sold in forty-eight hours. Nobody proposes to is the meaning of that? It means that the workingburden thenegro, but tax him equally with other

property.

What do our Democratic friendssay in the 11th resolution of their Platform :

"Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State Who talks about disturbing the National Con-

stitution? This is merely a tub thrown to the whale. They are now devoutly opposed to dis-turbing the compromises of the Constitution. How were they a few years ago in regard to Free Suffrage? Mr. Badger continued to read from the Democratic platform-

"and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of Constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue

"Deprecate at this time,' repeated Mr. B What other time would be more suitable than the present? What particular objection have they to this time? They go on to tell us-"be-

lieving it to be premature." Hill, some years ago, who, on a certain occasion, was desirous of attending the races at Hillsboro'. which were to come off some days thereafter. He was not a very bright youth, and upon apply ing to one of the Tutors for permission at that time to go, was informed by the Tutor that his application was "premature." Never having heard the word "premature" before, he took it for granted that it implied permission to go; so off he went at once. On his return he was brought before the Tutor for disobedience. The Tutor asked him why he went to Hillsboro' without his permission. The boy replied "You gave me permission." "I gave you permission," said the Tutor, "what did I say?" "Why, sir," responded the boy, "you said it was premature, and I thought by that you meant to give me permis-Mr. B. thought when we discovered an evil then was the time to remedy it. If slaves paid their full proportion of taxes, then might they with some propriety call it premature. \$50,000 in land pays 20 cents on the \$100 value, or one fifth of one per cent. What reason was there why \$50,000 in land should pay \$100, while \$50,000 in negroes only pay about \$40? the Democrats say it is "premature," and we are left in doubt as to their meaning. Mr. B. then read from the platform the word succeeding " premature," viz: "Impolitie." What policy is there in continuing to tax in North Carolina one species of property double as much as another kind I presume that it is impolitic in their estimation simply because the proposition comes from the Opposition. Very well. (Continuing to read from the platform.) "Dangerous." To whom? asked Mr. B. Who is it going to damage? The only danger that he could see to result from it would be that some people's property in slaves would have to pay as much tax as their neighbor's lands. If that's the only danger, it needn't trouble us much. Continuing to read the 11th resolution. "unjust." What sort of an idea have our Democratic friends, of justice, asked Mr. B. Negroes don't pay 64 cents on the \$100 value, while land pays 20 cents on the \$100. Is it unjust for them to stand upon the same footing? This distinction should not be made in favor of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word "premature," he was under the impression that their objection to equal taxation was only for the present. He thought that they might not oppose it at another time. And when he read "dangerous," he still hoped that when the "dangerous" time passed they would become its advocates. But when he came to "unjust" his hopes vanished. A thing may be "dangerous" today and highly safe to-morrow; but to say that it is 'onjust' shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" prop-

osition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control ever public affairs. After its being "pre-mature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to after the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax slaves

equally with other property, what do they propose—
"at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislatrace when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so
to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the

various interests and classes of property in all sections That is to say, while they deem it "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust "at this time," to have a fair taxation, they regard it the duty of the Legis. lature to tax equally, every species of property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves! Is it reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation equally with other property, and to exempt nothing else? I am a slave-holder myself, said Mr. B., though not a large one, and I don't see why I should not pay as much tax on my property, according to its value, as any one else. person owns a large number of negroes, the natoral increase, in the course of twenty years will dou-ble the value of his property, while land don't in-crease, but on the contrary, will in thirty years become completely worn out. Two tracts of land don't here! third tract. (Laughter and applause.) What deour opponents say in opposition to our platform? They trouble because they profess to think we are going to tax the poor man's tin cups, and make an inroad on his hen roost. They well know, however that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such thing. So great is their affection for the working man that they really believe what they don's believe (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamed of themselves Continued laughter and applause.) Our plan is sin ply to alter the Constitution that all property may be taxed equally, according to value. But even if we were going to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would amount to, at 10 cents on the \$100 worth. He would allow five tin cups to each family, though he thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had too respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unlessed was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter) Five in caps valued at five cents apiece, would be 25 cents. The tax on five tin cups for one year would amount to one fax on hwe tin cups for one year would amount to our-fortieth part of one cent, or in other words one cent would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for forty years. Now let'us see what would be the tax on chickens; but, by the wax, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their price on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth ten dollars: The tax on ten dollars worth for one year would be one cent. The united tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be one and onefortieth of a cent. (Laughter and applause) I will leave it to some better arithmetician than myself to calculate what per cent of this amount the collector would eccive (continued laughter and applause.): Five cen's would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one family for four years. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to sup-pose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But lot us see what the whole tax in the State would he or all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As only the poor people so much excite the compassion of our tic friends, we will suppose that out of the 99,000 families are 40,000 poor fan tax for one year on the tin cups of the whole 40,000 would only amount to ten dollars, and the entire tax on all the chickens would only be four hundred dollars. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this county, Messrs. Modecai and Cox, each of whom he supposed owned at least 100 negroes. If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, on would each have to pay on their ne about \$100 taxes instead of forty as now. ough, they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to ad valorem be-cause it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Plat-form in regard to a Convention ever contemplated such a thing as the faxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr. Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin cups plates, &c , but knowing that the Democrats d micrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. Badger) op-lany change in the wording of it. The resolu-provides that we shall discriminate "in favor of the native products of our State." What does that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our people and the productions of the people of other es, we shall discriminate in favor of the former.

"And the industrial pursuits of her citizens." What

is the meaning of that? It means that the working-man's horse, furniture, tin cupr, if you please, and many other things, shall be exempt from taxation. It was never contemplated by the Opposition that these things should be taxed.

If he were disposed to criticise the Democratic plat-form, he could show that they go for taxing tin cups, chairs, &c. They say in their platform that the Le-gislature should "so adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Consti-tution upon the various interests and classes of newtution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State. He did not, how ever, attribute any such purpose to them, but merely wished to call attention to the same feature in their platform that they complain of in ours. The only thing that the Constitution precludes us from taxing now according to value is the negroes. It is this fea-ture in the Constitution that we wish to change. Our platform provides for discrimination in favor of the industry of our people—theirs makes no such provision. Is there any reason why negroes should not be taxed according to value? The only reason that he could see was they are more valuable than other property. They can be transported and sold with case, and for that recogn they ought to be taxed as high as any other property. Leaving out of view the paltry charge that property. Leaving out of view the paltry charge that we intend to tax tin cups and such things, is it not the policy of a Republican Government to tax property according to value? Isn't it right and fair

Our taxes are not at the highest, high as they are What do they mean by "premature? This was of the word "premature" in the Democratic platform reminded him of a fellow at Chapel

	showing the present and prospective indebt	edness of
r	TOTAL PROGRAMMENTON	
ı.	PRESENT DEBT OF THE STATE, MAY, 18:	0.
	Bonds issued 1st January, 1851, to pay debts \$170,000	
	North Carolina Kailroad	000,000,0
	Atlantic Railroad	466,500
	Western Extension Railrond	080,000
	Fayetteville and Coalfields Railroad	300,000
	Wilmington and Charlotte Bailroad	200,000
1	Tar River and Weldon and Gaston Railroad	167,000
ł	Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.	120,000
ł	Fayetheville and Centre Plankroad	50,000
ł	Fayet@ville and Warsaw Plankroad	10,000
1	Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal	
١	Chesapeake and Atoemarie Canal	350,000
ı	Under act of 1858- 9, to meet the State debt. 1	
1	Due Literary Board	81,005
1	Bank of Cape Fear	96,000
1	Debt on account of Cape Fear and Deep Ri-	
1	ver	310,000
I	\$8,543,305	
l	PROSPECTIVE DEST.	are of ance

Favetteville and Coalfields RR \$100 000 Wilmington and Charlotte RR ... 2,000,000 Western Extension Railroad, (ac-.8,700,000 Carolina Railrond as an example, and the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad is extended beyond Rutherford and the mountains: Wilmington and Charlotte RR...3,000,000

Western Estension Railroad 1,700,000

Debt, present and prospective\$19,043,805 Our present revenue is some \$600,000 or \$700,000. The interest on this debt will be about a million of dolsame time on the head of the while man. Taxes will certainly be considerably increased two or three years hence, and there is a very large proportion of the property in North Carolina which does not pay its proper share of the public burdens. Put politics out of the way and ask any man if it is not right that this pro perty should be taxed equally with other property in perty shound accordance with its value? The present system is unjust and oppressive. The Legislature has been obliged to tax the salaries or wages of every man who receives \$500 or more one per cent. This is a very serious tax on the mechanic or laboring man, but I doubt not that they would submit cheerfully to it if they bore an equal proportion of taxes with others. A man owns two negro mechanics which he hires out for \$250 a piece. Those negroes work side by side with the white man, who earns \$500 by his work, and though their master receives the same for his negroes that the white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the two of white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the two of only \$1.00, while the white man pays \$5, besides the eighty cents poll tax. The condition of things have changed since 1835. Then no one complained of the taxes. Since then they have become enormous, on land and on nearly everything except negroes.

I now wish to notice, said Mr. B., some of the objections urged against the calling of a Convention. Some say they are afraid that the Western delegates will change the basis of representation. What reason have they for this fear? Our Western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we

have they for this fear? Our Western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we doubt them? I presume they are as honest as we are. But, if they did desire such a thing they couldn't do it, for that portion of the State which may be called middle western North Carolina would raise her voice against it. Some have objected to a Convention be- to take no more such into the ship of State. Let the sgainst it. Some nave objected to a convention because of the enormous cost of holding it. If slaves
were taxed equally with land, the increased revenue on
that kind of property in ten counties would pay the
whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say
that the cost of holding a Convention will be some or of the loafer and the
whole cost of holding a Convention. Why, some of them say
that the cost of holding a Convention is a convention to take no more such into the saip of State. Let the
people be made to comprehend clearly, that the spirit
of American society is not to lower the respectable
citizen to the degraded level of the loafer and the
whole cost of holding a Convention. Why, some of them say
that the spirit were taxed equally with a convention to take no more such into the saip of State. Let the
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whole cost of holding a Convention. Why, some of them say
that the spirit were taxed equally with land the spirit
of American society is not to lower the respectable
citizen to the degraded level of the loafer and the
whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say
the convention of the c that the cost of holding a Convention will be \$300,000! if possible, the ignorant to the place of the better I wonder they had not said \$3,000,000. They are noted for their inclination to misrepresent. not their real objections. The true cause of their opposition was, it was proposed by the Opposition party, and he now made the prediction, and wished his audience to take notice of the fact, that many of those who now denounce this question of equal taxation as being at this time premature, dangerous and unjust, would, two years from this time, be its strongest It will be amusing to hear the reasons they will give for their opposition to it at first. In the meantime, we have but one course left. We believe it to be right and just. This is the most proper time to correct an evil. The only question is, is it right?
If it is right, let us press forward to blof out the ine mality that now exists. (Applause.)

He had intended to make a remark or two in reference to Governor Ellis. He thought Governor E. had no right to drag him out in his speeches. He had said nothing to him and wanted nothing of him. He had better keep all his ammunition for John Pool, for it is my opinion that he will need all he can command and more before he get-through this canvair. (Appliause.) He speaks of my having pronounced my ipsedizit. does he mean by calling my opinion an ipre dirit! (Applance and laughter.) The Governor says 'Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool ask for all valorem—the peopledo not;"
that is to say the people have not asked Gov. Ellis for it; but they mean to have it, nevertheless. Now, it would not concern me particularly if the people did not choose to adopt ad valorem. It is true, I have some negroes, and pay but little taxes on them; but under the ystem I should have to pay a great deal more. What interest is it to me, then? Though the Govern may not, I know a great many of the people who want equal taxation, and they mean to assert their rights at the ballot box. Governor Ellis says "it is only a hob-by "-if so, Pool will ride it into the Governor's office. He says we want to make "capital for a forlorn par So we are forlorn as far as the Governor is con ned—that is, we can't get office from him. He says as the Governor is conthat we want to "excite the jealousy of one sgainst another." That is as much as to say that if one portion of our Constitution is unjust, it is wrong to alter it. If we want to prevent jealousy let every man come forward and pay equally according to his ability. (Applause.) Governor E. says that equal taxation is "specious and delusive—fair in appearance but tricky." Is it so ? Whom will it delude? How but tricky. Is it so " is the Governor, is it specious? "Discrimination," says the Governor, is it specious? "We have got discrimination in the sole true policy." We have got discrimination." tion now with a vengeance. We have now discrimina-tion in favor of one class of property. The paper that I am reading from says that Governor Ellis said "the Opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes. This must be a misprint. Governor Ellis could not have intended to say It is not true-we don't propose to take the tax off of land and put it on hegroes, but to make it equal. Governor Ellis says that land and negroes are of equal value, and we propose to tax them equally. By in-creasing the tax on the negro now you also increase the tax on the white man; but adopt equal taxation on all property, and then the increase of the tax on the negro will have no effect upon the poll tax. I don't recognize the right of Governor Ellis to speak in an ffensive manner of me, and therefore I deduty to make these remarks of him. He had better confine himself to John Pool, for he will get sick enough of him before he gets through the mountains.

Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by wishing that the Governor might find abundant happiness and suc-cess in private life, to which he will shortly retire, and

* These figures may not be entirely sceurate, though they are doubtless as nearly so as can be au-certained at this time.

said if the Governor wished to pay more taxes than be would have to pay under the ad valorem system, he had

no doubt the treasurer would take all he might desire

to pay. Then wishing all his audience happiness and prosperity, and that they all might have ad valorem,

he closed his speech.

[From the Righmond Index. IS THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT REPUBLI-

That erratic statesman, but deep thinker, John Ran-dolph, of Roanoke, once declared that the time would come when the Constitution of the United States would be regarded as a nuisance, and the same personage or various ocasions gave it as his settled opinion that be regarded as a nuisance, and the same personage on various ocasions gave it as his settled opinion that America would finally be ruined by the "levelling doctrines" of the ultra advocates of Democracy. It is a notable fact that many very intelligent thinkers seem to be slowly coming to similar convictions. Within the last few years we have frequently heard gentlement of sound intellect and liberal emissions declare the of sound intellect and liberal opinions, declare that from a republic the United States had passed to a mobocracy, and that the direct tendency of this state of things was to destroy the government and plungs the land into snareby. The gettemen in question are not croakers or "aristocrats," but good patriots, and men of far reaching views; yet they have come to conclusions scarcely differing from those recently expressed by Lord Macaulay, to the effect that the American system is "a failure.

is "a failure."

Is this true? The question is a scrious one, and we very much fear that there are good grounds to doubt whether our system is so great, and glorious and splendid as Fourth of July orators declare it to be. Unquestionably the whole spirit—if not the frame-work—of the government has changed since the days of the Revolution, and even since the commencement of the century.
The Americs of President Buchanan's time is quite

The America of President Buchanan's time is quite different from the America of General Washington's epoch. Then it was a republic; now it seems to have become "Young America," which "being interpreted" amounts very nearly to what our friends above alluded to, call a molocracy. We trust that no one will misunderstand these views, or suppose that they point to monarchy, aristocracy or any other dreadful "gorgon or phinarchies" and a second of the control of the contro or chimera dire," such as the youthful sovereigns of the land have been taught to hate with righteous hatred, and to regard as the sum of all evil. We state a fact which is patent to all, and will be recognized by every man of intelligence and liberal thought. The country is levelling down, not up, and the consequence of this state of things may be seen in every department of the government, in every branch of the public service. Are the best men placed in offices of responsibility and power, or the worst men? Let the reader seously ask himself the the question whether the Congress of the United States—the State Legislatures—the official posts both Federal and State—and the Mu nicipal offices of the towns and cities-are filled by the really deserving men, or by time-servers, intriguents, and tricky politicians. The very judicial elections are beginning to grow corrupt—and the Judge who will be sworn to do equal justice to all, is expected to drag the ermine in the gutter of faction in order to procure his election. The Demos of the Athenians seems to have revived in America, with fuller powers than be-fore, and the result threatens to be worse than of old. In a Republican form of government there is but one safeguard of the public peace—an enlightened public opinion, prompting the masses to the choice of proper men to make the laws, and subsequently to obedience to those laws. Force will not do it in the United States—and the jealousy of the Federal Gor-ernment is so great that the employment of the army to operate against the people of any State opporting it-self in its State cancity to the President, would prob-ably produce a disruption of the Union, followed by all the horrors of a civil war. Force therefore, is not advisible—and yet, what remains but force if one porlars. How is it to be met but by increased taxation:
Under the Democratic platform you can increase the
tax on everything but the negro, but you can't increase the tax on the negro without raising it at the
same time on the head of the white man. Taxes will
referred to be considerably increased two or three years

The abolition masses in the North, as ignorant as they
are fanatical, usurping the authority which should
rest in the hands of the thoughtful, cultured, and patention of the country, misled and inflamed by increased the souther?

The abolition masses in the North, as ignorant as they
are fanatical, usurping the authority which should
rest for the country, misled and inflamed by increase of the country. rest in the anals of the thoughtful, cultured, and patriotic citizens, seize on the property of the Southern gentleman who goes on a visit to Boston—what then? The laws must be enforced, and the bitter blood becomes more inflamed than before; the boads of Union less and less binding. We have little doubt that the fanaticism of the North is the direct result of the moborage pressuling in the citizened. the moborracy prevailing in the cities and towns of the New England States. There are good patriots— men of high views and lofty character there; but they are paralyzed by the rabble who are skillfully played

on by Seward, Phillips, Hale, and their associates. The mob are taught to regard the Southerner as a monstrous tyrant, who is holding in cruel boudage his fellow creature, having equal rights with himself—and the result of this teaching is that the Constitutional rights of the South are persistently assailed, and the country drifting, as we write, towards disunion and war.

There is but one cure for the evil to place the best men in office, to give the control of public affairs, municipal, State and Federal, to those who, by education, training, virtue and capacity, are competent to discharge the duties of office. We are sick of seeing low demagogues, political hacks, cross road bullies, and Five Point shoulder-hitters placed in authority over the respectable citizens of the land. As long as these men are permitted to thrust aside the better class of American citizens, and reach offices of dignity, emolument and authority by means of their very emolument and authority by means of their very vulgarity and vices, the body politic will remain diseased at the core, and irremedicable. The remedy for the disease is to send the whole crew a drift, and class, and in that way produce equality. We shall These are then have a good government, and a sound and health ful social condition. At present, we have neither We'have what Washington would have shrunk from ful social e as he shrunk from that other despotism of England-a despotism of the mob. The fathers of the Revolution bequeathed us a Republic. That Republic is as dead as though it had never existed. But if we do not recognize it upon the only true basis, then the American system will be "a failure," indeed, and the "model re-public" will not even exist as it now does in appear-

on by Seward, Phillips, Hale, and their associates.

The mob are taught to regard the Southerner as a

CONGRESS

In the Senate, on the 11th, two petitions were preented from the New York Chamber of Commerce, one against the passage of a bill giving the right to certain States to impose tonnage duties on shipping for the improvement of certain rivers, and the other against the act for the codification of the revenue laws. In the House, the committee of mileage, made an adverse report on the bill referred to it, proposing to repeal the act of 1856, which regulates the compensa-

tion of members of Congress. It was laid upon the The House then considered the post office appropriation bill, and passed it. The bill reduces the appro-priation for clerks at the various post offices from \$959,600 to \$800,000, and appropriates \$5,740,000 to

meet any deficiencies which may result from the in-sufficiency of the revenues of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year. The Senate, on the 12th, considered the civil appro

The House passed the Light-House and Naval ap-

In the Senate, on the 13th, the tariff and loan bill was reported, and the civil appropriation considered.

In the House, resolutions condemnatory of the Sec-ctary of the Navy and the President, owing to alleged partiality in the distribution of the public patronage as regards the navy contracts were adopted by a vote of two to one.

The Senate, on the 14th, adopted a resolution oning the adjournment to the 25th.

The House postponed the further consideration of the Pacific railroad bill until the next session. A bil was passed reducing the expenditure for the public printing forty per cent.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Mr. Mason made a port in relation to the Harper's Ferry outbreak. By the report it appears that Brown kept his own secrets but the evidence goes to show that he intended to cregeneral servile insurrection throughout the Southern States. The report recommends the em-ployment of an adequate military force at the United States arsenals, and that the Southern States be better prepared to meet a similar emergency. Messrs. Col er and Doclittle made a minority report, and think

no legislation is necessary.

The Senate postponed the consideration of the tariff and loan bill notil next December. The House considered Senate amendments to civil appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

The latest accounts from Italy confirm the success of Garabaldi. On the 22d ult, he entered the town of Palermo, after a bombardment which lasted several It is estimated that his force now reaches about 40,000 men.

It was reported that Russia and France had agree to partition Turkey, with the understanding that Eng-iand should be offered a share. Subsequently this re-port was explained away by Lord John Russell stating that the Russian propositions were to inquire into the condition of the Christians in Turkey. He said that Austria, England and Prussia dissented, but proposed that Turkey should berself institute any inquiry into the subject. He further said that France sided

[From the Chicago Press, June 6th. THE GREAT TORNADO IN THE NORTHWEST-APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE-GREAT DE-STRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The torusdo seems to have had its origin, as above stated, in Linn county, about sixty miles west of the Mississippi river, about night fall, its ravages being, as far as heard from, in the vacinity of Cedar Rapids. Thence it passed in a direction a little north of east several times crossing the line of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad. At Lisbon Station, sixty-four miles west of Clinton, the depot structures were de-molished, and a train of ten freight cars standing on the track were lifted bodily from their tracks and dashed to pieces. Some of these were loaded with grain, which was scattered broadcast for rods. One ras loaded with lumber, which was carried and scattered many yards distant.

cered many yards distant.

Cinton, force, June 4, 1860.—Last evening a terrible tornado passed over this county from Marion, in Linn county, through Cedar and Clinton counties, crossing the Mimissippi river at Camanche, literally destroying the towns of Camanche, Iowa; and Albany, Illinois.

The first head of the tornado was between Mario and Cedar Rapids, in Linn county, going from north west to southeast, in three different veins, crossing the track of the C. I. and N. R. R., at Lisbon, taking the track of the C. I. and N. K. K., at Lisbon, taking the station house, eating house, and all the ware-houses at the station, missing the principal part of the village and killing none there, but before reaching there we hear of sixteen deaths. One vein of the

there we hear of sixteen deaths. One vein of the storm passed north of Mechanicsville; demolishing everything in its course and killing sixteen persons.

The rest took in its course part of Onion Grove, and killed two persons, and near Onion Grove it killed fifteen persons. It passed south of the railroad near Dewitt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen on the farm of Thomas Hatfield, and demolished the residence of G. W. Ames. It then passed south of Romessa and Low Moor, taking in its course the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family; also, the house of Thornburg McKinney and Ralstons, and several others. It then struck the town of Camanche, demolishing almost the entire town, and thus occasioning the loss of fifty-five lives west of Clinton.

Clinton.

Reports make the loss of life much greater, but the bodies have not been found. The tornade struck Camanche about 7 o'clock p. m., destroying many fine brick buildings, among which was the Millard House, kept by H. Sessions, formerly of Eris, Pa. Not one of the inmates escaped without serious injury, and Amelia Davis and sm, and daughter of Mr. Sessions, were instantly killed. A brick building four stories in height, built by G. W. Westphall, covered the bodies of eight persons, only one of which, a daughter of Mr. Westphall, was saved. A large lumber raft from the Chippewa river, manned by a crew of twenty-four men, and having two women on board, being opposite Camanche, was completely scattered. Twen-

ty-four men, and having two women on board, being opposite Camanche, was completely scattered. Twenty-one men and the women were lost.

A house containing three persons was blown into the river and immediately crushed on striking the water. Of the thirty-one citizens of Camanche killed, the greater portion were in brick buildings. Many sought shelter in the cellars of wooden buildings, and in every such instance, though the buildings were demolished, the persons were saved.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the storm struck the town of

At 10 o'clock a. m., the storm struck the town of Albany, Illinois, two miles north of Camanche, with full force, destroying every building in the town; al-though but five lives were lost, thirty-five were seri-

responded to, but when we consider the number that are left desolate, we must confess we have fears of

Morrison, Ill., June 4th .- A tornado passed about five miles south of Morrison, extending through a long range of country, and creating great destruction of property and loss of life. A doctor has just returned from the scene of suffering and says eight or killed and about fifty seriously injured. women was taken from her bed and carried twenty or twenty-five rods. A number of houses were destroyed and a large number of horses and cattle were killed.

Amboy, Itt., June 4th .- The tornado reaches about Amooy, It., June 413.—Ine tornado reaches about eight miles in length. John Humbell's farm house, barn, fence and stock were destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell were dangerously injured, and Henry Hubbell's wife badly injured. Mr. Moss, farm house barn, fences and stock are destroyed; Mrs. Moss is killed; Mr. Moss and daughter are dangerously injured, and two sons slightly injured: J. Rosebrugh's farm house, barn, fences and stock destroyed; Mr. Sackett badly injured; Mr. Northway's farm house, barn, fences and stock destroyed; Mr. Northway's son badly injured; Bigs by's farm house, barn, fences and stock destroyed by a hrm house, barn, rences and stock destroyed, Crombie's farm house, barn, fences and stock des-troyed, his child killed and another dangerously in-jured; Judge Wood's extensive farm house, barn, fences and stock destroyed; Mr. Wright's farm house, barn, fences and stock destroyed; Mr. Wright dan gerously injured; Mr. McEmmett's house, barn fences and stock destroyed; Mr. Maine's farm barn, fences and stock destroyed.

Sterling, Ill., June 4th .- A terrible tornado passe about three miles south of this city last night, unroof-ing some houses and entirely demolishing others, kill-ing several persons, and breaking the limbs and otherwise maining a great many more. We also learn that at Lynden, twelve miles south of here, the torado was even more destructive. The physicians and the people generally from this city have turned out to aid the sufferers.

The reporter of the Republican and Gazette has

ist returned from the scene of destruction. The folowing particulars we take from his report. The tor nadocame from the southwest. The first house struck in this vicinity was a large brick one belonging to David Scott. The upper story was taken entirely off; next Alonzo Golder's, tearing it completely in pieces and se-riously injuring his son.

James Wood's house was taken entirely from its James Wood's house was taken entirely from its foundation and carried some distance; the family escaped by taking refuge in the cellar. Next Wm. Goodrich's house, whose family escaped by taking refuge in the cellar; house entirely demolished. A house belonging to E. D. Cook, and occupied by a family named Pike, was also torn down; Mr. Pike's wife was so seriously injured that she will live but a few hours; his son's leg and daughter's arm were broken.

Mr. McComber's house was moved from its founds tion and the gable end torn off. Next, the house of tion and the gable end torn off. Next, the house of Captain Doty, where everything was torn to pieces; his son and a hired man, William Yooward, were up stairs at the time, and carried by the force of the tor-nado upwards of 100 feet and badly injured; the re-mainder of the family escaped uninjured in the cellar. William Kimball's house down, his wife badly hurt and child killed. and child killed. Opposite corner, house and barn of Cyrus Scott were blown down, and also the house of Jesse E. Scott, whose family were all dangerously in-jured. S. Russell's house blown down; Mr. Jennings and his mother both killed.

On the whole line of the tornado scarcely a piece of furniture can be found. Cattle were killed, and the feathers blown from turkeys, chickens, &c.

shaped, and carried pieces of furniture upwards of two It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life and

"DEFAULTERS AT HOME AND ABROAD."-"Bullinger. the defaulting cashier, has been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude."—London Paper.

"The friends of Mr. Fowler presented him with \$8,000 wherewith to support himself," etc.—New York to Washington, with a view to the arranging for the campaign against the Shoshonees and other Indians. It is to be planned on a large scale, as Government

is satisfied that we are to have an extensive Indian war.

TOWN, COUNTY AND STATE CHILLS AND FRYERS.—Thought you didd'f have such

things hereabouts. Found out to the contrary. Had a big one last week. A huge follow, that paid his respects to us without ceremony, confound him. He knocked us down and then shook us without mercy. From the best information we have been able to collect thus far, the track of the tornade extends from the heart of Linn county, Iows, near Cedera Rapids, the present terminus of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraka Railroad, in a generally northeast direction across Clinton county, crossing the Mississippi at Camanche and Albany—towns fronting cach other respectively on the Iowa and Illinois shores—and thence maintaining its course towards the centre of the State, across whiteside into Lee county, its latest ravages heard from up to present writing being near Lee Centre.

The entire distance thus traversed is upwards of one hundred and eighty or more pulsations a minute. Then he put out the fire and nearly drowned us by the application of hot water, which he extracted in copious measure from every pore in our body. Then he left us, promising to return and finish us on the hundred and eighty or more pulsations a minute. Then he put out the fire and nearly drowned us by the application of hot water, which he extracted in copious measure from every pore in our body. Then he left us, promising to return and finish us on the lows and that through a populous and fertile farming region, dotted with thriving towns, some of which, as we have below to record, fell in the path of the destroyer.

The tornado seems to have had its origin, as above stated, in Linn county, about sixty miles west of the bullets in the shape of pills—we plastered the inne bullets in the shape of pills—we plastered the inner walls with blue mass, the outer walls we strengthened with a coat of mustard, and stocked our elstern with quinine—thus prepared we consider ourselves tolerably secure for the present. We have, also, at hand a stout staff, made of Ashe, which will do to lean upon, and which, in skillful hands, can be used as a weapon of offence as well as defence. Peste on these chills, we say. They come along, knock a fellow's heels from under him, and then use him just as they please, and a fellow musta't say beans! Carrots, then! Softly, softly, old man, you're not out of the woods yet! Wait till you stand firmly on your pins before you Wait till you stand firmly on your pins before you whistle! Can't a fellow sing? Sing as much as you please—but don't whistle!

LILESVILLE, N. C., June 19, 1860. LILESTILE, N. C., June 19, 1860.

MR. C. W. FENTON, ESQ.: Please accept, from your friend, J. J. C., a Pool beet, that grew on Pool soil, and was cultivated by a Pool man. It measures 175 inches round, and weighs 101 pounds. If any of the patrons of the Argus can beat the above beet, I would love to compare with them again about the 1st of October next, in order to ascertain who can beet raising

beets.

My beets are doing very well now, but I am fearful they will not do so well after the election of Pool, though I will try to make them grow more rapidly by heaping up some of the pure and unadulterated soil of Bell and Everett around their roots.

If any man thinks he can beat the above-let him try. The fact is, our friend J. J. C. is hard to beat at any thing he goes into -but there is nothing like trying. He is great on persimmon trees, too. Wish we had a few yards of that tree to make shooting sticks-they would be hard to beat as hard as the beet which he has just sent us, which can't be best. Thanks, friend J. J. C.

JOHN POOL, while on the way to the White Sulphur Springs in Catawba with his family, met with a most glorious reception at Salisbury, Governor Ellis's home, on Friday night, the 8th inst. The Watchman says it was not known until about sun down that he was to pass through; but by a spontaneous movement, he was met by a large crowd of citizens at the depot, who gave him a very cordial greeting. As the train moved off towards Charlotte, the passengers commenced cheering for Pool and were answered by the citizens at the depot. Mr. Pool and family were escorted to the Boyden House. A large number of citizens were soon gathered there to see the man about whom they had heard so much of late, as the great advocate of equal taxation. He was kept standing for an hour or more by persons advancing to make his acquaintance. He had a cheerful word for all. Some of the young men kindled bonfires in front of the Hotel, and the Salisbury Band treated him to several of their most stirring airs. Mr. Pool was called out, and made a few appropriate and handsome remarks, exhausticing appropriate and handsome remarks, acknowledging the cordial and cheering reception he had received here.

DISTRICT ELECTOR.—The Observer states that Olive H. Dockery, Esq., accepts the nomination tendered him by the District Convention at Wilmington some weeks ago. Absence from the State has prevented an earlier announcement. Mr. Dockery will thoroughly earlier announcemen canvass the District.

R. T. BENNETT, of this county, we perceive, has obtained a license to practice in the Superior Courts.

POLITICAL. - John C. Williams, Esq. takes the place of Mr. Cofield on the Democratic ticket in Cumberland and Harnett.,
Col. C. T. N. Davis is a Whig candidate for the Commons in Rutherford and Polk.

mone in Rutherford and Polk.

In New Hanover county, the Democratic Convention has nominated Eli W. Hall, Esq., for the Senate, and Hon. S. J. Person and Daniel Shaw, Esq., for the

Commons.

The Whigs of Bertie have nominated for the Senate

Lewis Thompson, Esq., for the Commons, Hon. David Outlaw and G. P. Heary.

The Whigs of Granville have nominated Col. Charles R. Eaton for the Senate, and for the Commons, Col. L. C. Edwards, and Messrs. James S. Amis, and Willia Perry.

In Hyde and Tyrrell, Jones Spencer is the Whig, Senate. In Hyde, Tilman Parrow is the Whig, and E. A. Fortiscue the Democratic candidate for the Com-

B. Fitzrandolph, is a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Montgomery.

In Craven county, the Democratic nominees are, for

. McRae and Albert Reel. The Observer states that Randolph McDaniel, Esq., number of Whigs and Americans, to be a candidate for the Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

The Asheville Advocate announces Geo. W. Chanler as an ad valorem candidate for the Senate county, and Gen. B. M. Edney as an independent Democratic candidate for the san The Winston Sentinel announces J. E. Mathews, as an ad valorem candidate for the Commons from Forsyth.

THE WORK on the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, beyond Charlotte, we understand, is being vigorously prosecuted, and track laying is mak-ing rapid headway.

In this neighborhood the work is also being carried

on with energy. The bridge across the Pee Dee is in a very forward state, the laying of the stone, which had been dressed and got ready during the winter, having been commenced some two months ago. The indica-tions are that the bridge will be finished some time before the rails are laid to the river.

REVIVED .- The Asheville News, under the editorial nanagement, for a short time, of W. M. Hardy. The purchased by a gentleman, who has had considerable experience as an editor, but does not give his name who is prevented at present by business of an impera-tive character from taking the editorial control. The News pitches right into the campaign up to the neck on the Democratic side.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA .. - The annual cata'ogue of the University of North Chrolins been issued. The number of students in attenduring the Collegiate year was 430. Of these, 84 are Seniors, 102 Juniors, 125 Sophomores, 80 Freshmen, and 29 Partial Course students. North Carolina sends 245; Tennessee 29; Louisiana and Mississippi 28 cach, Alabama 36; South Carolina 24; Texas 17; Georgia 14; Virginia 5; Florida 4; Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky 2 cach; Ohio, New Mexico, Cali-

MURDER -Mrs. Abi Rhodes, wife of Benj. C. Rhodes. of Sterling's Mills, Robeson co., was found dead in Lumber River on Monday last, with her throat cut, head mashed, and other marks of violence. She had a few days previously absconded with a free mulatto by the name of Shade Williams, taking money to the amount of \$2500. Williams has been arrested and lodged in jail at Lumberton to await his trial for the deed .- Observer, 14th inst.

A Good PATRON OF THE UNIVERSITY .- In the accoun of the late Commencement, for the Raleigh Standard, it is stated that "the Hon. John H. Bryan was there to greet his seventh son as a graduate of the University. The first graduated in 1842, and four of the seven with the highest honors of the Institution."

BANK OF CLARENDON .-- The Observer states that at the late meeting of the Stockholders the condition of the Bank was found very entisfactory, and authorizes the expectation that the semi-annual dividends of 5 per ceat will be continued. The bank has been in eration five years, has never lost a dollar by bad operation and years debta, and has accumulated (after paying the approaching July dividend) a surplus fand of upwards of \$50,-000. The old board of directors was re-elected and the old officers re-appointed.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,-At the recent secting of the Stockholdern of this bank, the ol meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, the old I of Directors of the principal bank was re-elected Branch of the Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, be established at Asheville, as soon as competent ness men, qualified for Ulrectors, (being stockhoresident at or near that phos.) can be procured in Directory. Agencies were also established at St ville. Warrenton and Wente ith Warrenton and Wentworth.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as Measure. Fanning and Baker, two of the operators at the Telegraph office here, were practising with a piatol in the woods near the Menchester Railroad, Mr. Kennedy, a young man in the employ of the above Railroad, was accidentally shot. The ball entered the right breast, and passing upwards ledged under the right arm, inflicting a severe and painful, although not a dangerous wound.

Wilmington Herald, 15th inst.

New Rail Project .- A new railroad project is in New RAIL PROJECT.—A new railroad project is in contemplation. It is to run from Charlotte to Charleston via Bishopville, Sumpter, &c., and will reduce the distance it is said, from Charlotte to Charleston, between 50 and 60 miles. A convention of the friends of the project is to be held at Sumter C. II. on the 4th of next month.—Charlotte Whig.

Supranon Count-In a list of extra terms of this court to be holden we perceive that a term is fixed for Richmond, beginning the fourth Monday in June, and one for Robeson, beginning the first Monday in July —Judge Sanders residing in both counties. ----

[For the North Carolina Argus

Dear Sir: I had the pleasure on last Friday of being at the examination of the pupils of the Edinboro' Academy, situated in the county of Montgomery, under the management of Messrs. Scovil and Kesler, who are men of the highest order of scholarship and moral character. Both are ministers of the Gospel. I never saw or heaved pupils acquit themselves with more credit in all the various branches of study. The evening was devoted to declamations and compositions, which were superior to any that I have heard for

years.
After the exercises of the examination had closed we had a fine literary address by Mr. Scovil, which was well written and delivered in fine style. We had also a few remarks from Mr. Jordan.

also a few remarks from Mr. Jordan.

Those of the adjoining counties who wish to send their children to a chesp and good school, will find it to their advantage to encourage the Edinboro' Academy, which is situated in a healthy, moral, and intellectual section of the country. Board can be had in the best families, both for males and females, such as those of C. W. Wooley, E. G. L. Barringer, W. B. Ingram, Jas. M. Lilly, J. B. Wood and others.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN WESTERN

NORTH CAROLINA.

The beauties of our scenery, the excellence of ouclimate and the many other attractions of our mountain country are every year becoming more and more known and as they are known so increases the summer travel to this section. It is very evident that the accommodations which we present to visitors are not sufficient. The increase of travel demands more supply in this line and hotels might be profitably erected at this place, at Sulphur Springs, and at various points in this and the neighboring counties where beauty of scenery or the presence of some mineral water would scenery or the presence of some mineral water we attract the visitor.

But there are many who from various circumstances would prefer a home of their own. A neat little cottage, with a few acres of ground, commanding a fine view, wherein they could enjoy the comforts of home with less expense than at the hotels. To such as merely wish a summer home without a change of scone every year our mountains present unrivalled attractions. Lands can be purchased at moderate rates—owing entirely to location, on streams or nearness to lowns. Houses can be creeted in any explens to lowus. Houses can be creeted in any style as cheaply as anywhere and the means of beautifying grounds with evergreens and grasses are in no place-more abundant. A person of taste with a moderate use of money can have here a summer residence which in refreshing beauty would rival any that adorns the Catakill Hills. Nature has supplied every means 'and it is only left for taste and industry to use them skillfully. The advantages arising to the Southerner who would thus have a permaneut summer home, are many. It is pseuniarily a saving to him; and instead of the heated air and foul society of a Saratoga hotel he has as pure an air and as fine a climate as can be found in the world. Again, he builds up a Southern found in the world. Again, he builds up a Southern people—men bound to him by all the ties of social and political economy. We are aware that to some the idea of a permanent home for the summer is but little indecement, as they would flit from place to place sipping the sweets as they so, but still many would rather field. weets as they go, but still many would rather find a pleasant summer home in our mountains than occupy a cottage at Cape May or endure for six weeks the dis-

comfort of a little room at Niagara, Saratoga or New To such as would seek a summer residence here we most heartily tender our services to giving any influ-mation as to beauty of location, of surrounding view, nearness to water and in fact everything which would render a residence attractive and desirable. We will answer all letters with pleasure when a stamp is en-

closed to pay return postage.

There is another class of persons who may be looking for a location in our mountain country—those who wish to make it their home for summer and winter. To such it presents great attractions. There are two species of business—now hardly touched—at which any one can make fortunes: The cultivation of flax and the raising of sheep. The two branches of business cannot be overdone. The adaptability of our mountain land for the culture of flax has again and again been laid before the public; and nothing is necessary to make sheep raising vastly profitable but care and attention. It is true that a man can engage in other branches of industry here which will pay him or give a support, but in these he will be at present without competition and the golden harvest is sure

To such persons we tender all information in our reach. If persons of this section having lands to sell are disposed to place their character, location, &c., in our hands we may be able to benefit them.—Asheville

THE CRY OF "NO CHANCE." The Louisville Journal says some persons who avowcdly wish success to the National Conservative Ticket, but who are of a rather despondent temperament, permit themselves to be half persuaded that we have no chance of success. This is all wrong, very wrong. The view taken is wholly incorrect. A conservative soutiment, powerful and deep, is at work in nearly or quite every State of the Union. The Baltimore American reminds the timid portion of the conservatives that there are that there are seventy-five thousand national men in New York, eighty thousand in the New England States, and one hundred thousand in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Nine hundred thousand men voted for fifty thousand preferred the former to Fremont or Buchanan, but voted for one or the other of the last two because they thought Fillmore had no chance. Add all these together and we have a vote exceeding Fre-mont's in 1856, by at least four hundred thousand votes.

If the timid conservative men will remember these facts, and add to them the other and important facts facts, and add to them the other and important facts that the Democracy is torn by all manner of diesentions, that the Administration is odious, and that the known sectionalism of the Republicans has rendered them impotent; and if in addition to this the central body-guard of conservatism—men who are conservative at all times and in all places, irrespective of all parties whatever, and careless of all things save the Republic—if these last can be aroused to the certainty that radicalism is no pigmy in this country, but a youthful giant, pert, strong, working, defant, boastful, fearless—if these two classes can be calisted by the considerations we have named, then, indeed, the prowess and erations we have named, then, indeed, the prowess and prosperity of the Union party will be ensured beyond peradventure, and the re-establishment of the Gov-erament in 1860 in its pristine dignity and purity will follow as unatter of course.

In our report of Mr. Badger's speech we made him say that the tax on all the chickens and tin cups in the State was only Ten dollars. This was a mistake on the part of the Reporter. Mr. Badger said that the entire tax on all the tin cups possessed by the 40,000 poor families would only be ten dollars per answers, and the entire tax on all the chickens would only be four hundred dollars.

ollow as a matter of course.

and the entire tax on all the chickens would only be four hundred dollars.

While on the subject of Mr. Badger's speech we may remark that Mr. B. expressly declared that he did not draw up the Platform of the Opposition party. Mr. Smith, of Halifax, declared publicly the other day that he had drawn up the platform. Mr. Badger is by no means ashamed of the platform. Bo far from it, he heartily endorses it, but he did not draw it up, and it is not fair in Mr. Haywood, who heard Mr. B. disclaim the authorship of the platform, to charge such authorship in the man and the constitutional Union recommending Gov. Graham to the Constitutional Union Convention as North Carolina's first choice for the Presidency.—Raleigh Register, 13th inst.

Dirp.—In Wake county, on the 7th inst., at an advanced age, Sion Rogers, Esq., the father of the brate the festival of St. John, the Baptist, this year, in an appropriate and agreeable manner. The address will be delivered by Dr. J. B. Irving, of Charleston.