#### NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS

This Argusti'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigil keep— No seething strain of Main's sou can full his hundred eyes to sleep

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C. THURSDAY .....JULY 19, 1860

FOR PRESIDENT,

# JOHN BELL,

#### FOR VICE PRESIDENT. EDWARD EVERETT.

OF MASSACHUSETTS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

HON. GEO .E. BADGER, of Wake. FOR GOVERNOR.

> JOHN POOL. OF PASQUOTANK.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

#### Gen. S. H. WALKUP. OF UNION.

E. R. LILES.

S. V. SIMONS. L. L. POLK.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION

Adopted by acclemation, by the National Concention of the Constitutional Union Pirely, at Buildingre, May 10, 1860.

WHENDAM, experiment has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partiesh conventions of the country have had the effect to inblied and deceive the people, and at the same time to when the political dictions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of generalyied and sectional parties; therefore, Resolvert, That it is both the part of patriolism and of duty to recognise no political principle other than THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,

THE UNDON OF THE STATES.

AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS,
And that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby piedge conserved to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public lib ry and national safety, against all essenties, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of ony follows, has adopted assemble with the United States to maintain a more perfect unknown establish justice, for the country the just provide for the country establish justice, for the quite stabilish justice, for the quite product of the country to maintain a more perfect unknown establish justice, for the quite stabilish justice, for the country the part of the country that put the provide of the country that the provide for the country the part of the country that the provide for the country that the provide for the country that the country the provide for the country that the country the provide for the country that the country that the country that the country that the country the cou

CHOOSE YE WHICH IT SHALL BE---Whig Ad Valorem, |Or Democratic Ad Valoren Whigh Ad Vulorem, Whereas, Great inequality exbits in the present mode of taxistion, and it is itself and right that it is in the present mode of taxisas PROPERTY should contribstrational confirmation of our Conall Properties of wards. the last recommend Diposition as a thin time by the 
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state to be called on the Federal question of constitutional and 
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observational configuration of 
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ac estimate only in formalist in revenue, so to adjust taxation as 
accordance. This technical procedure is the contraction protection. and the industrial parmits of revenue, so to adjust taxation where estimate. Thirteenth Rome to bear as equally in practical ration of the Opposition Part les estimates the limits of the Confirm.

See the Composition of the Confirmation and Consess of PROPERTY in all sections of the State.

Eleventh Romeistion of the Deni

THE SHBRIFF'S APPOINTMENTS. The following is the list of places and times

which the Sheriff will attend this year for collecting taxes due. Whenever they can make it convenient, the candidates for the Senate and House of Commons will meet the people at most of the places:

Morven Thur-day	July	19
Gulledge's Friday,	4.4	20
White's Store Saturday	63	21.
Gum SpringMonday	4.6	443
Lanesboro',Tuesday	4.8	24
Diamond Hill Wednesds	y 11	25
Burnsville Thursday	64	26.
Cedar HillFriday	4.4	27
Beverly Saturday	1.0	28.
Smith's	.14.4	30
Sandy PointTuesday	**	81.
Wadesboro' Thursday,	Augu	st 2

We have been requested to say that Oliver II. trict, will address citizens of Montgomery county, at Mount Gilead, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. We anticipate a large turnout.

# MASS MEETING.

On the 27th inst., there will be a mass meeting of the people of Anson, Union, Stanly, Montgomery an i Richmond at Concord Camp ground. Speeches will be delivered by Victor C. Barringer, H. Jones, jr., and others. Hon. Goo. E. Badger, Gen. A. Dockery, and others will be invited, and will doubtless attend

THE CANVASS.

We find in the last Adder two more joint appointments, in addition to what we gave last week between Messre Pool and Ellis, viz:

Carthage, Moore, Friday, July 20, Pittsboro', Chatham, Saturday, July 21. We also find in the Adder two appointments by Gov.

> Wilson, Wilson county, Tuesday, July 24. Clinton, Sampson, Wednesday, July 25.

These last give credence to the report that Gov. Ellis has withdrawn from the canvass .- at least in conjunction with Mr. Pool. For further reports in this connection see the following article from the Irelell Ex-

GOV. ELLIS DECLINES THE CANVASS. - We are in have not been informed. By the way, who is Cruige for, Douglas or Breckinridge? The answer will be of importance to the people. This double game between tillis and Craige smells of corruption. Let the people e on their guard

The supposed reason why Gov. Ellis has withdrawn is, that Craige is the tailer, and as there will be an im-mease Pool to be waded through, he apprehends total. sion, and to save his party from disgrace will endeaver to throw the responsibility on his b Craige, who perhaps, can wade a little deeper.

LAUDERDALE SPRINGS, MISS. We are proud to notice the success, which attends the labors of our young friend, Miss Jennie M. Henry, of Anson, principal of the Academy at the aboveplace. At the examination of the pupils of this school, which took place on the 22d of June last, and which evinced great advancement in study on the part of the pupils, an eloquent address was delivered to the young ladies of the seminary by the Hon. Con Rea, to which Miss H. A. Jemison, aged 13 years, very happily responded. "At the close of the exercises, says the editor of the Enterprise (Miss.) Weekly News, "we had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Miss Henry, the accomplished teacher, and we congratulate our friends at the Springs on their good fortune in securing the services, as teacher, of one se efficient, intelligent, and accomplished.". The Masons, over first and foremost in doing good, and the Republicans of St. Louis to represent the First district substantial friends of education, turned out in full regalle, and gladdened the hearts of teacher and pupils, by their welcome presence at the examination and during the after exercises.

Appended to a telegraphic dispatch giving an account of a Breckinridge ratification meeting in article, "Hill side Ditching," smust and will command Washington city, is a paragraph stating that after the meeting adjourned "the incorruptible occupant of the have not yet adopted such a system of saving and im-White House" was serenaded. This looks as if some- proving their lands. A. M. Gorman, publisher, Ralbody was poking fun al J. B.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSES, POOL AND

RLLIS We have received the following card in explanation of a difficulty which occurred at Hendersonville between Mesers. Pool and Ellis:

We were present at the discussion at Henderson-ville on this day, between Governor Ellis and Mr. Pool in which a personal difficulty occurred, and to prevent misrepresentation of the circumstances, we deem it a duty to the public to make a brief state-ment of the facts. Mr. Pool, in his opening speech, stated that it had been reported that he was in favor stated that it had been reported that he was in favorof taxing everything, the caps, &c., &c. That his competitor did not say so himself, but only argued so, from the
platform of Mr. Pool's party, and Mr. Pool went on
to remark, that any body who charged him with being
in favor of or advocating this thing, told a lie, and he
authorised every person present to say that he said so.
Governor Ellis, when he came to reply to this part
of Mr. Pool's address, charged Mr. Pool with using
such language as he would not have used in a rich
man's parlor. Mr. Pool, in his rejoinder, to this remark, said he did not know any other language which mark, said he did not know any other language which should be used, when such a charge was made, and he would not healtate to use such language in a rich n's parlor or any where else when it became neces Governor Ellis rose from his seat in an excited manner, and said Mr. Pool was using language unbe-coming of a gentleman. Mr. Pool replied, by saying you are no gentleman. Mr. Pool replied, by saying you are no gentleman, whereupon Governor Ellis made at him, with his right hand extended, which Mr. Pool caught with his left hand and drew back his right hand to strike, when a gentleman caught Mr. Pool's right arm and prevented the blow—Mr. Pool being at the time standing at the judge's seat, and Gov. Ellis standing helps at the dealth and the standing at the standing the seat and government. standing below at the clerk's desk, with the judge's bench, (three feet high) between them—when friends interposed and Mr. Pool went on with his remarks and repeated the same thing in the same language as be-fore, and said that Governor Ellis's conduct was unbecoming the Governor of the State of North Carolina. That if he felt aggriered at any remark of his, this was not the place or the time or the manner to adjust such difficulties. That Governor Ellis knew who he was, and that he was responsible to him or any other gentleman for any offence given, and was ready to settle such matters at any time and in any way. That the Governor had not chosen the usual mode recognized by gentlemen to settle such matters. Mr. Pool romarked, that he did not wish his friends to become excited, or take any part in the matter; that he could settle it himself. Gov. Ellis said Mr. Pool's remark to his friends was gratuitous, and that he was Governor of the State and could not fight. Mr. Pool re-plied that the law forbid every body from fighting, and

JOHN McLAIN, WILLIAM PATTON, A. MILLER, A. H. JONES, A. J. MeBRYER, T. W. TAYLOR, H. B. LEE F. C. BYERS, SAM'L. C. BRYSON.

S. P. BRITTAIN, J. Y. BRYSON. Hendersonville, July 2, 1860.

The Hendersonville Prisage, to the above card, ap-

pends the following remarks: "The gentlemen who signed the above, say it really favors the Gurernor; that he acted worse than therein stated, but that they wished to favor him all they could, as he was then getting away from Hendersonville and any officers that might seek to arrest him for the breach of the laws he had committed, having left as soon as he could, after speaking was over, and getting his dinner. Should a man be Governor of a State, who cannot govern himself?

Many suppose that the Governor thought fighting "Many suppose that the Governor thought fighting in this mountain country, would do him more good than manly argument, and that this assault was premediated, as a bullying mode of gaining votes. But he missed his mark. The people here look upon fighting as belonging to the lower order of animals, and not to refined men. The moral and gentlemanly Democrats here regret it, and care not to vote for such a man; yet some of them dislike to sacrifice principle because and of their party acted the fool principle, because one of them distinct o sacrince principle, because one of their party acted the fool and bully. After the Governor had set the example of fisticuffs, it was too well followed by others, and we remember of hearing of three or four other fisticuffs that evening. The G and Jury has found a bill against the Governor

The Presage also has the following paragraph: RUNNING FOR GOVERNOR .- We now have two candidates running for Governor in this State; or at least the Hon. J. W. Ellis was running one evening last week, so they say, on the road from this place, as it was runnored that the peace-officers were about to get after him for fighting.

## THE RALEIGH STANDARD

This paper has got to be an out and out National Union paper. Its editor has not yet determined which of the Presidential candidates he will support, though it is fair to conclude, from the tone of his editorials that he will not advocate the election of Breckinridge. In a scathing article, a few days since, he fairly and threatens by a single blow to knock the mask from the face of Wm. L. Yancey, and hold him up, him and his followers, as "plotters against a Constitutional Union and the best hopes of man!" "A great battle," says Mr. Holden, "is to be fought in this State, between pricilege and the people, and between Union and Disusion?" and intimutes that he will be found battling on the side of Union. We unite with him in saving, "wee unto the man who shall lift his hand at this time against the temple of the Union, and exiost the bunner of the stripes and stars!"

We welcome him, and most cordially greet him as a hampion of the "Constitution, the Union and the enorcement of the laws."

NO CONVENTION-FOR THE PRESENT. The Democratic Executive Committee of this State on the 7th inst., resolved that it was expedient to defer any recommendation looking to a convention, or any other additional party action, until after further consultation with their Democratic brethren throughout the State. The true reading of this is, that in calling a convention previous to the State election it would divide and distract the attention of members of the party from the issues involved in the campaign. But there is no doubt that there will be a convention, if not two, after the August election-and two Elecformed, upon what we consider to be good authority, that Goy. Ellis has withdrawn from the canvass, and the ffon. Burton Craige will take his place. Whether White the majority of their papers are in favor of Craige will be the future candidate for Governor, we Breckinridge, there is an undercurrent among the members of the party in favor of Douglas.

## THE KILKENNY FIGHT.

It is stated on reliable authority, that Col. W. A. Carroll, postmaster of Memphis, Tenn., has been removed from office, and that M. C. Gallaway, Esq., of the Avalanche, the organ of the Administration, has been appointed to the position, and accepted it. Col. Carroll is a Douglas man.

The Western Advocate of the 11th inst., says, letters from the East inform us that John Pocl's vote will be largely increased in the First District and that several members will be gained in the Legisla-

Ber Gen, Cullom, of Tennessee, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, has been acquitted by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, in session at Washington, of the charge of embezzling the pub-

1854. A friend writing to us from Lauderdale Springs, Miss., says: "Crops are burned up. Msny will not make three bushels of corn to the zere in the Canebrakes."

men. F. P. Blair, Jr., has been nominated by the of Missouri in Congress.

The North Carelina Planter, for July, came to hand too late last week to be noticed in our last issue. This is a good number, in no way behind any of its predecessors in original and selected matter. The first attention from those into whose hands it may fall who eigh, N. C.

NIGGER! NIGGER! Whig. How are you, old fellow-what's the

Democrat. What do I know about wool! W. Aint you a Democrat?
D. Yes, I am, but what has that to do with wool?

W. Very much. Did you ever see a nigger that didn't grow wool? D. I never saw a nigger that didn't have wool on

his head-but I can't conceive what that has to do with W. It has a great deal to do with I Democracy and the nigger are inseparable. In Congress, the Senate, at home, abroad, Democracy is but another name for

nigger. You admit you never saw a nigger without wool upon his head. Niggers and wool are insepara ble. Democracy and the nigger are equally inseparable-therefore wool represents the nigger, and Democracy represents wool.

D. Well, then, what does the nigger represent?

W. Democracy, of course. D. Well, well, I admit that Democracy has had

great deal to do with the nigger, and you must admi that what it has done has been well done! W. In one sense I admit your premises, and in or

D. What is that?

W. It has ruined your party-broke it up root and branch-split it into fragments-defying even the 'cohesive power of public plunder'' to keep it united.

D. Oh, then you must admit that my party are not so eager after the spoils as they are said to be, since they do not suffer their love of plunder to prevent their breaking up into squads. You must admit that they are governed by principle in this!

W. Yes, I do admit that each squad wants the prin cipal share of the plunder. In that sense they are actuated by principal, and that alone. Once you were a "grand armie," and robbed the Treasury on a grand scale-now you are broken up into guerillas bands eachbody striving to get possession of the spoils, that in the division, there being fewer of you, each may get a larger share. Oh, they are men of principleevery one of them-in proportion to their interest. But we were talking about the nigger, and the price of

D. And we got on to Democracy, ch!, W. Democracy and the nigger are one. Take away

the nigger and there is no such thing as Democracy! D. Well, what about the nigger and the price of

W. Why, I think you are more partial to the oigger, than the nigger is to you. The nigger has enabled you to save the Union every four years regularly for a long time past. You have gone upon the homeopathic plan of administering nigger until the people were made sick and then administered nigger to cure them. You have so nausented them that they now refuse to take the prescription, and find themselves much improved in health. They do not believe in being made sick to give you an opportunity of experinenting upon them.

D. I cannot see what all this has to do with the

W. Perhaps not: but the people do. Wool has cost them a "good round sum." Millions will not excuse the amount expended by the nation to defray the unsecessary expenses of Congress incurred by the eternal blab of members about the nigger-the eternal nigger the endless nigger. What's the price of wool?

D. I neither know nor care? W. Well, as a member of the party whose leaders have dealt so extensively in the article, I should think you ought to keep the run of the market. But your politicians so effectually pull the wool over your eyes

that, possibly, you have never known the exact cost of the article. I will enlighten you, if you will per-D. Say on. I am almost ready to quit the party.

W. You can't do that, D. What's the reason I can't?

W. You've got no party to quit-a very good reason, I think.

D. I wish the party and you were -W. So do I, with all my heart. What were you going to say?

D. Never mind.

W. Oh, if you are satisfied, I am.

D. But I am not satisfied! place it has cost the country—the people—untold pockets of your politicians. You never got a dollar of ple as the embodyment of all the opposition to ad vat into your pocket. Not one of the rank and file of Democracy have been benefited a single dollar thereby. The country has been nearly ruined-the Treasury bankrupt-and a huge debt piled up which the people must pay. To such a fearful extent has this thing been carried, that it at last becomes a question between the Democratic party and the country, which should go under? That question has been decided, for to-day, the great, immaculate, one and indivisible, harmonious Democracy, is-no where. Thank God for all his percies to this people, and especially for this last exhibition of his love for the descendants of noble sires

stroy he first makes mad." D. But what are you going to do with the Republicans. The Democratic party being dead, the Republican party-the Abolitionists-will have it all their

He has verified this truth-that "whom he would de-

own way. Who can defeat the Abelitionists now? W. Had there never been a Democratic party, there never would have been a Republican party! That is an additional sin your party has to answer for. Who will defeat the Republicans? I will tell you who will defeat them. The people will defeat them. You must see that Douglas has no chance of being elected, and you cannot help believing that Breckinridge has not the ghost of a chance. There is but one National party. You do not call the Republican party national,

D. Far from it. W. Well, then, what do you say of the National

Union party-Bell and Everett? D. That I freely grant to be a national party, for the whole Union, except South Carolina and Oregon, was represented in that Convention, and since the Democratic party is, as you say, nowhere. I think I shall strike my colors and enlist under the stars and stripes, which proudly float above the heads of Bell and Everett. I think I shall.

W. You talk like a sensible man. You know, and know, that this Breckinridge movement is nothing more than a scheme to dissolve the Union, batched by that arch traitor, Wm. L. Yoncey, a disappointed political demagogue! Why should you or any other honest Democrat suffer himself to be made a tool of to elevate to a "bad eminence" such men as Yancey, and those who have lent themselves to his use, for no good or honest purpose. All I want and all I expect, is the privilege of living under good government. I love my country, my father's father fought in the battles of the revolution, and so did yours-side by side they fought-they fought for liberty, and the God of battles gave them the victory, and formed this Union. Can you or I, or our decendants, ever enlist under the black flag of Disunion? No. And there are thousands of Democrats in North Carolina, who, if they have not forgotten the memory of their fathers, oun never, and will never vote for the Yancey-Breckinridge disunion faction.

D. I hope not. I hope not. Hurrah for Bell and

W. Hurrah for Everett and Bell, and John Pool

AD VALOREM!

D. There it is again. There is another subject of

really mean to tax our chickens, ducks, eggs, oats,

kittens, &c., as I have been told.

W. That depends upon circumstances. If Gov.
Ellis is elected, there will be necessity for taxing all these things, for, as the State progresses in internal improvements, railroads, &c., &c., our taxes will sarily increase, and as the Governor and his earty are opposed to taxing niggers as property, prefering to rank them as white people, every this will have to be taxed, and the taxes on land inco necessary, to make up the amount.

D. The people will never stand that!
W. They will here to stand it, and it will serve the right, too. Here they have an opportunity of bringing into the market \$78,000,000 worth of property that has never been taxed, and which never will taxed unless Gov. Ellis is defeated, and John Pool elected, and of increasing the tax on \$130,000,000 more of the same kind of property (niggers) by making them pay a tax according to value, instead of taxing them as they are now taxed, like white men. say it will serve them right, if they are so blinded to their own interests as to throw away the only opportunity they will ever have of getting rid of the present unjus mode of taxation, so oppressive to the poor man, and of inaugurating a system of taxation which will relieve them now and forever of at least one half of the amount which they are now required to pay. [See

article on outside, headed "Ad Valorem" explained. D. I have been told a different story about this. W. I know you have, but you are not so green as t elieve it, are you?

W. What things? D. Why, that eggs, chickens, goese, ducks, hoge pigs, cats, kittens and puppies are to be taxed, and

D. Well, these things are told me by Democrats!

verything else the poor man has! W. Did they tell you anything about the nigger ?

D. Not a word! W. Just like them. They are as careful not to say word about the nigger here at home, as, in other places, they are to make him the most prominent subplaces, they are to make him the most prominent subject of debate. They want to keep you in ignorance of the fact that the only question at issue in North Carolina, is whether the Legislature shall be allowed to tax negroes as property, instead of as white persons? But you will find this subject so claborately discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is unnecessary to talk about it. The candidates will discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is unnecessary to talk about it. The candidates will discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is unnecessary to talk about it. The candidates will discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is unnecessary to talk about it. The candidates will discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is unnecessary to talk about it. The candidates will discussed in the newspapers and pamphlets, that it is cuss it in the presence of the people, and the truth will be made manifest in spite of the efforts of the pre tended enemies of ad valorem to prevent it.

D. But I should like to know a few things, about which I am in doubt W. Well, what are they?

D. You say ad valorem will lessen the poor man taxes? W. Certainly it will. Do you own any niggers?

D. No. W. You own land.

D. Yes. W. For every one hundred dollars worth of which you now pay twenty cents, because a less amount would not raise the sum necessary to support the government of the State. If other property cannot be found upon which taxes can be levied, you must continue to pay twenty cents on the \$100. But, luckily for you, there is a vast amount of other property in the State which has never been taxed, and a still larger amount which has only been half taxed. Ad valorem will bring all this property into the market for taxation, and will make it pay a tax equal to that which you pay on your land. The revenue thus enuring to the State will be so much greater than the State needs that the taxes will have to be reduced from twenty to ten cents on the \$100. Do you understand?

D. Yes. But why has not this been done before Why have we been compelled to pay twenty cents when ten would have more than sufficed?

W. Aye, there's the rub! Your party has had majority in the Legislature for twelve years. You may thank them for the present iniquitous and unequal system of taxation, and by their opposition to ad vaorem, or equal taxation, they evidence to the people of North Carolina that they would not do better if

D. But they say that they are in favor of ad valorem, and that the way to secure it is to vote for John W. Ellis! They say he can do as much toward giving W. I am doing the best I can to fatisfy you. Don't the people equal taxation as Mr. Pool can, and that fly off the handle. I was about to tell you something the Governor is really in favor of the measure and only opposes it because the Whies advocate it

W. Are you so verdant as to believe these things? wealth. This vast sum of money has gone into the Do you not see that Gov. Ellis stands before the peoorem, and that John Pool appears before them the embodyment of all who are in favor of that measure D. Yes, I know that.

W. Well, then, can you not see that if Gov. Ellis is ience that the people do not want ad valorem, or equal D. It certainly wift.

W. How will it be, then, if John Pool is elected, as he certainly will be? D. Why, it will be considered evidence that the

people want equal taxation, of course, W. How, then, if Gov. Ellis is elected, can the people expect to obtain that which, by his election; (he being the opposing candidate,) they have said they do not want?

D. They manifestly have no right to expect it. W But if Pool is elected, how then? D. Then, they will have expressed their will in favor of it and will be bound to have it.

W. Will Gov. Ellis, if elected, think you, be the man to agitate a measure which the people, by his election, have just said they are opposed to? D. I freely admit that he is not the man to do

hing of that kind. W. Even though he was satisfied it would be for the

people's good! W. Can you vote for such a man? Do you, can you, believe that Ellis is in favor of ad valorem?

D. I confess I cannot believe it. His friends say h is in favor of it, and he says he is not. Which am I W. Believe neither. Think for yourself! Act for yourself. Vote as your conscience dictates, and you will vote right. Are you in favor of paying twenty

cents on the \$100 when you need only pay ten cents' D. Of course not. W. Then vote for John Pool and ad valorem. for our candidates. Vote for your own interest and the interest of the State. You say you will vote for Bell and Everett. Vote also for John Pool.

D. I think I shall. W. Unless some of Ellis' friends tell you the moor s made of green cheese, ha! D. Ah, "No more of that Hal, an thou lovest me."

The Washington Constitution (the Administra tion organ) has been disposed of by George W. Bowman to William M. Brown, and the latter is announced as editor and proprietor. Its politics will be the same as before, that is anti-Douglas. Brown is an unnaturalized Englishman.

Mr. Breckinridge leaves on the 21st inst., for California, with Senator Latham, proposing to pass the simmer on the Pacific coast. He had made arrangements for this trip before his nomination. The Breckinridge ratification meeting at Phil-

delphia was attempted to be interrupted by an organised band of "Douglas rowdies." Some fifteen or twenty persons were arrested, and held to bail.

It is currently reported that the friends Judge Douglas in Virginia will hold a Convention and difference. This ad valorem or equal taxation, do you nominate an Electoral ticket for the State.

The Democratic papers have been laboring assidu-ously for some weeks to make capital out of the charge that Mr. Pool had said in his speech at Halifax that "he was glad that the negro had begun to stick in the needs is of the people of North Carolina." The following letter from Thomas J. Garner, Esq., editor of the Albemarie Southron, to J. W. Syme, the editor of the Raleigh Register, is a complete refutation of this falsehood. The language used by Mr. Pool on the occasion referred to, was, that "he was glad that the agitation of the slavery question had begun to stink in the nos-trils of the people of North Carolina." And, pray, who is not glad that there is to be a cessation of this ontinual agitation? What has been gained by the agitation of the slavery question? The South has not only not gained anything by it, but it has setted detrimentally to her interest; It has estranged the North from the Bouth; and, besides, the question has been used by the Democracy principally as a political hobby. Read the letter of Mr. Garner:

Read the letter of Mr. Garner:

MUNYMERSBORO', N. C., June 30, 1860.

J. W. Syne, Esq., Editor Raleigh Register—Dear
Ser. Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., in the outset of his
speech in this place, on Tuesday, the 26th inst.,
charged Mr. Pool with having used the following language at Halifax, N. C., in the discussion there. Mr.
Haywood said that Mr. Pool had declared publicly at the above mentioned place that "he was glad that the negro had begun to stink in the nostrils of the people of North Carolina". Having heard the discussion negro had begun to stink in the nontrils of the people of North Carolina." Having heard the discussion at Halifax between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, I felt it to be my duty to correct Mr. Haywood upon the spot, which I did. Mr. Pool was deprecating the eternal agitation of the slavery question by the Democratic party, and said it was their "stock in trade," and that the South had made nothing out of all this agitation. He did say that he was glad that the agitation of the slavery question had began to stink in the nostrils of the people of North Carolina. I have seen this statement made in some of the Democratic prints, but did not believe that there was a man in North Carolina of ment made in some of the Democratic prints, but did not believe that there was a man in North Carolina of sufficient credulity to believe that John Pool, a large slaveholder, would make a declaration so much at va-riance with his interests, both in a pecuniary and po-

liaywood has made nothing for his party by comi

MR. POOL IN THE WEST.

Our last accounts, says the Raleigh Register, from the West are cheering in the extreme. Mr. Pool makes a host of friends wherever he goes. On his way from Asheville to Hendersonville, he was met by the citizens of the country a short distance from the latter town, and escorted in with a band of music "discoursing most eloquent music," and the gloriou flag of the Union waving over a patriotic people who will permit their veins to be drained of the last drop of blood before they will permit a single stripe to be erased or polluted, or a single star obscured. A highly intelligent and reliable gentleman writing from Hendersonville, under date of July 2d, says:

"At the hour, Gov. Ellis took the stand and At the nour, too. Bills soon the stand and utility of the house of the his usual address, in his usual manner, without producing much effect. Mr. Pool followed in one of his happiest efforts, and succeeded in warming up his audience to boisterous applause and skinned Ellis, with his borse-leech speech of the East, and his pretended devotion to Western interests, and to railroads in particular. He explained our platform and likewise in particular. He explained our platform and likewise the Eccofoco's, in telling comments upon each, not forgetting the tin caps, &c. Elbis became greatly excited at the effect Pool was producing, and determined to get up a personal affair, and pretended to consider Mr. Pool's remarks relative to the taxing of tin cups, &c., &c., as personally offensive to himself. I was not immediately present in the house at the time of the flare up of the Governor, having been called out by business, but I send herewith the statement of centling. flare up of the Governor, having been called out by business, but I send herewith the statement of gentlemen of undoubted character and standing, who were present. The results of the day's operation were de-cidedly favorable to Mr. Pool, and you may set down his majority in Hen-lerson from four to five hundred. He is making a fine impression wherever he goes, and you may rely upon his getting a larger majority in this Congresional District than Mr. Vance obtained over Coleman, and our gains in this District will be nine or ten in the Legislature, and probably two or three others. All the intelligent Whigs of the West are confident in the opinion that we will elect the gallant Pool and carry a majority in each branch of the Leg-

Ber The Salisbury Banner and other foreign sheets in the State are ever crying out against members of the Constitutional Union party that they are "Knoy Nothings," and attempt to make the impression that to have belonged to that once promising party is a very heinous offence. They cannot find larguage strong enough to express their detestation and abhor rence of such persons. Well, John C. Breckinridge the Banner's candidate for the Presidency, is no better than those whom it denounces. In a speech delivered e-elected, it will be considered the best kind of evi- at Cynthiana, Ky., on the 7th of April, 1855, he de-

"It was natural for a man to prefer those of his own-religious faith in voting, and he himself would vote for one of his own way of thinking in religion rather than for another, all things being equal, just as he would vote for a native in preference to a foreign-born citizen, other things being equal."

In the sentiments avowed in the above puragraph as being held by Mr. Breckinridge, may be found the reason why Humphrey Marshall, one of the most uncompromising members of the American party, supports Mr. B. for the Presidency. As to whether Mr. Marshall, in doing this, abandons his Americanism, he says "No." In a speech delivered since the nomination of Breckinridge he says:

"My principles as an American are as warmly cher me as they ever were, and I shall always be lieve that the best interests of my country would have been subserved by adopting an amendment of our nat-uralization laws, and limiting suffrage to citizenship everywhere. I cannot make the law by myself, and other men calling themselves Americans have aban-doned that organization. I am just as much an Amercan this moment as I have ever been.

We believe that the Banner and the other sheets al uded to were very jubilant over the accession of Mr. Marshall to the support of their candidate. How do they like the company they are in ? John C. Breckinridge, a Know Nothing, backed by Humphrey Marshall, one of the most embittered Know Nothings in

ALABAMA.

At the time we penned our paragraph in relatio to the "Opposition" (!) Convention at Montgomery, no account of its proceedings had come to hand, yet we were enabled to speak of it as we did from what we knew of its antecedents. It now turns out that there were but seven countles represented in the Convention, (and there are fifty in the State,) and the majority of the delegates were from Montgomery. And small as the Convention was, says the Columbus Esquirer, it could not keep together-it had seceders. Hon. Thomas H. Watts presented a minority report, which was sustained by Montgomery county alone. Mr. Watts "and several other delegates from Monigomery." (so the official report reads,) then withdrew from the Convention, and the majority report was adopted, pledging a conditional support to Breckin-

In the Selma Convention, instead of thirty counties as we stated last week, there were thirty-nine represented. A correspondent of the Enquirer speaks in glowing terms of its proceedings, and the enthusiasm which characterized its proceedings. The Opposition papers in Alabama claim that Bell and Everett will sweep the State like a whirlwind.

The Middletown Constitution states that the arriage used by Gen. Jackson, when he passed through the purpose, and cost \$1000. It was sold at public auction a few days age and brought \$16.50.

the Daily Democratic Press, of May 16, headed "Opposition-Ad Valorum. What it Is and How it would Work." Now this pamphlet which has been circulated far and wide over the State, in vast numbors, was written, printed, published and circulated, for the sole purpose of deception and misrepresenta-tion. It sets out with the assertion that the platform of the Opposition exempts nothing from taxation, "for," mys this verscious document, "if such small matters as tin cupe, plates, &c., are to be taxed, it is fair to presume that they would exempt nothing." Any man who will take the time to read this documen will canily detect its fallacy, for, like the false witness, who, regardless of his oath to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in his anxlety to prove a lie—it proves too such, and is there-fore not entitled to credence in any single particular. This document parades the fact that Mr. Turner's motion to exempt from taxation such small matters as tin-cups, plates, &c., is evidence that it is the intention and object to tax all these little things—that noth-ing will be exempted, however small and insignificant.

Let us look at this a moment. We were present in the Convention and have a distinct recollection of this matter, and we tell, you, readers, that the reason why the amendment of Mr. Turner was rejected, was because it was thought there was no necessity for such on amendment—every man in Convention knowing that these small articles could not be taxed, on account of their very insignificance, it costing more to numerate them than the tax on them would amount o. Mr. Turner himself was aware of this, and only ffered his amendment, knowing that Democracy would make a handle of it and with a view to estop them. The result shows that he was correct. All these hings are embraced in that clause of the resolution which says, "that every species of property may be axed according to value, except native products and the industrial pursuits of the citizen." That Convention, nor no other Convention has, or had, any thing to do with saying what shall or shall not be taxedsove the nigger. The only question for you to consider is: Shall the nigger be taxed according to his value?

This matter of tin-cups, plates, &c., is only a ruse of the enemy to distract and worry your mind, and draw your attention away from the real issue, which is, Shall the nigger be taxed according to his value? Another thing set forth by this saracious pamphlet is, that circuses, playing cards, billiard tables, &c., &c., will, according to ad valorem, pay no more than their value in money, and thus will be taxed no higher than useful and necessary articles, consequently, the State will be overrun with gamblers and vice predominate

Now, reader, look at the facts in the case. Every rous company, every pedler, every retailer of ardent spirits, every billiard table, and all such things, are mpelled by police regulation, to take out a license before they can exhibit or offer for sale intexicating liquors. For instance, a circus must pay \$50 to the county for the privilege of exhibiting. This is a tax which cannot be affected by ad valorem. So the retailer of liquors must obtain a license before he can sell. Ad valorem affects not the license system. All vices are taxed in this way, (independent of other taxes which some of them are compelled to pay) to prevent their too great increase. Ad valorem has nothing to do with the liceme system. So you perceive that all this talk about morality and virtue, and the reducing the taxes on vice and immorality, is but another ruse to deceive and mislead you.

The best way for you to do, render, is to believe othing you hear in opposition to ad valorem. When any one attempts to force this nonsense in your ear, about tin-cups, plates, circuses, cards, &c., ask him how it is, ad valorem being such an unmitigated evil, that so many Democrats are in favor of it? Ask him why so many Democrate are running for the Legislature as ad valorem men? Ask him bow it is that the great united Democratic party is so divided in opinion on this subject-some being for it and some against it? Resist him and he will fee from you!

Do you want ad valorem? Vote for John Pool! In no other way can you obtain the most righteous and equitable mode of taxation! In no other way can you get rid of the present unequal and iniquitous system. Vote for John Pool!

HOW AND WHY IT IS DONE. Chicago Times has th BLOOMINGTON, June 25, 1860. To James W. Sheahan: The Republicane of this city are firing 100 guns for Breckinridge. The object is to produce a false impression abroad.

H. P. HERRIMAN. From a well informed private source, the Richmond Whig learns that this game has been systemetically pursued in the North. All the ponder burnt there pretendedly in honor of Breckinridge, has been burnt at the expense of the Black Republicans. The object is manifest. They want to produce the repression that Breckinridge has friends in the North thereby to induce the South to vote for him, instead of Bell and Everett, the only ticket they fear. They know that if the people of the South unite on Bell and Everett they will be elected-while if they can be tricked into voting for Beeckinsidge, they feel sure of the election of Lincoln. This is the how and the why of the Breckinridge demonstrations in the North. The scheme is worthy of Yankse ingenuity,

out it won't succeed. PLAYING INTO EACH OTHER'S HANDS. The New York Tribune predicts that Lincoln will have the highest number of Electoral votes, Breckinridge, next, and that Bell will have more votes than Douglas, &c. Playing up to this sectional view, the Charlotte

Lincole and Hamlin represent a principle—that of National resistance to the diffusion of slavery. Brock-inridge and Lane represent the antagonist principle—that of National protection to the diffusion of slavery. Douglas and Johnson represent a dodge—namely: National indifference to the diffusion of slavery. Bell and Everett represent a sham—National indiness to the diffusion of slavery. Express men are necessarily with one or the other of the two first named.

After that we hope no one will pretend to say that the opposition are giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." If cannot be more effectually done than in the manner by which the Breckinridgeites are trying to conduct the campaign, in connection with the Repub-

A Washington correspondent says in regard to he vote of Mr. Morris, M. C. from Illinos, and which is a balance of power vote in the delegation, that he may have to decide between the election of Bell in the House and Lane in the Senate:

"If, by voting for Bell, he could prevent the Senate from choosing Lane, I should not be surprised if Morris took the responsibility, and gave his vote to Bell."

I was present, not long ago, when this theory was presented to Morris, and I noticed, by the flash of his black eve, that he himself was not expended to imlack eye, that he himself was not ignorant of the im-

portance attached to his position.

'Do not act upon the idea you seemed to entertain a few days ago that Breckinridge and Lane will secure the organization and the vote of the Democratic party in the South. The re-action has already commenced in Virginia."

The Democracy of Ohio assembled in convenion at Columbus, on the 5th inst., to make nominations for State offices. After the nominations were made resolutions endersing Douglas and Johnson were adoped. Thereupon, the Breekinridge men, to the number of about fifty following the example set them at Bultimore, withdrew from the Convention and met at the Neil House, They appointed a State Central Committee and a Committee to prepare an address to the onnecticut, when President, was built especially for Ohio Democracy, and issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Columbus on the second Tuesday in August, to nominate a State and Electoral ticket.