

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN W. ELLIS, OF ROWAN COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE, DUNCAN SHAW.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, C. G. WRIGHT, C. H. COFFIELD, J. S. HARRINGTON.

FOR SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, FRANK N. ROBERTS.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: ALFRED M. SCALES, of Rockingham, ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, of Wake.

Table with 2 columns: District and Name. Lists candidates for various districts including John W. Moore, Wm. B. Rodman, etc.

The Standard knows that the Abolitionists would make capital out of the discussion which the ad valorem proposition would excite, and if they could do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina the proposition should not be brought up in the State.

Let the poor man remember that when he reaches 45 years of age, he ceases to pay tax altogether. But according to Mr. Pool's plan, he must pay tax all his life.

There are at the North a few thousand lunatics, wild, demented negro maniacs, miserable and pitiable, yet hideous beings in whom all the higher qualities and instincts of their race have perished, are utterly lost beyond redemption. They have brooded over an abstraction till it has become to them, like all other monomaniacs, an actual and real thing, and it has transformed them not into slavering idiots, but frantic and hideous moral monstrosities.

Meanwhile, the broken down fragments of a once powerful party have organized themselves on the basis of this nigger abstraction, and with their candidate in the field, dare to ask the people to place them in power. True, they do not presume to present their candidate or party doctrines at the South, where lie and the imposture are practically understood, nor dare they avow the doctrines of their legitimate authors and founders, the abolition lunatics at the North.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—We learn that the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of Chatham have agreed to support W. G. Harris Esq., for the Senate, and Messrs. Daniel Hackney, B. C. Cotten, and Turner Byrum for the Commons.

CANDIDATES IN NASH.—The following gentlemen declared themselves candidates at May Court: L. N. B. Battle and A. J. Taylor for the Senate; Henry G. Williams for the Commons, and Neverson W. Cooper and B. D. Mann, for Sheriff.

Rev. James McDaniel, of this place, will deliver the Annual Sermon before the graduating class of Oxford Female College, on Thursday next.

Hon. Eli Thayer will please exempt our thanks, for valuable public documents.

Remember, that by adopting Ad Valorem taxation you give the non-slaveholder an interest in the institution of slavery and make him doubly ready to do battle in defence of your property.

The editor of the Advocate, for instance, we believe has no pecuniary interest in the institution of slavery, although we feel quite sure he would fight in the defence of property or anything else as rapidly as any one.

LITERARY.—We learn that W. F. Green, Esq., of Franklin, will deliver an address before the students of Belford Academy on the 6th June, and that W. T. Williams, Esq., of Hilliardston will address the students of Union Hill Academy on the 1st June.

KNICK KNAX.—Mr. MARK STAFFORD proposes to publish for the next six months a paper to be devoted to wit and humor to be called KNICK KNAX, in the town of Franklin, at 50 cents per single copy.

THE SUPERIOR COURT Will commence its Summer Term in Raleigh, on Monday, the 11th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Court. Lists court dates for June 13, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.

We notice an advertisement in the Norfolk Day Book which reads thus: "The real issue, the man for the Times. For President, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia."

CAMPAIGN ADVOCATE.—We have before us the first number of the Campaign Advocate published in the town of Kinston, by Walter Dunn, Esq. Opposition in politics.

John C. Gorman & Co., propose to commence the publication of the North Carolina Monthly Advertiser in the town of Wilson on or about the first of June next. Success to it.

The following is the list of the candidates who were found qualified by the recent Board of Medical Officers, assembled at Philadelphia, for admission into the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeons: James E. Lindsay, North Carolina; Henry F. McSherry, Virginia; John J. Gibson, Illinois; Osborne S. Inglehart, Maryland; Samuel J. Jones, Pennsylvania; Robert R. Gibbs, of Beaufort, S. C.; Joseph W. Shively, Ohio.

THE JAPANESE INVITED TO BOSTON.—Mayor LINCOLN has forwarded to the State Department at Washington an official invitation for the Japanese Embassy to visit Boston and receive its hospitality. The invitation will doubtless be accepted.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN TO BE RENEWED.—The London Era states upon authority that the fight between these two pugilists will be renewed in two months. Mr. Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, suggests Ireland as the next fighting ground, also, Heenan has agreed to fight an individual calling himself the "Staley-bridge Infant," the last of September, for \$1,000 aside. The "Infant" is a bigger and heavier man than the "Boy."

THE CAMPAIGN.—An intelligent correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Nashville says:

Nash is the strongest Democratic county in the State—called the "banner county" of that party—and of course they are down on Ad Valorem, and strong for Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

CHOWAN INSTITUTE.—The Annual Address before Chowan Female Institute, will be delivered on Commencement day (July 4th) by Rev. Josiah B. Solomon.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The annual examination of the students of this popular institution will commence on the 4th day of June next, and continue through the week.

The Trustees will meet on Tuesday the 12th at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Annual Address will be delivered before the Societies on Wednesday at 11, A. M., by Rev. T. G. Keen.

The Address before the Alumni at 3, P. M., on Wednesday, by Dr. O. F. Baxter. And the Valedictory Sermon on Wednesday, 8 P. M., by Rev. L. W. Seely.

Declaration on Monday and Tuesday nights, by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes.

Commencement exercises on Thursday 14th.

DEAD.—HON. WM. C. PRESTON, grand nephew of Patrick Henry, and formerly Senator from the State of South Carolina, died at his residence in Columbia, on Tuesday last, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

We grieve to announce that the Hon. W. C. Preston is no more. The enchanting orator, the brilliant wit, the accomplished man of society, the elegant scholar, trusting Christian—he who had so many and such strong titles to our regard and admiration, has yielded up his spirit and gone to his rest. Honored and blessed be his memory, and warmly cherished be the associations of his name and multiplied honors with our community!

The bell tolls as we write, and sends a thrill of sorrow into the hearts of all, that the venerable form, which enshrined so much genius, so many accomplishments, such spotless honor, and such a lofty spirit, shall be seen no more amongst us forever.

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[For the Courier.]

THE FEAST OF FLOWERS.

On the morning of the twelfth, month of May, in the fourth year of King Buchanan's reign and when Ellis was sovereign of the province of N. Carolina, it entered into the minds of the youths and maidens of Sparta, to gather themselves together and hold a feast.

Now it was a yearly custom among them to assemble at a pleasant place, and keep the feast of ROSA. And each one brought bread made of fine flour, and of other things not a little, and they spread a table and had all things in common.

And there was great feasting and mirth, and the youths and maidens were comely to behold, and they sat under the shade of the trees and communed together, and their hearts were very glad.

But when the sun was going down, the maidens said one to another, come let us go back to the city, but let not the mirth cease with the going down of the sun, for we will even meet again to eat the remains of the feast.

And they all answered and said, yes, even so; but where shall we meet? Then said one of the maidens, behold! it is not the Academy near unto the city, and is it not large and convenient also? Let us, I pray you, meet there.

Then spake one of the youths. Nay, but there is a certain man called Thaddus, who says that it must not be so, for the sons of Rachab, that drink no wine will meet there to-night.

But said the maidens, is not the house large enough? Verily, let them take the upper chamber and we will take the lower chamber of the house. So they all with one accord hearkened to the voice of the maidens, and said, what thou sayest that will we do.

And when the sun was down, the maidens arrayed themselves in brodered work and costly apparel and gathered themselves together at the Academy. But when they came to the place they found several of the sons of Rachab, and also some men of Belief, which last, had come to withstand the youths and maidens; who had no desire to vex the sons of Rachab, for they said lo! we will not disturb you with the psaltry, nor the dance, go ye therefore into the upper chamber, and there take counsel together, after which we will hold our feast.

But certain men of Belief stirred up the people, saying: We built this house for a house of instruction, and not for a house of feasting; depart ye, therefore, for ye shall not hold the feast in this place. Then answered the youths. Are we men! or are we children to be thus dealt with? Surely if we depart, we will be held in derision by the maidens, for they will say, we thought ye were men; but now ye have shown that ye are children!

Then certain valiant ones, among which were William, John, Conderly, and Raiburn, went out to them and said: Ye see that we have not come together to do mischief, then I pray ye be reconciled. But as their anger still waxed hot there went out to them one called RORY. Now, this man was one that was well acquainted in the law; and withal a man of peaceable disposition, and he spake kindly to Benjamin, who was the chief leader of the sons of Belief, for Thaddus was a mighty man in speech only. But Samuel, who was also a physician, stayed in the house to comfort the maidens, for they trembled exceedingly.

And it came to pass when the supper was ready that John went out to them and said: Come ye into the House, and partake of the supper, but they said, we will not partake of it, neither will we touch it, for ye seek to divide us in that ye say, come eat of our supper. And to Jesse and Willie they said, ye strive to fret us, for why should ye be merry when we are wroth.

So Benjamin became somewhat appeased, yet he still said, ye shall be tried by the law for what ye have done, and will doubtless lose much money by opposing the laws; and all the young men said we will hear again of this matter, nevertheless we will keep the feast. So they feasted and played, and their hearts were very merry. But as the Sabbath drew nigh they returned to their homes.

And the youths spake comforting words to the maidens, and said let these things make you sad, for we are more than they that are against us, and we do not fear what they can do. And the rest of the acts of Benjamin behold! they are written in the annals of Sparta.

ASTREA.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—The National Democracy appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Donaldville, which will choose Delegates to the Baltimore Convention in place of the Delegation from Louisiana which withdrew from the Charleston Convention. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings held here in a long time. The Hon. Pierre Soule formerly Senator from Louisiana, made a long and eloquent speech, and his remarks were warmly applauded. He denounced the seceders, and said it was the true policy of the Democracy of Louisiana to maintain the integrity of the National organization. He was followed by Mr. McFree, of Kentucky, who delivered a bold and forcible speech. Delegates were then chosen to represent the Democracy of New Orleans at the State Convention, and the meeting adjourned.

BLONDIEN ON ANOTHER STRING.—It seems that Blondien intends changing the location of his rope for the performances of the coming season. The N. Y. Herald says: "Mons. Blondien, assisted by his agent, is now here superintending the arrangements necessary for the stretching of his rope across the river, and erecting the necessary enclosures on the American and Canadian shores. The cable is to be hung across just below the Suspension bridge, directly over the most terrible rushing rapids of Niagara. The feats which M. Blondien contemplates performing during the present season promise to outvie anything that he has yet done in his most hazardous and dangerous of all callings. Among other things, the rumor prevails the daring rope-walker seriously contemplates diving from the centre in a life-boat, made for the special purpose, into the roaring flood tide and foam-wreathed rapids of the river below."

We learn from the High point Reporter that that town is growing rapidly, there being no less than some 18 improvements in progress.

A new Postoffice has been established in Outaoua county called "Young's Turn-out," Edmond Signore, Esq., P. M.

WISHES OF AN OLD FOY.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges longs for the good-old times in such terms as the following:

"I am not sure that the telegraph is any benefit to the country. Formerly, before the telegraph was invented, it took so long to transmit news, that one part of the country got over the excitement before another could hear the exciting news; but now, transmitted as it is by lightning from one end of the country to the other, the whole people get excited at the same time, and blaze away at each other by means of the wires. Now give me the good old days of slow coaches, sleepy pape s, dull villages, peace and harmony, rather than this constant excitement, exaggeration, passion, fever, fuss, and fury."

"O, for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade," where I could hear the birds sing, as the deer pound through the forest, and listen to the whirp-oorwill, without hearing forever the battle-cry of 'Nigger! nigger! nigger!'

LATER FROM MEXICO.—N. Orleans, May 21.—The United States Steamer Pochontas has arrived with dates from Vera Cruz to the 16th instant. She brings dispatches for Washington.

On the 1st of May Zoaloga issued a decree deposing Miramon, and assumed the Presidential chair. This movement had caused a general feeling of alarm.

Gen. Miramon has sustained some reverses, and imposed heavy loans on the City of Mexico, and foreign and native commercial houses doing business there.

Gen. Urzua, with 6900 Liberals, occupied Guajuato on the 5th of May, was preparing to attack the city.

[From the Savannah News.]

A PATRIOTIC SOUTHERN EDITOR.

It is peculiarly cheering, at a time like the present, when the great issue, in which are involved the equality, the rights, safety and honor of the South, is to be determined, and when those whom her people have honored and trusted, and to whom they had a right to look as the champions of her cause, in the hour of trial, are counseling tame submission to the arrogant dictation of her enemies—it is cheering indeed at such a time, to find some who, unseduced by the hope of personal advancement and unawed by fears of proscription, are capable of rising above the thraldom of party associations, and of taking a decided and patriotic stand in vindication of the rights of their section. Such a true Southern is JOHNSON J. HOOPER, the able editor of the Montgomery Mail, the leading opposition or American paper of Montgomery, Ala. Happy would it be for the South and for the country if the press numbered more such men in its ranks. Esteeming principle above party, he is unwilling to countenance the mean expedient by which the political organization to which he belongs would deceive and delude the South. Spurning the cowardly tactics of the late Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore, he ignores its no-principle nominations, and boldly and fearlessly declares his determination to sustain no man for office who does not distinctly and unequivocally accord to the South all the justly claims."

OUR POSITION.

We regret to learn that the course of the Mail, in respect to the nominations of the Union Convention, is seriously displeasing to a few of its readers and friends.—While we treat with the respect which their personal characters entitles them to, the nominees of that Convention, we feel it to be a most sacred duty we owe our country and the South, to oppose the policy on which, as we understand it, Messrs. Bell and Everett are sought to be made President and Vice President of the United States. For years—at least, since February, 1859—we enter and enjoy the common Territories of the Union, with their slaves, and to be protected there in that enjoyment; and at the American Convention of the year mentioned, we, in common with all the members of the American party present, pledged ourselves to maintain the doctrine and not support for any office any man who failed to assert and maintain that doctrine.

And now, when the South is pressed to the last extremity by her foes—after her invasion of one of the slave States by a military force from the free States—now, when the Democratic party has been convulsed into fragments by the discussion of the slavery subject, now, some hundred of Northern men assembled at Baltimore, and without daring to assert the equality of the South, (which is everywhere denied by the North,) nominate a ticket composed of gentlemen, neither of whom, in a long public life, has ever made a single effort to establish the equality of the citizens of the slave States with those of the free States. Now, when every church (except the Roman) in the Union is rent asunder by the lever of the slavery question—when the Representatives of the two sections are almost at open war in the Capitol, by reason of the aggressions of the North upon the South—now, when every child knows that the question of slavery alone rars and surges beneath our feet—the South is coolly asked to come forward and vote for men who have never done anything for the strengthening of Southern institutions themselves, and whose party friends refuse to declare how they stand on a point [protection in the Territories] which involves the life or death of African slavery.

As we have said, the Democratic party parted the middle, because the National party could not afford to give the South guarantee of protection, on account of Northern hatred to slavery. And yet this new Union party—suddenly collected from all quarters—nominates a ticket and ignores the slavery question as if it were an utterly unimportant matter.

We put it to every candid reader: Has the whole South lied for the last four years, in declaring that the time had come when guarantees were essential to the safety of the South? Have we all been under a delusion in supposing that the North was bent on excluding slavery from her territories? Is the capture of Harper's Ferry a fable?

Well, if the South has not lied—if the North has been and is hostile—if abolitionism is almost universal and deadly at the North, how can we, Southern men, wishing to be loyal to our pledges and faithful to the institutions among which we were born, support a ticket no single antecedent of which guarantees practical friendship to our section, and standing on a platform the builders of which dared not assert the equality of these Southern States?

We quarrel with no man for his opinions, but we must be allowed to entertain and express our own. It pains us to part with old friends—it would dishonor us to desert our honest convictions. Thinking as we do of the platform, and the mode of structure of the Union Convention, it would be rank treason in us to support its nominees. We say nothing in personal disparagement of either; we simply believe that neither is that sort of friend of the South which her present necessities require. Bell and Everett may be successful—but the question with us, how can the South conquer? By no other question or consideration are we influenced.

We therefore can only regret the difference of opinion between any friends of ours and ourselves. We can not yield our right of opinion or our loyalty to the South. Our position may lead to heavy pecuniary loss—subscribers may cease to be such—all business may be withdrawn—the utmost punishment may be dealt us for what some may call contumacy—notwithstanding all, we shall stand firm (without even a wish to think otherwise) on the position, that the man and the platform that we support must freely and without equivocation accord to the South all the justly claims.

As we (the seceder) will be absent for some days, we have deemed it best that this explicit declaration of our views should be made at once, and in response to the earliest notes of complaint as to our course. We acknowledge all that is claimed, the power of the public over any journal—its ability to crush it out of existence, even for unpopular views. And acknowledging it, to the fullest extent, we assert our right and intention to adhere to the course dictated by justice and patriotism, even if our reward should prove to be blotted out!

LATER FROM HAVANNAH.—New Orleans, May 21.—The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Smith, from Havana, May 18, arrived at this port today. She reports the Sugar market unchanged. A new issue of \$250,000 has been made by the Spanish Bank, which it was thought would relieve the money market.

From the Murfreesboro Citizen.

AD VALOREM TAXATION OPPOSITION TO THE TRUE INTEREST OF POOR MEN.—Opposition spouters are trying to prejudice the minds of the poor against slaveholders, by saying slaves are not taxed high enough, and that, as they allege, the interests of the non-slaveholders should induce them to increase the burthens on this species of property, because, as they foolishly say, the poor men are not interested in it. Let us for a moment examine this subject, and see how much justice or truth there is in the allegation. Slaves not only do not conflict with the interests of the poor white men, but they are a source of benefit to them in a multitude of ways. We tax slaves in the first place to maintain the poor men, who are from affliction or misfortune unable to maintain themselves, while no slave is ever permitted to enter the poor houses of the State. If by the affliction of God, a poor man loses his reason and becomes a lunatic, the slaves of the State are taxed to maintain him in the Asylum. They were taxed to build the Asylum, and yet no slave is ever permitted to take the benefits of the institution. If a man is too poor to educate his children, the slaves of the State are taxed to educate them for him, while on the other hand, no slave is ever permitted to enter one of our public schools.—We do not mention these things to complain of them as hardships, by no means. We simply adduce them to show the poor men of the country the immense benefits conferred on them by the slave population, while there is no corresponding benefit to the slave himself. Some of the Lawyers and doctors, and men, with large sums of money at interest, say they are over taxed, and try to curry favor with the poor people by abusing slaveholders. Let the people remember that no one man of these ever pays a Lawyer, Doctor, or Capitalist, one single dollar, either to feed the poor, to educate poor children, or to maintain poor lunatics in the Asylum.

Another reason is, that if we tax slaves highly, if it does not drive all of them out of the State, it will, at least, make slaveholding so unprofitable that none but the very richest men can afford to have slaves and pay the high taxes upon them. Then, fellow citizens, instead of those Opposition demagogues being the friends of the poor men, they are in reality pursuing a policy which will keep poor wives at the wash tubs, and you at the plow handles all the days of your lives. Any industrious saving man in our State, may, in a few years, if not burthened with too large a family, make enough to buy a negro woman to cook and wash for him, instead of his faithful wife having all the drudgery of the household on her hands. If you tax negroes too high so poor man can afford to own them. Thus these men, true their ancient interests, are pursuing a course of policy, which must, and will, eventuate, in a thousand different ways, to the injury of the poor men of the State.

How can poor men eat the food bought with taxes levied on slaves for their benefit, and say they are treating their owners right, when they vote for taking them to death. How can they forget the benefits conferred on their helpless children, in enabling them, by means of the free schools, to obtain an education, and thus fit themselves for usefulness in all the spheres of life? How can the man whose neighbor's slaves are taxed to maintain his insane brother, in safety and comfort, reconcile it with his conscience, to burden with oppression, the very man, who, with no respect of return, is taxed to sustain his blood and kindred.

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We do not believe the people are going to be guilty of any such folly and ingratitude as the miserable charlatans, who are presuming on their credulity and ignorance, think they will.—It is not the first humbug these same Peter Funks have brought around to gild them with. They recollect cool skins and hard cider—they remember the midnight oaths and dark lanterns—they remember the great fortunes they were going to give everybody when the people got their share of the public lands. The people have known these men long enough to understand that their promises are made to be broken. They know they don't believe the tenth part of what they profess, and they have treated them accordingly. Of all the schemes they have yet introduced, we pronounce ad valorem the very meanest, for the men who advocate it, first run to the poor man and say him, "it is all gotten up to tax negroes," and then they go to slave owners and tell them, "Oh, don't you be afraid; we are going to tax all the property these poor people, which now don't pay anything, such as their beds and cows, and hogs, &c., and thus make it lighter on you."

Can human imagination conceive of a baser prostitution of political influence than this.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Through a friend, just from Onslow, and one that has seen gentlemen from every quarter of that County, we hear the most flattering account of the "signs of the times" in that section. The Democracy in Onslow are enthusiastic and are determined on a decisive victory—such a victory as will completely annihilate the last lingering hope of the Oppositionists in that County. We learn that ad valorem is sinking fast in the estimation of the people all over the County, and many of the Opposition party have publicly declared that they shall most cheerfully support our candidate for Governor.—We send greeting to our friends, and the friends of the Constitution as it was, it is, and as it should be, in the other sections of the State, and can assure them that the gallant Democracy of old Craven are also up and doing, and "if the other Counties in the State will do as well as old Craven," mark the prediction, John W. Ellis will lead John Pool by twenty thousand majority!! So mote it be.—Newbern Enquirer.

GOV. ELLIS PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.

We have just received "glad tidings" from some of the Western Counties, and the "prospects are bright and brightening" throughout the West. A gentleman from Iredell says that "Gov. Ellis will receive a larger vote than any Democrat ever before received in that County," for, says he, "the Register's ad valorem fever is plying the very d— with the Opposition party in the west." This is no Democratic authority, but from an Opposition gentleman from Iredell County. He further says that Mr. Pool cannot carry the strength of his party in any County in the West. Hurrah again for our leader and the cause of Democracy generally.—Newbern Enquirer.

[From the Daily Morning News.]

Two neighbors were talking to-day on the Square, about politics here and about politics there; Says one to the other, in accents quite hearty, "Can you tell why the Constitutional-Union party resemble sleep following an old man with a bell?" "Indeed," replies the other, "I really can't tell." "Why," says the first, "his plain as your nose." "Because they'll follow their Bell where Ever (it) goes." PATHEA.

Every husband thinks that he can tame a shrew except the poor fellow that has her.

Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse unless you want to be dislocated.

A country editor perpetrates the following upon the marriage of a Mr. Husband to the lady of his choice: "This case is the strangest we have known in our life. The man is a husband and so is his wife."

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN.

It has always been the motto of the Democratic party to advocate principles, and not the personal claims of men. This is the reason why that party has gained and sustained the supremacy over all the other parties. That the party departed from this motto in the late Convention, no one can deny. In this, they have made a great blunder, and an adjournment to Baltimore was the natural result. A great many delegates went to the convention, not to sustain the old line principles of Democracy, but to sustain the personal claims of men; or perhaps, we should say, a man. The consequence was, as might have been anticipated, disastrous to the party for the time being. Perhaps it was for the best that it was so. Experience is the best teacher. It will cause the party to return to its old motto, and cling to it more tenaciously than ever. We do not believe, as some do, that there is anything disheartening in the result of the Charleston Convention, or in the prospect still before us. The party has by no means ceased to be a national party. We know that the Oppositionists brag about the split at Charleston, and say that the Democratic party has lost its nationality. But this is all a humbug. If the Democratic party will nominate some conservative man—like Hunter, Dickinson or Lane—the Democratic vote will be increased at the North, and the nominee elected.

That there are thousands of Democrats in the North true to the South and National Democracy, we again assert. To sustain ourselves in the assertion, we call attention to the following extract from the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat:

"Northern Democrats will hold no parley with fanaticism of any character. Their course will not be changed the breadth of a hair by anything the seceders have done or may do. If these Southern ultraists will not help us fight Abolitionism, we will fight it alone."

Nobly said. National Democracy forever! May the stars and stripes ever continue to wave over this great and prosperous nation, through the influence of the National Democratic party. Democrats, you that have departed, return to the old land-marks of the party! Let principles guide you, not men.—Star of Freedom.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—The Prince de Joinville, who is very quietly staying at the National Hotel in Washington, though less lionized than the Japanese, receives much attention from General Cass, who was once Minister at his father's court, and others who made his acquaintance in former years, either in Europe, or during his previous visit with the frigate La Belle Poule in 41.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—St. Louis, May 21.—The Democratic Convention in the first congressional district of Arkansas has nominated Hon. T. C. Hindman for re-election to Congress. The Convention then endorsed the action of the Southern States at the Charleston Convention, and appointed N. P. Burrows and S. D. Carroll as delegates, and Hon. T. T. Hindman and N. Bart. Pearce as alternates to the Baltimore Convention.

We have a specimen of railroad literature that can not well be beat. The rule is a safe one, and very sure.

The directors of— road were in session. Many an important measure had been decided upon. The business was nearly completed, when the Superintendent rose and remarked that he intended issuing an important order immediately on his return.

The road was a double track; and a short time prior to this there had been a very serious accident, caused by the eastward bound train jumping the track just as it met the train bound west, running into it diagonally, and doing great damage to life and limb as well as property.

To prevent like occurrences in the future, the Superintendent proposed to issue to conductors and engineers the following rule:—

"Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other on separate tracks, conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other."

A Good Thing on Joe.—Joseph G. Baldwin, lately of Alabama, author of "Flash Times," &c. is now a Judge in California. His vocation required him to travel in the mines, and necessity required him to sleep with an Irishman. Says the Judge to Paddy, "You'd be a long time in Ireland before you could sleep with a Judge." Says Paddy to the Judge, "Yis and ye'd be a long time in the Ould Countrie before ye'd be elected a Judge."

A lady who had been subpoenaed as a witness on a trial, asked her husband, in great trepidation, what she would say if the lawyers inquired her age. "Say?" he replied; "why, tell them you haven't yet reached the years of discretion."

[Special Despatch to the Charleston Courier.]

Fatal Railroad Accident.