deficiency; that it will be put upon other counties; but were very careful not to state which counties. I suppose the intention was, to have the impression, that it would be put on the Eastern counties, whereas majority of the slaves are. But the Fayetteville Observer spikes that gun. The paper has divided the Counties into Eastern and Western.—And in replying to a speech of Mr. Cantwell on Ad-Valorem, it says:

"The East pays a little more than half the taxes and has a little more than half the Senators. And under the proposed change" (Ad-Valorem) the East can scarcely by possibility gain more than one Senater, for its increase of taxes will not be one-fifteenth part of the whole, or twelve thousand dollars.

And yet these Eastern counties have 89,016 black polls, and the Western only 58,897. *And ad valorem cannot possibly increase the whole tax upon the East more than* $12,000.—This proves that my calculations, showing that ad valorem would not increase the tax on slaves more than 30 thousand dollars, was even over the mark. Now what becomes of the cry of the Opposition, that, ad valorem will take the tax from the poor man and put it on the negro.

I stated in No. 2, that I believed Forsyth was over an average county.—And there, I have carefully examined the statistics, nnd find that I was correct.—Or in other words, that, if the property of the State was divided out equally, among the different counties in the State, so that each one would have the same amount, that Forsyth now has more property and population, than she would be entitled to under such division, and that a considerable portion of her present property and population, would have to be passed over to other counties. This being the case, instead of the deficiency of $3,400-000 created by taking the tax off of Interest, Dividends, & Profits, and other property, in the county, being put upon other counties, the whole of said sum would have to be raised by taxing other property in Forsyth not now taxed; and in all probability, an additional sum, to make up deficiencies accruing in other Counties. So that, the chances are that ad valorem will increase instead of decreasing the taxes of Forsyth.—Now where will this deficiency of $3,400 (two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four (1,964) of which will be created under ad valorem by reducing the present taxes, on property, principally in the hands of the rich,) come from, if you do not tax the horses, cows, mules, hogs, and houshold and kitchen furniture, farming and Mechanical tools, and the crops, productions, &c., of the county. I have shown they cannot put it on the negro, nor on other counties. Then where will it come from?—Under ad valorem it will have to be made up by taxing property principally in the hands of the farmers and laboring people of the county. Under the present system of taxation, this sum comes almost entirely off of the rich, and leaves this property, before named, in the hands of the farmers and laborers of the county, untaxed. These advocates of ad valorem denounces the Democrats, for the present Revenue law, which puts the tax on the rich Bank-er, Money lender, Merchant, &c., and leaves the stock, furniture, tools, crops, productions, &c., in the hands of the farmers and laborers, untaxed. Yes without any tax. And then turn around, and gravely declare, that the Democrats are oppressing the poor, with taxes, and favoring the rich. That the object of the advocates of ad valorem, is to tax every thing, I have ample proof. But time and space will not permit me to give it room.

A TAX PAYER.

Our New York Correspondence.

New York, May 24, 1860.

Editor of the Carolinian: As, in all human probability, a nomination will have been made by the Baltimore convention before this letter is in print, it is not worth while to speculate upon the course that the New York delegation will probably pursue. That Douglas is the choice of a majority of the party in this State cannot be conscientiously denied by any intelligent man who has had facilities for conversing freely with the people in different sections of the State; but that no other democrat can carry the State, if regularly nominated, is as false as it is absurd. The desire and determination to keep the federal government from falling under the control of Lincoln will rouse the democracy of the Empire State to such a pitch of patriotic enthusiasm and to such vigorous action, between this and November, as mere party spirit could never have engendered, and as will render the defeat of Lincoln certain, whoever the democratic candidate may be. I take it for granted, of course that there will be only one democratic candidate in the field; for I do not think that a democratic stateman can be found so unpatriotic as to accept an irregular nomination from either Northern or Southern malcontents, in this crisis in the history of our country, and thus deliberately consign thirty millions of the most highly civilized people on the globe to possible anarchy, civil war and its attendant horrors, which would naturally follow the abolitionization of the federal government by Lincoln and Hamlin.

There was a good deal larger turn-out to receive the Japanese Embassy, last Saturday, than at the Atlantic Cable celebration. There has been nothing to equal it since the Kossuth demonstration. The streets through which the procession passed were literally jammed with human beings. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th st., presented one of the most lively spectacles I ever beheld. Not only were the sidewalks crowded to prohibition, but the windows and housetops were alive with human beings. The federal government is said to have already expended $1,000,000, from first to last, in efforts to bring about a good understanding with the Japanese government, and to secure an advantagous treaty, and there is no doubt that the money has been well expended.

I saw, this morning, a specimen of Japanese vegetable wax. It was in the possession of a chemist who had just been analysing a portion of it for a down-town merchant. My scientific friend informed me that this vegetable wax has all the qualities of bees-wax. The officers of the Japanese Embassy say that the supply of this valuable article is inexhaustible in their country. It can be imported here for one fourth the cost of bees-wax.

"Tommy" is reported to have gone rather too far in his attentions to a young lady who boarded in the same hotel with him at Washington. In common with others of her sex, she used to make a point of way-laying him three or four times a day, each time exchanging cards with him. It seems that the girls used to toy with Tommy and caress him, thinking no harm of it. His loose, flimsy trousers so closely [illegible] to realize that they were hugging and being hugged by one of the opposite sex. He was so young, too, and so little. They had no more hesitation about going into Tommy's room than about visiting each other's apartments. One young lady in particular was very importunate. She wanted Tommy's likeness. She *would* have his likeness. Tommy had two or three excellent daguerreotypes of himself, and it is fair to suppose that she alluded to one of them. But Tommy did not so understand her request; hence his firm and persistent refusal to accommodate his fair friend, notwithstanding all her coaxings and endearments. It appears that, in Japanese, as in European languages, words have many and different significations, and that when a Japanese lady asks a gentleman for his likeness, she is understood to mean a living one. Tommy, whose knowledge of English is quite limited, thought naturally enough, that the same peculiarity exists in our language. Hence, his heroic virtue. Human nature, however, is pretty much the same all the world over. One afternoon, the young lady went to Tommy's room, and, half in play, half in earnest, she refused to leave without his likeness——she alluded, of course, to one of the three or four which were lying on the table. But Tommy, not so understanding her, complied with her request, *a la Japanese*; compassionately and reluctantly, however, and remarking, as appropriate to the occasion, "America muchee greatee country!" Somehow or other the affair has leaked out, though not through any lack of reticence in Tommy, whose reputation as a man of strict honor in all *affaires du cœur* stands unimpeached in his country. The chief ambassador has informed the father of the young lady that he, the ambassador, is sorry to hear that it is customary in America to attach disgrace to a family, if one of its female members happens to be partial to a prince, and takes steps to procure his his likeness. As to Tommy marrying the young lady, the ambassador pledges himself to lay the matter before His Majesty, the Tycoon, who will communicate with His Majesty, the President of the United States, on the subject. The young lady is reputed to be anxious to blacken her teeth, pluck her eyebrows, and cross the raging main with her beloved Tommy, and the latter is understood to be willing to marry the young lady, but to be unable to do so without risking his life, unless he first receive the imperial sanction. The ambassador has further suggested to the father that it may be better for him and the other male relatives of the young lady to a postpone a recourse to the "happy dispatch" (disemboweling themselves,) until His Majesty, the President of the United States, receives a communication on the subject from His Majesty, the Tycoon, which may probably be favorable——but that the relatives of the lady should be of course, ruled by their own judgment, as they know best the requirements of citizens in America, and whether it is possible, under the circumstances, to let their bowels remain *in statu quo nunc* until they hear from Japan. So runs the story. SIGMA.

For the North Carolinian

Mr. Editor:—

The good old Democracy of Robeson is wide awake. Gov. Ellis, will get the largest number of votes that ever was polled in this county.

We can not Swallow "little Ad," we don't care how greasy his "Mamma and Daddy" may make him. [The Democracy of Robeson, anticipates, that his parents are near relatives to Mr. "Black Republican," and treats "little Ad," as a robber and a disgrace to the good "old North State."]

A great many of the good old Whigs which have principles and not humbuggery fostered in their bosoms, are going to support the gallant Ellis. If we had their permission, we would freely give their names.

This is certainly cheering to every individual, who has the prosperity and Safety of this glorious Union of ours at heart.

The Democracy of Robeson will roll thunder into the ranks of the Impositionist on the first Thursday in next August. Mark our words.

GEORGE.

Sorrow comes enough without despondency it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The Meetings Last Night—Great Excitement.—The demonstration at Monument Square last night was, we think, by far the most imposing affair we have as yet had out side the Convention itself. By six and a half o'clock bands of music were stationed at the different headquarters, which had the effect of instantly attracting to to the spot quite a large assemblage. The crowd continued to increase until about half past seven o'clock, when it was estimated that at least 600 persons assembled were in front of the Gilmor House, the anti-Douglas head quarters.

Loud cries were immeditaley heard for "Yancey," and upon his failing to respond to the summons, it soon became apparent that the desire of the multitude was for him or nobody. Seeing this, the Douglas men at the mansion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, went to work in a straight forward manner to counteract the excitement, and for this purpose, summoned their band of music, who, in a few minutes, came marching to their headquarters, having with them the large banner of the Keystone Club of Philadelphia. They were received by their friends with loud and prolonged cheers, which continued for some minutes.

Mr. Brooks, of Virginia, also arose at this moment in front of the Gilmor House, and opposed his friends from Pa., the speakers not being over twenty or thirty feet apart. The greatest excitement prevailed and owing to the dense mass of people so close and the deafening either to hear the remarks of the speaker, or even get the names of a great number of them. Among the speakers who followed, however, we were ableto obtain the names of Mr. Wallach, (anti-Douglas) of Washington; Jennings Wise, (anti-Douglas) of Virginia; Heath, of Iowa; Mr. Merrick, (Douglas) of Illinois, and Mr. Hoge, of Virginia.

The great mass of the multitude, however, still remained in front of the Gilmor House, where the call for 'Yancey' were again heard.

At this stage of affairs the Douglas wing, determined to have the first speech, introduced Edward W. Powers, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Keystone Club, who entertained his friends for some time in discussing and setting forth the good qualities of his favorite.

At the conclusion of the remarks of this gentleman, the crowd in front of the Gilmor House had become so uproarious that they would hear no one but Mr. Yancey, who finally appeared upon the balcony, when he was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

The following is the substance of his remarks, so far as we were able to hear:

Speech of Mr. Yancey.

My fellow citizens.—In answer to your repeated calls, not only of this evening but of previous ones, I appear before you, to tender you my heart felt thanks for the compliment thus conferred upon me. I do not intend to make a speech. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] I intend to reserve what little strength I have to exert hereafter in defence, if required, of Southern rights. [Loud applause, and cries of "Go on."]

It has been said that I am a traitor to the South, that I seek to overturn the Constitution and create a division of the Democracy. The man who says that I am disloyal to the South or to the Union, that man, I say, lies in his teeth, and I will tell him so. [Applause.] No, my fellow citizens, it is no war that I or my Southern brethren are carrying on against the Constitution or the Union. I oppose a faction from whatever source it may arise, be it a Douglas one or any other. I will not favor Stephen A. Douglas or any other man who panders to a section of the party to gratify selfish views and for political advancement. [Loud applause.] I am opposed to this Douglas faction, and not to the Constitution. [Applause.]

I am here with my Southern brethren, endeavoring to uphold the Constitution as it is and to protect the interests of the South. I am ready to do it here, and if occasion requires on Southern ground. [Applause.] I was at Charleston, and endeavored there only to defend the Constitution from the assaults of a particular faction, and when I saw that it was violated, I withdrew. [Applause.] I have been called some queer names since then, and the democracy of the south, opposed to this Douglas faction, have been well abused; but I will say now that never will I yield a point from the stand which I have taken in defense of the constitutional rights of the South [Applause.] But, my fellow-citizens; I promised to make no speech, and I will conclude by thanking you most cordially for the enthusiastic reception with which I have been received. [Tremendous cheering.]

While Mr. Yancy was speaking, Mr. Morris, of Illinois, addressed the crowd from the Douglas headquarters. The enthusiasm, however, created by the Alabama gentleman rendered it almost impossible for any one to hear his remarks. Occasionally the words "Constitution," "Union," and "Douglas," might be heard, the latter name being received by his hearers with applause.

Towards 11 o'clock the crowds began to dwindle away, so that a few minutes before that hour there was not more than a handful of men (comparatively speaking) in front of the Douglas quarters. The crowd in front of the Gilmor House, on the other hand, began at the same time to increase, and the enthusiasm was kept up throughout until the speaking was over.

About this time Mr. Lowrie, of Indiana, was introduced to the crowd in front of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson's house, and with great warmth proceeded to address the assembly, and succeeded in bringing back the crowd that had drawn off to hear Mr. Yancey. He said that if the sentiments of those who knew Judge Douglas best wished to be ascertained, let them appeal to the patriotic people of the Northwest. The speaker then entered into a warm panegyric of Judge Douglas, declaring him the only man for the people, the only man for the Union, and for the country. To put down the hydra-headed monster, secession, Abe Lincoln, he said, was not the man. Such a devoutedly wished for end was to be accomplished by Douglas, and by him alone. The supporters of Mr. Douglas were men of determination. They would carry their point, would gratify the people, and never surrender. The sentiments of the speaker were received with tremendous shouts of applause, and appeared to be particularly gratifying to the people. He was followed by Mr. Ward, of Ohio, whose remarks were equally well received.

At the commencement of his remarks, however, the perfect yells of applause uttered by the hearers of the Southern Democratic speakers, in front of the Gilmor House, drew away large numbers of his auditory to learn the cause of the excitement.

It was found that Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, was addressing the people, and that the remarks uttered were particularly caustic. He said there were men on the Committee of Credentials whom he would not permit to cross the threshhold of his house. He felt himself degraded and unmanned when he went before the Committee to contest with traitors from his State who professed to represent the people. He was in favor of the Union—he loved the Union—"but if it is only to be maintained at the expenses of the constitutional rights of the South, he would not give a chaw of tobacco to preserve it." He thought that if one-half of his delegation had the right to enter the Convention, it was strange that the other half was denied the same privilege.

Alluding to Pierre Soule's mission to Spain, the troubles in which he involved himself and the Government, the speaker paid a doubtful compliment to the ex-Minister. He went on to say that himself (the speaker) and others with similar views, had done everything to keep peace. Overtures upon overtures had been made, but finding it a waste of breath longer to plead for union of sentiment, nothing more could be done. It was necessary to leave the Convention. [A voice asked—"Why, then, did you come back?"] The speaker tartly replied—for motives that you are unable to comprehend or appreciate. One fellow, he said, from Ala (the speaker's) delegates had boasted that Louisiana could be carried by 20,000 majority for Douglas. If the same "fellow" remarked Mr. Hunter, had declared that Douglas could carry the State by 10,000, he would have spoken within an equal degree of truth. Everybody knows the fellow, and are very well know how to believe his assertions.

Other speeches were made by different gentlemen on both sides, and it was near midnight before the crowd wholly retired and silence settled down on the Square.

A number of other gentlemen, whose names we were unable to hear, addressed the meeting in front of the Douglas headquarters, but finally, about half past eleven, the crowd began to disperse, and in a short time nearly the entire mass had passed to the Gilmore House, where the speaking was kept up until after one o'clock in the morning, when the crowd dispersed, owing principally to the want of more speakers.

We are pleased to say that everything passed off quietly.

The Great Eastern.—The day of sailing of the Great Eastern will not be published till after the trial trip of Saturday. The paddles were tried on Monday last, and the paddles and screw together on Tuesday, and the run of Saturday will consist of twelve hours steaming down the channel. The New York pilot is on board. The day of sailing is not intended to be later than the 23d, and will probably be earlier, as it is desired the vessel should be in New York in time for the Fourth of July.

THE CANDIDATES SERENADED.

Washington, June 24.—All the candidates for President and Vice President were serenaded last night. Douglas made a speech in which he condemned Congressional intervention and lauded non-intervention with slavery in the Territories by North or South. This doctrine he should carry out at all hazard. Intervetion, he said, means disunion.

His remarks were enthusiastically received.

The city is full of returning delegates.

All the candidates will accept their respective nominations.

Dashed to Pieces.—A sailor lad at Buffalo, N. Y., last week, exhibiting his agility in the rigging of a schooner, stopped on the "main topmast stay" rope, while passing from one mast to the other, and hung for so long a time by his legs, head downward, that, weakened and unable to get back, he fell sixty feet to the deck and was dashed to pieces.

Joseph C. Williams shot the seducer of his wife, at New Orleans, on the 7th, and has been discharged for it. In his defence he showed that for a year he knew of their intimacy, felt bad about it, tried to break it up, and thought he had broken it up, when on a recent evening; he took drinks with the man and got his promise never to meddle with the woman again. But he broke his word, and even came to the house while he (the husband) was there, and he shot him down.

Neapolitan Cruelty.—"An American ship, which has just arrived, brings the news that the Neapolitan soldiers in their retreat committed all kinds of atrocities. Having met the wife of a Sicilian leader of insurgents who was flying from Palermo they covered her with tar and then burnt her to death." So says a letter from Naples. If the Sicilians catch Bomba and his minions they should serve them the same way.

☞ A daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, of the British Post-office Department, has recently eloped with her riding-master.

The Bob-o-Link Minstrel.—The Evening Post announces that the Republican party, trusting in the saying that the "ballads of a nation sometimes make its rules," and encouraged by the experience the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, are about to publish the "Bob-o-link Minstrel," edited by Bungay. So henceforth, the fortunes of Lincoln are to be staked upon Bungay's rhymes. If any one questions Lincoln's statesmanship, Bungay will answer to the tune of "Old Joe kicking up behind and before." If a Seward man grumbles, Bungay will console him with a stave of "Oh don't you cry for me!" If an attack is made on the profligate rule of Black Republicanism in the State Government, Bungay will be on hand with the popular air of "That's the way the money goes." If a controversy arises on the inconsistencies of Black Republican precept and practice, Bungay will drown it with a chorus of—

Turn about, and wheel about,
And do just so,
Every time I wheel about
Jump Jim Crow!

By all means, then, a speedy issue of the Republican Book of Political Principles and Presidential Arguments, the "Bob-o-link Minstrels, by Bungay."

Hartford (Ct.) Times.

How the Southern Belles Dress.—A correspondent of the Pesersburg Express, writing from Memphis, Tenn., says:

To give the readers of the Express, an idea as to how Tennessee, Arkanas, Alabama and Mississippi belles dress, large numbers of whom purchase their dry goods in Memphis, I would state, that I was silk dresses, a single pattern of which sells for $130, and other summer warppings, all lace and worked by the human hand which sells at prices rangin from $75 to $150, $200 and $225. One charming young widow residingin Mississippi spent at a single dry goods house in Memphis last year, and for the adornment and comfort of her own person, the moderate figure of $3,825. What do the North Carolina and Virginia belles think of that? Enormous amounts are also expended at the jewelry stores at Memphis, and the ladies here appear at concerts, balls and parties, literally covered with diamonds.

WANTS TO SCUTTLE THE "OLD SHIP."

A friend of ours, and ardent young Democrat requests us to suggest to political orators, in the approaching campaign that they drop the metsphor about the "old ship of Democracy, which has so long breasted the waves of fanaticism," &c., &c. He thinks the figure has been used until it is completely worn out, and hopes that it will not again be brought into the presents canvas.

Perhaps our friend is not much of a navigator—is not used to "waves runing mountain high," and is, therefore anxious to "give up the ship," and take the "land route" to political success. We will move that for his benefit, and for the benefit of those who think with him, something like the following as a substitute: "The great steam engine of Democracy is upon the track. She draws a train of immense length bearing the great masses of the people while she is guided by a careful and skilful engineer; a full head of steam is on, and this immense train goes thundering on.

Rattling over ridges,
Rumbling over bridges,

until November next, when it will reach its destination—the White-House Washington. In the meantime, let all Opposition trains and vehicles 'look for the engine when the whistle blows.'

"One of the Japanese, who understands a good deal of English, was asked 'if he had heard of the assasenination of the Emperor of Japan.' to which he replied, "that he had, but that he, nor none of the Embassy, believed a work of it," and such is our doubt their thought, as there has not been the slighest change in their manner or demeanor towards its visitors."